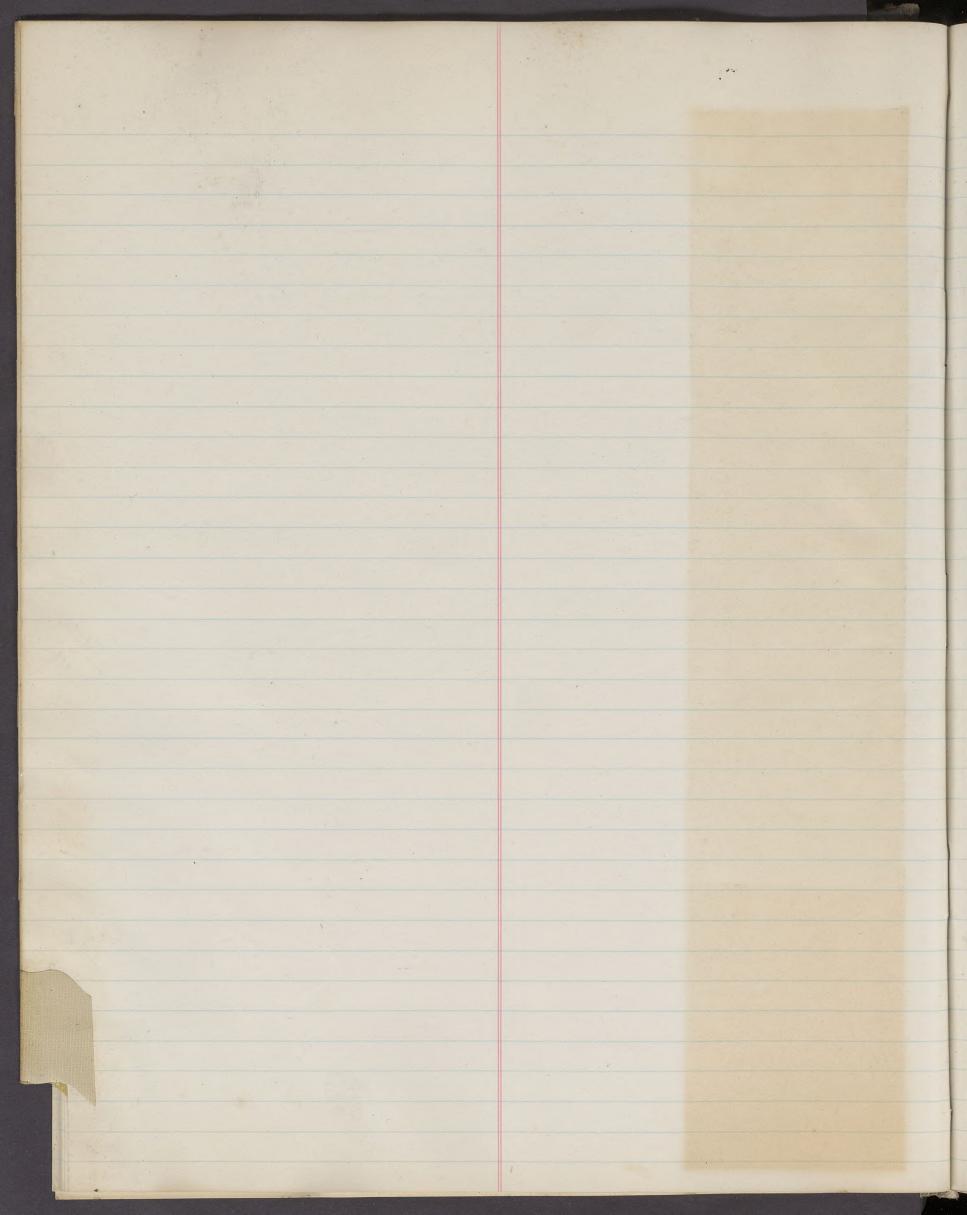


Z



SECRETARY BAKER ANSWERS CRITICS

Makes Them Look Like a Plugged Nickel.

Bunch of Croakers are Given a Solar Plexus Blow by Facts and Figures.

The Ledger last week contained an article commending President Wilson and Secretary Baker. Since that article was written U. S. Senator Chamberlain made a vicious attack on the President and Secretary Baker which was spread broadcast over the United States.

In his own defense and that of the administration Secretary Baker made a good talk before the committee at Washington Monday. At least we may know that he is an able man when it comes to presenting a case for consideration.

And we wonder if he is not entirely justified in his contention that Senator Chamberlain in his talks has placed all emphasis on the exceptions in the management of the war department.

Mr. Baker is frank in admission that some mistakes have been made; we are expected to understand that mistakes are unavoidable when it comes to doing a big piece of work, a tremendous work, in shortest time.

Mr. Baker says that mistakes have been rectified, also that when these are shown to have been alue

Fishing Ought to Be Good

Those handsome sale bills of Messrs. Sam Pennington, Ross Miller, Wardy Swinford and Frank Ashmore, printed in our window last Saturday, attracted a great deal of attention from the farmers who stopped and read the bills from A to Z. At times the crowd numbered quite a few and several bered quite a few and several expressions on the neatness and fine appearance of the bills made us "sweil up" quite a bit.

Calland, Ell. Daily & Weekley. Leagen.

SECRETARY BAKER ANSWERS CRITICS

Makes Them Look Like a Plugged Nickel.

Bunch of Croakers are Given a Solar Plexus Blow by Facts and Figures.

The Ledger last week contained an article commending President Wilson and Secretary Baker. Since that article was written U. S. Senator Chamberlain made a vicious attack on the President and Secretary Baker which was spread broadcast over the United States.

In his own defense and that of the administration Secretary Baker made a good talk before the committee at Washington Monday. At least we may know that he is an able man when it comes to presenting a case for consideration.

And we wonder if he is not entirely justified in his contention that Senator Chamberlain in his talks has placed all emphasis on the exceptions in the management of the war department.

Mr. Baker is frank in admission that some mistakes have been made; we are expected to understand that mistakes are unavoidable when it comes to doing a big piece of work, a tremendous work, in shortest time.

Mr. Baker says that mistakes have been rectified, also that when these are shown to have been due to the inchompetency of men other men have been put in charge of the work.

Mr. Baker feels entirely sure that as a result of this the army work gets handled in better shape as the days go by, feels sure that the progress made should be encouraging.

He does not make his talk for the purpose of excusing any errors that have been made. Rather he makes it to try to make the people of America understand that they are really accomplishing big things in the great undertaking they have in hand.

Mr. Baker's tone and words in making this talk are the kind to lend weight to what he has to say, they leave the impression that he is altogether sincere in his efforts. In all he says there does not appear a line that is addressed to the gallery; there is no tearing of hair and no ear-splitting rhetoric. He has a plain story to tell and he tells it well.

President Wilson says that Secretary Baker is one of the ablest men he has ever met; later more of us may come to the conclusion that the president isn't far wrong in his estimate.

ADRIAN DAILY TELEGRAM

BAKER ON THE STAND.

the stand Thursday and Friday, and knows that with only one rifle to two presumably gave him and his depart-men it is perfectly feasible to proceed ment as thorough a sifting as they with the training of new forces, and could. The result, on the whole, is to carry it on for many weeks as rapdistinctly favorable to the administration. In spite of the malicious headlines that the Chicago Tribune and some other papers have written over the testimony, the testimony itself sustains only one charge made against the department—namely that

April, 1917.

The newspapers that have had such a big time exploiting the charges against the War department have not been nearly so keen to exploit the answers and the been nearly so keen to exploit the answers and the explanations. It is always so with the sensational and partisan press-roaring out sensa-tional accusations, but softly whispering the answers and the explana-

To make a charge against the War department is temptingly easy. It "goes" like hot cakes. It is red-hot stuff-simple to understand, tional in character-just the thing to carry howling headlines and to make the reader indignant before he has read ten lines. But the answers, the explanations and the refutation of the charges, are apt to make a long, tedious story, and not very easy to follow. It is easy, for example, to scream in the headlines that "our boys are short of rifles"; whereas the history of the manufacturing problems connected with the rifle supply yields no thrills and no sizzling scare-heads. It is a tame sort of story which demands an earnest, patient and intelligent readin order to understand it.

The committee made much of the fact that there was delay in getting the new type of rifle produced in large quantities. On this subject they "grilled" the secretary (to use a favorite word of the newspaper reporters) to their heart's content. Yes, certainly, there was a delay, answers the secretary. But what could possibly justify such a delay, asks the committee; what excuse can the department give except utter incapacity? And then the secretary calmly explains once more the tremendous advantage in having a type of gun with fifty standard interchangeable parts instead of seven. But that doesn't satisfy the chairman. back dramatically with this question:

With the war on us, and with these young men called into service, there was such an emergency that it did not call for the highest type of gun.

To which Mr. Baker makes this absolutely conclusive answer:

We had more guns of the highest type, that needed no respecification or redesign, than could possibly be used on the highest percentage of allow-ance for wastage by all the troops that we could get to France in a year.

That statement completely disposes of the question, unless the statement itself is a falsehood, which nobody has yet charged. But the committee goes right on with its "grilling", and the senators keep right on arguing that the department was dilatory-lacking in "pep", as Senator Weeks put it— just as though the secretary hadn't made any explanation at all.

A similar to-do is made over the fact that there were not enough rifles The investigating committee at to provide one for every man in the Washington had Secretary Baker on training camps; yet any military man

committee coming right back a little later with the same old quesion, asking him again if it was not true that the troops sent to France were not equipped. To which he replied:

The first troops that went over were fully armed with rifles—with more than a necessary supply of wastage rifles. They had the allowance of machine guns that was deemed proper for organizations of their style; they had the artillery which prior to that time had been manufactured and deemed appropriate for divisions of their size.

This, he explained farther, applies to all forces sent abroad, at any time, though the later forces have received automatic rifles and artillery bought in France. The fact that we bought guns in France has been made much of, but nobody has suggested any other possible plan, nor has anybody shown where harm has resulted from that step. As long as American factories were busy making munitions, what matter is it whether a particular item is made on one side of the water or the other, just at this particular time? The reason our factories could not make rifles and guns for our army was because they were so busy making rifles and guns for our allies That important fact is often lost sight of, or intentionally concealed.

Lest The Telegram should be ac cused of a stand-pat attitude we will repeat once more that we favor such investigations. They tend to keep both congress and the departments wide awake. But thus far, in our judgment, no such showing has been made against Secretary Baker that would justify the clamor in certain quarters for his resignation. The Tele gram does not purpose to stand by the secretary, or by anybody else, through thick and thin, but we believe in treating him fairly, and in all fairness it must be admitted that the short-comings of the War department have been due chiefly to congress and the people, only partly to the bureau chiefs, and still less to the secretary himself. may in future join in a demand for his resignation, but we do not believe that demand is now justifiedparticularly since the improvements in organization that he promptly put into effect. The very purpose of such inquiries is to effect improvements, not merely to drive cabinet heads out of

We may freely admit the department's fault in the machine gun delay, and there was a minor and temporary shortage of certain kinds of But turning to the other clothing. But turning to the other page of the ledger we find such credit items as these: A larger force in France than anybody thought possible; a larger force in training than anybody thought possible; a high average of health and moral conditions; remarkable success in railroad transportation; a record of 100 per cent efficiency in food supply; a record of 100 per cent efficiency in ocean transportation; and in spite of some shortages and delays, no actual retardation either in the training of troops or

equipment at the front. we audit this account correctly and fairly, we shall find a credit bal-ance, and a large one. It is well to scrutinize the debit side, too, but confidence and appreciation should go hand in hand with scrutiny and criti-To err on one side makes a blind and reckless optimist; to err on the other weakens the morale of both the army and the nation.

their dispatch abroad, or their final

The Des Moines Register

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918.

HE TOUCHED A RAW NERVE.

Partial insight into the animus of the raid upon Secretary Baker may be obtained by noting how frequently an excited critic reverts to his action of last summer, in overturning the agreement for \$3 coal at the mine, and insisting that the price should not be over \$2.

The false statement is repeatedly made that if Mr. Baker had not interfered with the \$3 price, everything would be lovely in the coal situation today. When President Wilson fixed the price of coal, he placed it, for bituminous lump in all but the mines west of the Mississippi, at \$2 a ton, Baker's price. Thus the secretary of war was indirectly responsible for cutting the price of coal \$1 a ton under the figure which the coal operators were willing to sell at. Afterward, the price was increased 45 cents a ton, but this was done to permit a general wage increase, and does not in any case represent an increased margin to the operators.

The only theory under which Secretary Baker can be held responsible for the shortage is through the assumption that operators deliberately decreased their output, and that this smaller output prevented communities and industries from securing coal.

This is denied by the coal operators and disproved by the year's statistics. More coal was mined in 1917 than in any previous year in the history of the country. The only handicap upon production was a shortage of freight cars.

Therefore, the charge against Baker is entirely without merit. So utterly baseless is it within the knowledge of every well informed man that the accusation cannot be considered to be made in good faith. It carries its own proof of evil animus.

'Mr. Baker has been guilty of two acts which make him an outlaw in the eyes of those who are campaigning for his overthrow.

He made the first break against profiteering, and thus incurred the enmity of powerful men whose patriotism is measured by the dollars they make or hope to make out of

He took a stand against committing the United States to permanent universal military training in advance of the world reorganization which will come at the conclusion of the war.

These two interests, largely interlocking, which Baker has offended, are far and away the most powerful in the United States. They will not leave a stone unturned to secure his overthrow.

Most of those who urge incom-petency against the secretary of war are actually against him because he has touched them on a raw nerve.

Work of War Secretary Should Be Judged in Its Entirety, He Believes.

DEPLORES SPEECH OF CHAMBERLAIN

Only Tends to Create Distrust of Our War Secretary, Says Publisher.

The work of Secretary of War Baker should be judged as a whole and not by single, unsatisfactory incidents, E. T. Meredith, who returned from Washington today, said when interviewed.

"The same question has been asked me several times in the past Baker competent?" he said.

"We must take into consideration the size of the job Secretary Baker has. We must not pick out small incidents and condemn the whole department on that account.

Easy to Find Fault.

"Each one of us knows in our own experience of little things that own experience of little things that have gone wrong in our own business and we have seen things in other institutions that we could criticize unfavorably while those same institutions taken as a whole were eminently successful.

"The effect of the Chamberlain speech is to create a great deal of distrust of the secretary of war.

"The thing that will be remembered about it is the death of the young soldier.

"His death is to be deplored, of course. He did not have proper care.

Not an Exception.

"But many of us have had unsatisfactory experiences with family physicians and hospitals, and how much more is indifference and carelessness and incompetency to be expected among the young men, some of whom have not been fully trained in their professions, who have gone into the medical department of the army.

"The secretary of war cannot possibly know these men and has no opportunity to get rid of them until some act of incompetency has happened.

Delay Not Unusual.

"Undoubtedly there has been de-lay and incompetency and men in subordinate positions in all depart-ments have not lived up to their ments have not lived up to their responsibilities but they are being weeded out. As a whole in major matters, wonderful things are being accomplished

ing accomplished.

"It is well to remember that some time ago there was a great hue and cry about Secretary Daniels, promoted it is believed by interests he offended.

lets, promoted it is believed by interests he offended by forbidding liquor upon the ships of the navy and at navy training stations.

"Today there is nothing but universal commendation for Secretary Daniels and his conduct of the navy department. department.

May Be Propaganda.

"It is suspected in many quarters that the attack upon Secretary Baker is a propaganda somewhat similar to that aimed at Secretary Daniels."

"The president has expressed great confidence in Secretary Baker and many things have happened to show that the president with a full knowledge of the facts in a situation is in a better position to act than persons without such knowledge. I am willing to accept what the president thinks is best.

Must Follow Wilson.

"Today each one of us must decide whether he is going to fight Germany with the president and do what the president thinks best, or is going to find fault and attack him.

or is going to find fault and attack him.

"Personally, I feel this applies as much to Theodore Roosevelt as to anyone. I have no sympathy with his attitude. While Mr. Stone's speech may have been ill-timed, I agree with him that Mr. Roosevelt should be deing search. welt should be doing constructive work rather than going about the country making speeches and writing articles that are wholly destructive."

IN WAR AND PEACE.

In time of war the forces of a nation must be centered in the executive, where they can be used to the greatest advantage to bring about a successful conclusion of the war.

In war time the people accept willingly, almost without question, interference with their customary routine. There are wheatless Tuesdays and porkless Saturdays, and even Garfield's thoughtless Mondays pass without criticism. The people feel that these are necessary, and are willing to make the necessary sacrifices demanded by the President, in whom the prosecution of the war is centered.

In time of peace, the purpose or the government should not be so much a strong centralized control, as the attainment of the greatest liberty of action possible for the individual.

The mind of Senator Chamberlain seems curiously confused and in a fog on these points. He brings forward a bill to put the authority for the prosecution of the war in a group of men, instead of leaving it in the hands of the President; and he makes the bill ridiculous by barring from the group the two men who would have the most information about the war-the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Instead of supporting and seeking to continue the power now in the hands of the President, he seeks to dissipate it and disintegrate the influence of the men working with the President for the great national object.

He introduces another bill to bring about universal military training after the war. This will certainly interfere with the liberty of the individual. And whether or not it will be a necessary interference can be determined only after the war is over, and it can be seen on what terms peace has been founded. The purposes of this bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain had previously been explained secretary Baker in his report, who asked that no such bill be introduced until after the war, when the need for it or the lack of need for it could be better determined. No one now would oppose universal military service during the war; but that man who introduces a bill determining the character and size of our military establishment after the war-which any thinking person will realize cannot be properly determined until the war is over and the terms of peace are known-shows that he is either trying to create opposition to the powers in control or else is without a comprehension of the first principles of statesmanship.

Senator Chamberlain has, with surprising skill, succeeded in getting everything just backward. He seeks to embarrass the power of the executive in war time; and he seeks to interfere needlessly with the individual in a time of peace that has not yet come and that no one, endowed with anything less than omniscience, can yet comprehend.

Between the War Cabinet bill and the introduction of the Universal Military Training bill at this time, the paradoxically-minded Senator from Oregon should be sufficiently discredited to prevent his re-election, even though the people should overlook the fact that all of his acts in the Senate have indicated continued opposition

sident

SECRETARY BAKER'S

STATEMENT.

Secretary Baker yesterday made a statement reviewing this country's preparations for war, especially giving an account of the conduct of those lepartments against which Senator Chamberlain's criticism had been directed last week.

Senator Chamberlain's speech should not have been permitted to go unanswered-though the only answer it needed was a close examination of its content. There are two sorts of criticism that are of no true value: criticism in such general terms that no one can come to grips with it, and criticism of particular incidents which are not shown to be indicative of a general condition needing attention and improvement. Senator Chamberlain began with the first sort of criticism in his speech in New York, when he said that the military establishment of the United States had almost stopped functioning and that inefficiency prevailed in every department of the government; and as soon as the President flatly contradicted these statements, Senator Chamberlain, after retracting and modifying them on the floor of the Senate, fell them on the floor of the Senate, fell them on the floor of the Senate, fell with greek and the floor of the Senate, fell with greek and to the floor of the floor

Hospitals, in addition to that, on the other side that she made to the to that, on the other side to the tast of the made to the tast of the made that is where the made to the more or less set character under more or less set character under more or less set character under more or less that the more or less that the more or less that more or less that the more or less

of the corn in France in order their planting of the corn in France in order their war are easilons began in France in order their cornections desar in the forests of France in the interest. Our open content of the forests of the forests of the make as they did in the forests of France in the forests of France in the forests of the fo

"Take Nothing But Swissco"! Agent Says, Advance

BAKER MAKES GOOD; SHOULD

Work of War Secretary Should Be Judged in Its Entirety, He Believes.

DEPLORES SPEECH OF CHAMBERLAIN

Only Tends to Create Distrust of Our War Secretary, Says Publisher.

The work of Secretary of War Baker should be judged as a whole and not by single, unsatisfactory incidents, E. T. Meredith, who returned from Washington today, said when interviewed.

"The same question has been asked me several times in the past few days—is Secretary of Baker competent?" he said.

"We must take into consideration the size of the job Secretary Baker has. We must not pick out small incidents and condemn the whole department on that account.

Easy to Find Fault.

Easy to Find Fault.

"Each one of us knows in our own experience of little things that have gone wrong in our own business and we have seen things in other institutions that we could criticize unfavorably while those same institutions taken as a whole were eminently successful.

"The effect of the Chamberlain speech is to create a great deal of distrust of the secretary of war.

"The thing that will be remembered about it is the death of the young soldier.

"His death is to be deplored, of course. He did not have proper care.

Not an Exception.

"But many of us have had unsatisfactory experiences with family physicians and hospitals, and how much more is indifference and carelessness and incompetency to be expected among the young men, some of whom have not been fully trained in their professions, who have gone into the medical department of the army.

"The secretary of war cannot possibly know these men and has no opportunity to get rid of them until some act of incompetency has happened.

a-

of

in

on

on

to

of

e-

Delay Not Unusual.

"Undoubtedly there has been de-lay and incompetency and men in subordinate positions in all depart-ments have not lived up to their responsibilities but they are being weeded out. As a whole in major matters, wonderful things are be-

matters, wonderful things are being accomplished.

"It is well to remember that some time ago there was a great hue and cry about Secretary Daniels, promoted it is believed by interests he offended by forbidding liquor upon the ships of the navy and at navy training stations.

"Today there is nothing but universal commendation for Secretary Daniels and his conduct of the navy department.

department.

May Be Propaganda.

"It is suspected in many quarters that the attack upon Secretary Baker is a propaganda somewhat similar to that aimed at Secretary

"The president has expressed great confidence in Secretary Baker and many things have happened to show that the president with a full knowledge of the facts in a situation is in a better position to act than persons without such knowledge. I am willing to accept what the president thinks is best.

Must Follow Wilson.

"Today each one of us must decide whether he is going to fight Germany with the president and do what the president thinks best, or is going to find fault and attack

or is going to find fault and attack him.

"Personally, I feel this applies as much to Theodore Roosevelt as to anyone. I have no sympathy with his attitude. While Mr. Stone's speech may have been ill-timed, I agree with him that Mr. Roosevelt should be doing constructive work rather than going about the country making speeches and writing articles that are wholly destructive."

IN WAR AND PEACE In time of war the forces of a na-

tion must be centered in the execu-

tive, where they can be used to the

greatest advantage to bring about a

successful conclusion of the war. In war time the people accept willingly, almost without question, interference with their customary routine. There are wheatless Tuesdays and porkless Saturdays, and even Garfield's thoughtless Mondays pass without criticism. The people feel that these are necessary, and are willing to make the necessary sacrifices demanded by the President, in whom the

prosecution of the war is centered. In time of peace, the purpose or the government should not be so much a strong centralized control, as the attainment of the greatest liberty of action possible for the individual.

The mind of Senator Chamberlain seems curiously confused and in a fog on these points. He brings forward a bill to put the authority for the prosecution of the war in a group of men, instead of leaving it in the hands of the President; and he makes the bill ridiculous by barring from the group the two men who would have the most information about the war-the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Instead of supporting and seeking to continue the power now in the hands of the President, he seeks to dissipate it and disintegrate the influence of the men working with the President for the great national object.

He introduces another bill to bring about universal military training after the war. This will certainly interfere with the liberty of the individual. And whether or not it will be a necessary interference can be determined only after the war is over, and it can be seen on what terms peace has been founded. The purposes of this bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain had previously been explained Secretary Baker in his report, who asked that no such bill be introduced until after the war, when the need for it or the lack of need for it could be better determined. No one now would oppose universal military service during the war; but that man who introduces a bill determining the character and size of our military establishment after the war-which any thinking person will realize cannot be properly determined until the war is over and the terms of peace are known-shows that he is either trying to create opposition to the powers in control or else is without a comprehension of the first principles of statesmanship.

Senator Chamberlain has, with surprising skill, succeeded in getting everything just backward. He seeks to embarrass the power of the executive in war time; and he seeks to interfere needlessly with the individual in a time of peace that has not yet come and that no one, endowed with anything less than omniscience, can yet comprehend.

Between the War Cabinet bill and the introduction of the Universal Military Training bill at this time, the paradoxically-minded Senator from

Oregon should be sufficiently discredited to prevent his re-election, even though the people should overlook the fact that all of his acts in the Senate have indicated continued opposition osidehto de

SECRETARY BAKER'S STATEMENT

Secretary Baker yesterday made a statement reviewing this country's preparations for war, especially giving an account of the conduct of those lepartments against which Senator Chamberlain's criticism had been directed last week.

Senator Chamberlain's should not have been permitted to go unanswered-though the only answer it needed was a close examination of its content. There are two sorts of criticism that are of no true value: criticism in such general terms that no one can come to grips with it, and criticism of particular incidents which are not shown to be indicative of a general condition needing attention and improvement. Senator Chamberlain began with the first sort of criticism in his speech in New York, when he said that the military establishment of the United States had almost stopped functioning and that inefficiency prevailed in every department of the government; and as soon as the President flatly contradicted these statements, Senator Chamberlain, after retracting and modifying them on the floor of the Senate, fell with great promptness and dispatch into the second sort of valueless criticism. He detailed, with no little oratorical skill, a number of detached instances of deficiency, but failed to show that they were indicative of a general inefficiency in the departments in which they occurred.

Secretary Baker said that he replied because he thought that Senator Chamberlain's speech might have led the country to believe that the deficiencies mentioned were "characteristic rather than occasional." Secretary Baker's statement will be found interesting to all Americans concerned in the conduct of the warwhich is, in brief, all Americans. He frankly confesses that mistakes have been made and that delays have occurred; but he shows also that errors have been promptly remedied and that the extraordinary increase in our military establishment has been brought about with a breadth of vision and an attention to detail that America can be proud of.

Secretary Baker did not only answer and refute the individual charges in Senator Chamberlain's speech, but he also took the larger ground of considering the work of the departments criticised, and the ratio of the complaints to the whole. Of the 1,000,000 men in training, only eighteen complaints of ill-treatment of sick soldiers have been made, and of these, several have proved unfounded. The deaths among the soldiers in the camps has been only 8 per 1,000, against 17 per 1,000 among civilians. His consideration of the rifle question and of the machine gun question was shown to be in the same spirit, and he brought out also the fact that, in the case of the rifles, he had the unanimous support of all of the leading military men in the army.

Much of Senator Chamberlain's speech had really answered itself. His question as to why the Lewis gun had not been manufactured, had been answered before his own committee, and in his own presence, and if he did not understand that answer, it can only be a reflection on his own intelli gence. And then his question: why had the army not prepared when it saw the approaching war clouds? The facts are that the various departments of the army had urged greater preparations to bring them about; but the very committee of which Senator Chamberlain is chairman had cut down these demands. His vaguely floating phrase that "hundreds and thousands of men were dying in the cantonments," was brought to earth by the figures. His criticism that General Gorgas had not been consulted on the choice of the camp-sites was very much as though he had said that General Pership had not been consulted on the request of some captain at Camp Taylor for leave. As a matter of fact, sanitary experts in the department, responsible to General Gorgas, were consulted about the choice of every camp site.

Equally specious was his phrase, 'If I had a boy training for the battlefield I would not want him to have his training with nothing else than a wooden cannon." Senator Chamberlain must have known perfectly well from the testimony before his committee, what was repeated yesterday by Secretary Baker; that every sol dier in France is equipped with a rifle and knows how to use it, and that every man will be fully equipped and will have this knowledge before he leaves these shores.

But Secretary Baker wisely passed by these and other similar hollow comments by Senator Chamberlain, and addressed himself to those as pects with more meat in them. His account should completely satisfy those in whom there had hitherto been, possibly, some doubts. It is an account of America's part in the war of which every American may be noud. Worter tell Port Jan 29-19.

It will be some time before the full significance of the remarkable reply of Secretary Baker to the interpellations of Senator Chamberlain and others will be grasped, even by the senate military committee, whose ac-tivities occasioned it. Meanwhile the country at large has choice of two opinions:-that the secretary of war has triumphantly vindicated himself, or that he is one of the most astute politicians in existence. And there will be those who hold both.

As to the immediate effect of Mr. Baker's deliverance on Monday, there can be no question. It leaves the hecklers and detractors without a leg to stand on, makes associates and fellow workers of honest and constructive critics by express invitation, and deflates the raucous throat of partisanship to squeaking flaccidity.

For hours Secretary Baker stood before the senate committee and members of congress and told what has been done, frankly and almost naively, without notes, and it would seem, without reservation.

Reading the voluminous transcript of his statement, it becomes apparent that this statement was not shaped to meet, categorically or otherwise, the accusations and criticisms which have been so rife of late; that, in fact, it passed over them as a harvester passes over a nest of field mice of the existence of which the driver is unconscious.

It is up to the senate committee now to hold some very searching inquiries of its own into the feasibility of going farther on the road which the secretary's statement has apparently blocked. Unless there are ways over and around, hitherto undisclosed in spite of the publicity given the effort, further procedure along recent lines will result in wreck for those directing it.

For one thing, the war cabinet bill, in effect a vote of no confidence in the administration as sponsor for the war department, is at this writing too dead to skin.

Straight over the heads of the senate committee, whether by intent or incidentally, Secretary Baker has spoken to the people; has avoided with apparent unconsciousness what Dr. Holmes called the hydrostatic paradox of controversy, and reared a structure of

achievement so big and dominating that no means hitherto employed will shake it.

It will inevitably occur, too, as a reflection in the minds of millions of patriotic citizens, that if things were told and published Monday that would better have remained unrevealed, the telling was justified as the lesser of two evils. For enough fault had been found, enough doubt engendered to weaken faith and render a shake-up probable, with dislocation of the whole edifice that has been built under such stress and at such vast expenditure.

Congress, and the senate especially, has been increasingly restive from the beginning of the war over what it conceives the invasion of its powers and prerogatives. It has been held in check only because the experience of other democracies has proven that in this war there must be centralization of authority to combat the centralized authority of autocracy.

But first in the finance committee bill, which proposed to saddle the ruinous itemization system of accounts on the conduct of the war, and again in the war cabinet bill, it has sought to recover for itself the old status of muddling, meddling and log-rolling.

For the first time in history, billions were being appropriated in lump-sums, and congressmen whose duty it has hitherto been to fix by itemized list, how many pencils of what make and at what price, shall be furnished yearly to the fifth assistant deputy oil inspector of the bureau of light-houses and grain elevators, were informed that their part of the job was to find the money merely; the spending would be attended to by others.

It was a bitter, bitter pill. It is yet. But it is necessary if we are to win.

The people sanction it, and it is the people who are paying. And now Baker has told the people what has been bought, and at

this writing, it looks pretty good.

As for the senate committee, one of two courses is open to it. Either to prove, beyond reasonable doubt, that the secretary of war is a rattle-headed optimist with the judgment and capacity of a sap-sucker, or subside into a chastened and protracted hush.

> The Morning Enterprise, Riverside, California.

> > Secretary Baker at His Best.

The statement defending his administration of the war department which Mr. Baker made to a large and critical audience in the senate office building on Monday may be vulnerable to analysis, but as a brief it was adroit and brilliant. More than that, it was a challenge to the American people to admire the achievements of the gov-American people to admire the achievements of the government in raising, equipping, and training large bodies of troops, and in transporting division after division overseas, a challenge that proves irresistible to their pride of country. Mr. Baker may have used the superlative too freely in praising our performance, but he will not be criticized for that, and the colors he wrought into the picture will stay there. Furthermore, he will have his vindication when our troops go "over the top" upon the order of one of the most efficient soldiers that has commanded an American army, a consummate West Pointer, John an American army, a consummate West Pointer, John Joseph Pershing.

That frank and persistent criticism woke up Newton D.

That frank and persistent criticism woke up Newton D. Baker and brought about the transformation is not to be denied. The subordinates in the war department, some of them veteran army officers who knew things were not going right, are now buckling to their work with hope in their faces and fresh courage in their hearts. Red tape will be cut right and left, responsibility will no longer be evaded, and the war machine will gather speed. Hereafter, the right to criticize will not be contested. The senate inquiry has proved a bracing tonic.

It must be understood, however, that the most searching problems of the war are still to come. We have not begun to fight in France and the war may go on for years. It will take a strong, resourceful, inflexible man to conduct the business of the war department. Secretary Baker has coped with the preliminaries, learning as he went along, and standing up under criticism as best he could. But he has not been severely tested. Whether even the reorganization of the war department which he has planned will satisfy congress is a question to be settled only after debate on the new legislation which Senator Chamberlain has proposed. Mr. Baker has filed his brief. The other side is to be heard.—New York Times.

QUINCY HERA

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

THE KIND OF "GOODS" THEY HAVE ON BAKER

The Indianapolis News says: "The truth is that Mr. Baker had the wrong view of the war from the start, as is shown by his remark that it was '3,000 miles away.' The moment that war was declared the struggle was brought to our very doorstep. Within a few weeks of that time it was found necessary to send a division to France. The navy certainly did not act on the theory that the war was 3,000 miles awayon the contrary, it jumped into it immediately

The foregoing constitutes about all "the goods" which the party organs think they have on Baker.

The facts are that the war is 3,000

miles away, in one sense and the sense Baker meant. If the ability to fight were at our doorstep, we'd end the war within six months. Mr. Baker didn't do some things, for the very good reason that it was foolish to attempt them when their effects could not be transported 3,000 miles across the ocean, and so he did the things that really counted.

The navy was ready and jumped in. The war was not 3,000 miles away to our navy or any other force that could get across. The navy was, practically, equipped and munitioned and it did not have to wait for conscription of its whole force. As soon as possible after the declaration of war, Baker got across all of our forces that were at all fit to fight, and even those forces not fully fit to fight. To try to put one million of raw selected soldiers into the fight would not only have been an attempt at an impossibility but

also an effort for wholesale suicide. We are not offering a brief for Baker but facts which every American should understand and which no one should be permitted to distort at this crisis.

AKER ANSWERS CRITICS

Secretary Gives Proof That War Work Has Not Broken Down

FAULTS FIND THEIR REMEDY

Country's Most Expert Advice Always Sought and Heeded, Says Department Head-Growth of Army in Spite of Obstacles

In a vigorous and exhaustive defense of the War department's activities, set forth in an address before the Senate Military committee and couched in words that left no doubt as to their sincerity, Secretary of War Baker made answer to the charge of inefficiency and breakdown in the military establishment. As the climax to a day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing faults and im-perfections in so vast an undertaking, the Secretary of War disclosed what hitherto has been guarded as a military

Secretary Baker told the senators that the United States would have a half mil-lion fighting men in France early this

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

There were more than 200,000 American troops in France before Jan. 1, 1918. A stendy stream of soldiers is now going

across the ocean.

There will be 500,000 men in France early
this year and 1,500,000 more ready to go.
There are 32 divisions of troops in cantonments ready to be moved to France.

year, and that 1,500,000 troops in all would be available for foreign duty by the close of 1918. This great fighting force would be composed of the men now with Gen. Pershing, the 32 divisions of troops now in cantonments and camps in the United States and ready to move, and the next increment to be drawn and trained as soon as the camps are emptied of the troops now occupying them.

Revealed Many Army Secrets

The Secretary of War went even further and laid bare facts regarding preparations for the American army in France, which have hitherto been held as close military secrets, or whispered only among a few who have enjoyed the confidence of the government officials. In order to make direct and conclusive reply to the critics, Secretary Baker omitted no statement of fact that would ex-plain the situation. He declared the War department always anxious to do the right thing and showed that in reaching momentous decisions, as in the case of machine guns, the number of men to be called out, or the securing of sup-plies, he had followed the counsel of such expert advisers as Gen. Pershing, Gen. Wood and many others, who have Continued on Page 2, Column 5, This Section

BAKER ANSWERS CRITICS

Continued From Page 1, This Section

been cited in criticisms of his work as being the men he should summon to his assistance.

Secretary Baker described to the committee how the American army had built great lines of railroad, one of them 600 miles long, up to its headquarters in France; how ports and terminals have been constructed to handle the large quantities of supplies and equipment which the army will need on the fighting line. All this had been done by Americans and since Gen. Pershing's troops landed last June. Secretary Baker made vigorous denial of Senator Chamberlain's accusation that the department had no war plan.

Have a Plan and a Good One

"We have the only possible plan under the circumstances," said the Secretary. "It was not for us to decide the theater of war. That theater was in France. It was not for us to decide the line of communication. It was 3,000 miles away,

with one part infested by submarines.
"Our problem was and is to get over
and get at the enemy. It was not for
us to map out, at the War college, an ideal plan of campaign, a theoretical plan. Our problem was to get into cooperation with Great Britain and France and our other allies in the most immediate and efficient way."

The Secretary's remarkable vocabulary showed to great advantage in many other striking phrases and similies, such as:

"France was a white sheet of paper so far as we were concerned. On that sheet we had to write not only an army but the means of maintaining an army."

Many Interesting Revelations

Interesting revelations were frequently made. At one time the Secretary described a midnight conference in his office at which the Enfield army rifle was selected on the eve of Gen. Pershing's sailing. At another period he said Gen. Leonard Wood recommended calling out the drafted men before they were propequipped, so that their training

might begin.

At still another moment he told how the Russian breakdown and the Italian defeats had switched the war plan. His hearers paid close attention when the Secretary repudiated the suggestion that the argus-eyed German secret service knew how many American fighting men were in France. In reply to Senator Chamberlain's inquiry as to why he had not let the public into his confidence regarding the number of men sent to France, Secretary of War Baker declared it would give the enemy information about which they were now at sea.

"The British and French do not advertise their plans," he said. "If I wanted to find out to-day how many men the French or British have at the front

I could not do so. They will not tell. I could only know in a general way."

Other strong points made by Secretary Baker were that camp conditions were good, that clothing, ammunition and food were ample, that every soldier who reads a right has one and of a better who needs a rifle has one and of a better type than if the British Enfield had been adopted, and that the securing of ordnance from England and France would not take supplies needed by them, but would help them.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

WAR AND POLITICS

The public is beginning to fear that there are politicians in Washington, and of both parties, who are at least quite as much interested in winning the elections of 1918 and 1920 as in winning the war. These men are making a grave mistake, even from the political point of view. In a Washington dispatch to The News of yesterday was this:

Every activity, whether it be political or otherwise, should be made to contribute to the success of the war. This is unquestionably the thought of the people of the country. More than 1,200,000 homes throughout the land have already been brought into direct contact with the war through the absence of some member of the family who has entered the service of this country. The people who are thus brought in such close touch with the war, not to speak of the millions who are not so directly of the millions who are not so directly affected, will not tolerate any "playing at politics" here at Washington as long as this question of winning the war is the paramount one.

That is the only object in which the people are interested. They will deeply resent any effort on either side to make this war a part of the political game. Only those criticisms of the war department are worth anything that are prompted by a desire to strengthen the administration in its conduct of the war, rather than by a wish to weaken and discredit it. Just to the extent that the President fails or refuses to eliminate partisan considerations from his mind he narrows his usefulness, and weakens himself in the confidence of the people. While a coalition cabinet might not be advisable, the situation would be greatly helped if the President should enter into more cordial and confidential relations with the leaders of the opposition. As it is, there is a feeling that the administration has been disposed to regard the war as a Democratic affair.

In our opinion the bills creating a director of munitions and a war cabinet are excellent measures. We agree with those who think that Mr. Baker is not the man to be the head of the war department. It would be impossible to get too good a man for that job, and the country is entitled to the very best. But whatever is done in these particulars, no effort should be spared to keep politics out of controversy, and to bring the executive and legislative departments into harmony. The President can do much - more than any other man - to bring this about. His recent attitude of aloofness has not been such as to invite confidence. There has been altogether too little "common counsel" One thing is certain, and that is that congress and the people are entitled to know the facts. No matter what their confidence may be in the President, it is too much to expect that they will accept everything on his mere say-so. The people are united in support of the war - never more united than they are today. Can we not have a get-together movement at Washington?

REPUBLICANS FAVOR **MUNITIONS DIRECTOR**

WAY OPEN, HOWEVER, TO RE-CONSIDER SUBJECT.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, January 24 .- Republicans of the house in conference last night voted 75 to 19 in favor of the creation of a department or bureau of munitions and ordnance with a director appointed by the President. There was some discussion of the war council proposal, but no attempt was made to put the conference on record in regard to

the conference on record in regard to it.

When the vote was announced the point of no quorum was made, and the conference adjourned, leaving the way open for another discussion of the subject when another meeting is held. The resolution voted on was introduced by Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, acting floor leader, as a substitute for the McCornick-Lenroot resolution considered last week. It follows: "Whereas, in the conduct of the existing war the Republican members of the house of representatives have taken the position that there should be no partisanship, but that all Americans should be united in the support of the government in pressing the war to a successful conclusion, and in voting ungrudgingly the administration all the resources and powers to that end and will continue so to do, and,

Duty to Suggest Remedies.

Duty to Suggest Remedies.

"Whereas the need of a united country demands that, conditions existing causing unnecessary delay or waste by

causing unnecessary delay or waste by the overlapping jurisdiction of the bureaus and departments or for other causes revealed by congressional investigations, it is their patriotic duty to suggest remedies for such conditions; "Therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that there should be created a department or bureau of munitions and ordnance, the director of which shall be appointed by the President, confirmed by the senate and be immediately responsible to the President, to systematize the manufacture and purchase of ordnance and munitions by means of which the success of our armed forces may be speedly attained."

Should Be Constructive.

Representative Gillett told the conference the fime had come for the Republicans to take some action, but that it should be constructive and not in the nature of a criticism of the government's conduct of the war. Representative Fess, of Ohio, declared President Wilson had been playing politics. Representative Cramton, of Michigan, said conditions found abroad by members of the congress who had been there made it essential that a change be made in the war department's methods. Representative Kelley, a member of the naval committee, protested against any change in the navy's buying system, and urged that any reorganization should apply to the army only. ence the time had come for the Repub-

AND HIS SECRETARY BAKER CRITICS

Hon. Newton, D. Baker, secretary of war, is now under a hot fire of criticism, but this need not give his friends nor the friends of the administration very much concern.

Mr. Lincoln, the model and martyred president, in his conduct of the civil war, had his critics and detractors. Even as late as 1864, when the Confederacy was almost on its last legs, his critics vehemently proclaimed that the "war was a failure."

Before the United States forces have engaged in a single combat the ery is now made that the "war depart ment has fallen down."

There never was a time in the history of the world that there were not prophets of evil-they never die.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the southern side, had to face criticisms even the Lincoln administration. His path

Wilfield Scott and Zachry Taylor, all had to pass through the same fiery furnace.

We can all remember the scandals that were daily dished out to us during the Spanish-American war.

Hostile criticism seems to be one of the penalties one must suffer who occupies a station the duties of which are difficult and exacting.

The criticisms against Baker are unmerited and unjust, and are obviously intended for campaiign purposes.

His refutation of them is complete and overwhelming.

It is as plain as the dawn that the republicans want to get control of the next congress and Mr. Roosevelt wants again to become president, and training was in progress. to that end they are desperate and seem willing to go to desperate ends.

Patriotism is giving away to ambi-

Elihu Root's noble words are forgotten. At the republican club in menaced with mine and submarines New York City on April 9, 1917, he almost without a fatality. gave utterance to the following loyal sentiments:

"For four years to come the demoerats will be in control in Washington, and, as we love our country, we must give to that party our wholehearted, earnest, sincere support, just as if every man there was a republi-can. That is the only way we can prove not only our love for our country but that the republican loves its country more than place and

"We need no coalition government to make us loyal. We will make a coalition ourselves with every democrat in the country. The coalition of the United States will be of all its people to hold up the hands of the government of the United States, no matter from which party it comes."

Those words ought to be chiseled on the heart of every loyal American citizen. They shine forth as "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Let us suppose for a moment that Secretary Baker had put no men in training until all preparations for housing, clothing and equipping them had been completed, would there be a single soldier in training until this good hour?

Suppose that he had waited until the thousands of houses for officers' quarters, the necessary furnishings, the plumbing and sewerage, the kitchens and mess halls, the hospitals, the tents for the soldiers, and their equipments, the light artillery, the horses for cavalry, wagons, saddles, harness and everything completed in all departments, before a soldier was put in training, what would the country have said?

These preparations are still going on, but in the secretary's admirable more severe than those made against statement in the meantime the country sees one million men trained, was by no means strewn with roses. equipped and ready to go forth to bat-Washington and Andrew Jackson cle, and we can well believe that already a half million are in France ready to carry our colors to victory. Supose it had been otherwise, we can well imagine that the republicans throughout the nation would be calling upon the redoubtable Mr. Rooseyelt to march on the city of Washington and hurl the incompetents from power.

Secretary Baker did the proper thing, and his work has been prodigious, and his achievements manifoldly great.

As soon as the declaration of war was announced, almost in the twinkling of an eye, he had his fresh soldiers in training. While the enlistments were yet going on and the cantonments were under construction the

We can well believe that nearly a half million American soldiers are now on the sacred soil of France, and these soldiers have been transported across three thousand miles of seas

The world has no such record.

That is not all. The secretary of war has a million more well trained and well equipped ready to be taken across.

The task has been a prodigious one and has been handled in a manner that deserves the thanks of every American citizen.

Is the meanwhile the secretary of

the navy has not been idle, and his activities and accomplishments have extracted a world of praise from naval

It was to have been expected that when and where a million of men are gathered together that certain diseases would break out and some fatalities would occur, but the records will prove that there has been a smaller percentage of sickness and deaths up to the present time than in any previous war.

Science and skill were never employed to better advantage.

The achievements have been marvelous, and the United States has never before had so large and well trained an army in the field in so short a time.

We say it in no party spirit that President Wilson and his administration, especially in the departments of the war and navy, deserve the highest meed of praise and he is entitled to the supreme confidence of the patriotic people of the United States, and his critics and fault-finders, his accusers and calumniators, are worse than "slackers," for they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

'It ain't the guns nor armament Nor funds that they can pay. But the close co-operation
That makes them win the day.

'It ain't the individuals Nor the army as a whole. But the evedlastin' teamwork Of every bloomin' soul.'

> When this paper wrote the editorial entitled, "Secretary Baker and His ed his memorable story which will go down in history as one of the most ing statements that has ever fallen from the lips of a public official. He has completely spiked the guns of his calumniators, and the country now opens its eyes to the shameful and dramatic manner in which the Wilson administration has been falsely accused. The stinging rebuke of the secretary was not unlike the whipcords that were used on a certain memorable occasion. His answer was pacific in tone, however, but brilliant and convincing.

A GREAT RECORD

They are grilling Secretary of War Baker pretty hard back in Washing-Maybe its all right to grill, criticise and condemn a man who has done his best, and that best being the greatest war-organizing achievement the country has ever attained, but somehow I can't exactly see it that way.

To my old fashioned way of thinking, when a fellow has done well-mighty well, pat him on the back and congratulate him on his good work; I can't, somehow, reconcile what appears to be the new vogue: If a fellow has done well, nag hell out of him!

Around eight months ago, the United States, with no army, navy or merchant marine worth, mentioning and no provision for such, declared war on Germany and threw herself in the greatest struggle of the ages, and incidentally, threw a tremendous responsibility upon the government that had for so long and so persistently had its its head buried in the sand of self-deception.

Secretary Baker took hold of his end of the responsibility, and his department in the short space of eight months, has transformed some one million five hundred thousand ununmilitary couth, awkward and young Americans into an army that makes one's heart beat in pride over them-they are such fine fellows; such magnificent specimens of sterling manhood.

Secretary Baker's department has not only assembled this splendid army, but he has equipped it, he has clothed it, he has fed it, as no American army has ever been equipped, clothed and fed-to say nothing of the training-before in the annals American war preparation.

Maybe Secretary Baker has made some mistakes; methinks he was entitled to make some considering the size of his job. But to my mind he Critics," the secretary had not finish has achieved as no cabinet officer has ever achieved before.

Yet the wolves, sitting comfortmarvelous, elucidating and illuminat, ably on their haunches, away from responsibility, appear to find joy and comfort and satisfaction in howling down the Secretary.

In the meantime, Mr. Baker has been very patient, very kindly and very tolerant, through it all. sed by the tremendous responsibilities of his work, nevertheless he has treated the nagging criticisms that have been directed toward him from all sides and angles with the utmost sauvity and frankness.

To me, Secretary Baker looms up on the horizon of affairs as a very big man; modest, frank, with a devotion to duty, and never playing to the galleries. I feel like that I love and esteem the Secretary for the enemies he is making.

When you think of those fine, cleared-eyed, firm-footed, level-headed American soldiers, and your heart thrills with love and admiration, let a little spark of this love and admiration go out to the much harassed Secretary of War, who has had a lot to do in the transformation of these splendid men and soldiers.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT In his statement answering the recent speech of Senator Chamberlain, the President says:

The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into lost motion. My association and constant conference with the secretary of war have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

For the present, the issue is not Secretary Baker, but the reorganization of the war department. There is no way in which congress can force a change in the head of the war department, but it can and should institute reform in its machinery. When the President says that "nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation," he overlooks the fact that, as a result of the inquiry, there has already been a reorganization, which the President thinks sufficient, though others do not. That is one result that has been brought about. Another result is that thousands of soldiers in our camps now have warm and adequate clothing, which was rushed to them after the senate committee had pressed the matter on the secretary of war. A third excellent result is the speeding up of the work of the department, since it is now known that there will be "pitiless publicity" for all who fail to come up to the mark.

The President speaks of "lost motions." Well, we have had many lost motions in connection with army clothing, big guns, machine guns and rifles. The purpose of congress is to eliminate these for the future. The country will, we think, agree with the senate committee that there should be a small war cabinet, and an administrator of munitions. Senator Chamberlain's argument in favor of these changes is convincing. We must get rid of many and conflicting bureaus, or else there will be many more "lost motions." We trust that congress will put through the reorganization plan now The adminisunder consideration . tration plan, that is now in force, will help some, but it is hardly more than a makeshift.

As to Secretary Baker, we think that his own testimony before the committee proved that he was not the man for the place. For on more than one occasion he betrayed a signal lack of knowledge of what was going on in his department. That was the worst feature of the situation. If he is the victim of a foolish system, that system ought to be changed radically - and to this the President is opposed. If he is not the man for the job, as is generally believed, he ought to retire. Nor should it be forgotten that he had the power to remodel the system, a power that was not used till the investigation had revealed serious mistakes and blunders - and then only in a half-hearted way.

p

0-

to

I

1e

ie.

art

let

a-

ed

That there have been unpardonable delays in business of the greatest importance has been shown, and is, indeed, admitted. Mr. Baker himself could not deny them. We do not think that the statement of the President meets the issue. This is the nation's war, and the nation has a right to demand such efficiency as we have not yet had. More than that, the needs of the allies are great, and we ought to be in a position to help them effectively as soon as possible. We do not think that the country was alarmed by what it has learned. But it was made to realize the great importance of a change in the war department, if not in the headship thereof and we think there should be a change there - certainly in its organization. The senate committee is on the right track, and it should not allow itself to be diverted.

GUMSHOE BILL'S HARANGUE

In less critical times Gumshoe Bill's attack questioning the loyalty of members of the opposite party and accusing Republican Governors of playing politics with war issues might be regarded as more humorous than important. As the premier politician of Missouri, a confirmed and extreme partisan, most of whose public expressions and views are well tinged with politics, and one of the most persistent and troublesome of the "wilful group" who held up war legislation and used every means to block the entrance of the United States into the war and to embarrass the government, there is humor in his charge of a lack of patriotism and politics playing, on the part of others. But under the present circumstances his action can not be taken lightly because it is fraught with grave possibilities.

The senator from Missouri had made up his mind to "talk a little politics," against the advice of more sensible and less political members of his own party. Up to this time there have been no clear-cut partisan speeches in congress. Republicans and Democrats, with slight differences, have joined whole-heartedly in the bigger work of winning the war. That the Republican members have had opportunity to make charges of partisanship every fairminded Democrat will admit. No such charges were made, perhaps because the war was more important. But yesterday the political luminary from Missouri could not hold in any longer. opened the way. An answer, of course, was given him, and there will probably be other answers and other charges from time to time.

One of the most gratifying things in connection with the war was the way in which the two great parties buried their differences and joined interests as Americans. There never was a strict party line difference on a war issue. Some of the ablest support the President has had has come from the Republicans in congress. This Gumshoe Bill knows as well as any one else. But instinct and long training can not be forever held from asserting itself. The best thing the senate can do is to forget about Stone if there is no way of getting rid of him.

QUINCY DAILY JOURNAL,

JANUARY 19, 1918.

BREAKERS AHEAD!

Or of the greatest newspapers the world knows has give mad! A powerful section of America's great press—a real power which could be wielded for the upbuilding of the nation, is being used as a sledge with which to batter down the walls of our freedom and let in a pack of snarling jackals to feast, glutton like, on the remains of the greatest democracy ever builded in the world.

The Chicago Tribune, in its unwarranted attacks upon the administration at Washington, and especially upon Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, is striking powerful blows at the foundation of our democracy. Barking in the tone of a disgruntled buildom it is spreading distrust and suspicion among a million readers.

The Chicago Tribune is in a position to be the greatest aid the government could want. Its power as a wonderful newspaper, as one of the best newspapers that can be found in any nation, could make it a bulwark against which the very forces of hell could be hurled without injuring the cause for which we are fighting.

Instead, the Chicago Tribune is hurling destructive criticism. In brazen tones of the egotist, it is pointing out the faults of those at Washington, and magnifying them a thousandfold to meet the needs of the Tribune's political leader.

Newton D. Baker needs criticism. President Wilson himself can be criticised for many things he has done. Not a man in the world but can be criticised justly for mistakes he has made and for needed things he has not done.

The Chicago Tribune has the name of getting what it goes after. It has been a power for good in Chicago and in the United States. It is engaged in fights which have made a better city of Chicago. But the attacks on Secretary Baker, made in behalf of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, are to be damned with the utmost scorn by every true and loyal American.

When the hunter goes gunning for a rabbit, it does not hurt the quarry a mite if he is called a skunk after the bullet has missed its mark. The rabbit keeps on running and saves his hide. The only thing that is hurt, as a rule, is the hunter's feelings and temper.

The Tribune's abuse of Secretary Baker will not hurt the secretary of war. It is hurting the temper and the feelings of The Chicago Tribune. It is hurting the feelings of Medil McCormick, who would be the Lord Northcliffe of America, but can't.

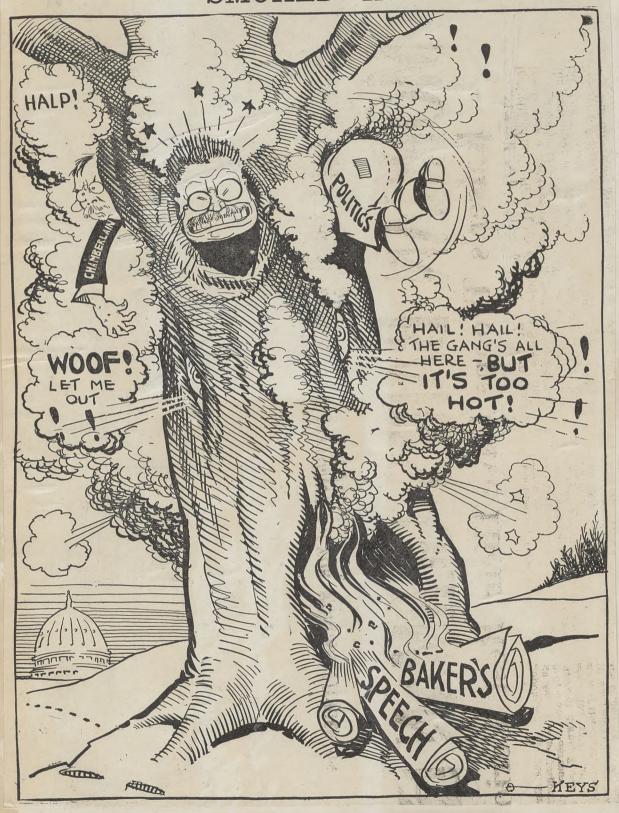
Pity the Chicago Tribune. You cannot but feel a tinge of sorrow for any great man or great newspaper that has gone wrong. But Americans, if you love your country, pay no heed to the ravings printed in the editorial columns of the "world's greatest."

And America will weather the storm and win the war in spite of the failure of the Tribune to bring out a new edition of Lloyd George and plant him in the capitol at Washington.

It is granted that more push and energy are needed in our government. But it is not for the Chicago Tribune to bring about a change, however greatly it is needed, through throwing mud at the men who are entrusted with our great war program.

Newton D. Baker is proving his worth. He is doing his level best; of that here can be no doubt. If he is not coming up to the standard of the Chicago Tribune, it is because the Chicago Tribune purposely, and for a reason, political or otherwise, has placed a standard out of reach of Secretary Baker or any other man.

SMOKED IN!





HEWITT WRITES ON CARE OF MEN AT ARMY CAMPS

Efficiency Shown by Comparison of Death Rate Now and During Civil War.

CONQUER HOOK WORM

ARTICLE NO. 1.

By OSCAR E. HEWITT.

A man falls sick at Camp Grant. Does he then have a fair chance? Does he get skilled treatment? Does ne obtain as good care as he would get at home?

Will his mother, his wife or his sister hear of his illness before he is at death's door?

An attempt will be made to give some information on all of these queries. The last one first.

Notice is sent immediately to relatives whenever a man becomes seriously ill. There is no hesitation, no delay; that is one thing that is done on the spot, regardless of other duties. The rules not only provide for it, but it is done. Then the medical staff goes on doing everything it can for the man.

And "everything" in these days means much. Medical science has made wonderful strides in recent years. Sanitation has advanced materially and probably the value of a fit fighting man was never before so keenly appreciated.

CONTRAST IN CAMPS.

The contrast between what and what is can best be presented by showing a few high points in two camps—Douglas (during the civil war) and Grant—created for the

training of Chicago soldiers.
At Camp Douglas more than 6,000 died. Its population was about 30,-

At Camp Grant not a dozen have Its population is upward of

Out in Oakwoods Cemetery is a beautiful monument erected in memof the men who died at Camp Douglas.

At Camp Grant there has been erected an elaborate hospital for the purpose of keeping men well.

Camp Douglas was a part of the war for the freedom of the slaves and Camp Grant is a unit in the present war for enduring democracy.

COVERED SIXTY ACRES.

Camp Douglas was located just outside of Chicago, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, extending from the Illinois Central tracks west to Prairie avenue. It was on a flat waste area of sixty acres. Camp Grant is in a pretty rolling country on 4,000 acres, beside the Rock River, two hours and a half from Chicago.

sewer was constructed in Camp Douglas for more than a year after it was occupied, and history says it was not properly drained for two years. At Camp Grant approximately twenty-seven miles of main sewer, in addition to house drains, had been laid and connected before the future soldiers began to arrive.

The water system at Camp Douglas

was lacking for a long time, according to three histories, and was never adequate. Camp Grant has a water system of thirty-six miles of mains and a pumping capacity of approxi-mately 6,000,000 gallons a day, and if a waste of water was permitted like that in Chicago several more pumps of the size installed would be needed.

NO HOSPITAL AT CAMP.

When the Douglas camp started there was no hospital. But out at Rockford this institution has sixty buildings. To get even an inadequate supply of rough bandages and other hospital supplies the women of sev-eral churches worked in the interest of Camp Douglas. At Camp Grant there are two officers whose sole duty is to get the most modern hospital supplies in sufficient quantity and va-

Camp Douglas was called a rendez-vous for regiments—the word cantonment was not generally applied in the sense that it is now. At first it was "used for instruc-tion purposes, for assembling troops,

the formation and mustering in of regiments, and their drill and equip-ment for the field." Later it was the principal northern prison for confederate captives.

It was among these that the death roll ran up to 6,129. Among them were buried twelve union soldiers at Oakwoods in unmarked graves.

THEME FOR POEM.

On one occasion the women of a Mississippi town scattered flowers on the graves of the union and conto have been the inspiration of F.
M. Finch in writing his poem "The Blue and the Gray" and so considerable sentiment is attached to the monument out in Oakwoods.

This shaft is also a reminder of the lack of sanitation, medical care and surgical treatment at Camp Douglas for the soldier prisoners. Although the camp was opened in July, 1861, one authority says that "sewer and water pipes were laid in the summer

[Continued on Page 7, Column 2.]

of 1863," and another says the men "died like rats."

Nearly 1,000 times as many died at Camp Douglas as have died at Camp Grant. It may seem to many to be unfair to suggest that the chance of a sick man at Camp Grant are 1,000 to 1 for the sick man at Camp Douglas because of the difference in the length of the two camps, but a prominent physician asserted that the efficiency of medical science has increased several hundred per cent since the civil war.

Take a small incident. The hook work was unknown during the civil war period. So no prisoner or soldier was examined for this affliction. This disease flourishes in the South, and only a small percentage of the doctors of Chicago have ever seen a hook worm.

But the men who get into the base.

the men who get into the base hospital at Camp Grant are examined so carefully that last week a man was found with the hook worm. the was sent to the hospital for another ailment and in the investigation of his blood conditions were found which indicated the presence of hook worm.

Then began the search for the graph of corps were found.

Then began the search for the germ. A score of eggs were found. The eggs were developed into larvae and then started a minute examination for the parent parasite.

To a layman comes the impression that if the base hospital is examining soldiers from Chicago with sufficient skill to find a patient with the hook worm, extraordinary care is used in the hospital examinations.

The second article in this series

The second article in this series will appear in the Herald tomor row morning.

says, " upon you pisitive assurance "that," upon you pisitive assurance "that," would be allowed to select "treed and would be allowed to select "my deputies an organization in my " own way." It a is, of course, the SUCHER accepted filee. "I was per-suaded to accept "te appointment," he wee no "on the old "These are wee no "on the old it." "inese are not the condition under which Mr. not the condition under which Mr. "most almportan exempt positions," most annotations which mould in its tilrst consulting word, the Mayor had because to the Commissioner's first appointed to the Commissioner's first appointent of the Mayor had a second to the mountains of the own haires appear trom this passage in Mr. Suchers' etter: "You have selso notified mo not to fill even the

to discipline.

* It would be known throughout the force before a month a over that I are being virtually compelled to show focus consideration it a rain whose sole duty it should us to aboy orders instead of indirectly wing them.

The xint and degree to which Mayor that propaged to take control of the folice Department out of the of the folice Department out of the of the commissions.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

CAN THE STATE OF

Nobody has at all called in question Secretary BAKER's intelligence, his patriotism or his earnest desire to prepare and equip our soldiers for service, speedily and completely. That his intentions are of the best is beyond doubt, the only question is as to his capacity to bear the great load he has assumed. No man could bear it alone. If under these great responsibilities Mr. BAKER has failed to meet the country's need, if he has fallen somewhat short of public expectation, the reason may be sought, without personal reproach to him, in his lack of special qualifications and training for these great and exacting duties. Intelligence, engaging qualities, talents in many ways admirable, do not constitute fitness for the post of War Minister in time of actual war. However fit the incumbent may be, though he be the fittest in the country, he should have aids also of distinguished ability.

The tempest that now rages around the head of Mr. BAKER has been made more violent by the unfortunate manner in which he has met questions and criticisms. His bearing before the Senate Investigating Committee was of a nature to intensify rather than to allay public dissatisfaction. When shortcomings in the war service were pointed out his manner was much too complacent, his stereotyped reply, "Quite the contrary," too frequently reiterated. The committee endeavored to ascertain the truth, which is what the country demands. Mr. BAKER was not a helpful witness. If the people reached the conclusion that the Secretary was obstructing the efforts of the committee to mend matters in his department, to secure greater expedition in our preparations for war, Mr. BAKER is himself to blame for it.

Would it not be well for the Secretary of War to reconsider his position, to welcome help instead of repelling it? If he believes that his administration of the department has been without flaw, he is not the man for the place. If he is willing to admit that there have been errors, that there has been much confusion and failure to provide needed supplies for the soldiers in camp or in France, then, naturally, logically, and behaving like a sensible man, he should join hands with Congress, with the country, with the army chiefs in a resolute effort to make amends for past shortcomings and advance our war work with the utmost speed.

While the country would prefer to see a much stronger man put in Mr. BAKER's place, the President declines to yield in the slightest degree to that sentiment. Mr. BAKER would be well advised, we think, if he should yield on suited, near Fourth Ave.



Medical Beefsteak Dinner, 51.76 range and 700; Table d'Hote Din-Pacadaste music revolving dance.

Exquisite music revolving dance. SAVANOM



ON CARE OF MEN AT ARMY CAMPS

Efficiency Shown by Comparison of Death Rate Now and During Civil War.

CONQUER HOOK WORM

ARTICLE NO. 1.

By OSCAR E. HEWITT.

A man falls sick at Camp Grant. Does he then have a fair chance? Does he get skilled treatment? Does ne obtain as good care as he would get at home?

Will his mother, his wife or his sister hear of his illness before he is at death's door?

An attempt will be made to some information on all of these The last one first. queries.

Notice is sent immediately to relatives whenever a man becomes seri-There is no hesitation, no ously ill. delay; that is one thing that is done on the spot, regardless of other duties. The rules not only provide for it, but it is done. Then the medical staff goes on doing everything it can for the man.

And "everything" in these days neans much. Medical science has means much. means much. Medical science has made wonderful strides in recent years. Sanitation has advanced ma-terially and probably the value of a fit fighting man was never before so keenly appreciated.

CONTRAST IN CAMPS.

The contrast between what was and what is can best be presented by showing a few high points in two camps—Douglas (during the civil war) and Grant—created for the training of Chicago soldiers.

At Camp Douglas more than 6,000 died. Its population was about 30,-

At Camp Grant not a dozen have ied. Its population is upward of

Out in Oakwoods Cemetery is a beautiful monument erected in mem-ory of the men who died at Camp

At Camp Grant there has been erected an elaborate hospital for the purpose of keeping men well.

Camp Douglas was a part of the war for the freedom of the slaves and Camp Grant is a unit in the present war for enduring democracy. war for enduring democracy

COVERED SIXTY ACRES.

COVERED SIXTY ACRES.

Camp Douglas was located just outside of Chicago, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, extending from the Illinois Central tracks west to Prairie avenue. It was on a flat waste area of sixty acres. Camp Grant is in a pretty rolling country on 4,000 acres, beside the Rock Piver two hours and a half from Chi-River, two hours and a half from Chi-

sewer was constructed in Not a sewer was constructed in Camp Douglas for more than a year after it was occupied, and history says it was not properly drained for two years. At Camp Grant approximately twenty-seven miles of main sewer, in addition to house drains, had been laid and connected before

had been laid and connected before the future soldiers began to arrive.

The water system at Camp Douglas was lacking for a long time, according to three histories, and was never adequate. Camp Grant has a water system of thirty-six miles of mains and a pumping capacity of approximately 6,000,000 gallons a day, and if a waste of water was permitted like that in Chicago several more pumps of the size installed would be needed.

NO HOSPITAL AT CAMP.

When the Douglas camp started there was no hospital. But out at Rockford this institution has sixty buildings. To get even an inadequate supply of rough bandages and other supply of rough bandages and other hospital supplies the women of several churches worked in the interest of Camp Douglas. At Camp Grant there are two officers whose sole duty is to get the most modern hospital supplies in sufficient quantity and va-

Camp Douglas was called a rendezcamp Bouglas was canted a transvous for regiments—the word cantonment was not generally applied in the sense that it is now.

At first it was "used for instruc-

At first it was "used for instruc-tion purposes, for assembling troops, the formation and mustering in of regiments, and their drill and equip-ment for the field." Later it was the principal northern prison for con-federate captives.

It was among these that the death roll ran up to 6,129. Among them were buried twelve union soldiers at Oakwoods in unmarked graves.

THEME FOR POEM.

On one occasion the women of a Mississippi town scattered flowers on the graves of the union and confederate soldiers alike. This is said to have been the inspiration of F. M. Finch in writing his poem "The Blue and the Gray" and so considerable sentiment is attached to the monument out in Oakwoods.

This shaft is also a reminder of the lack of sanitation, medical care and

This shart is also a reminder of the lack of sanitation, medical care and surgical treatment at Camp Douglas for the soldier prisoners. Although the camp was opened in July, 1861, one authority says that "sewer and water pipes were laid in the summer

[Continued on Page 7, Column 2.]

of 1863," and another says the men "died like rats."

Nearly 1,000 times as many died at Camp Douglas as have died at Camp Grant. It may seem to many to be unfair to suggest that the chance of a sick man at Camp Grant are 1,000 to 1 for the sick man at Camp Douglas because of the difference in the length of the two camps, but a prominent physician asserted that the efficiency of medical science has increased several hundred per cent since the civil war.

Take a small incident. The hook work was unknown during the civil war period. So no prisoner or soldier was examined for this affliction. This disease flourishes in the South, and only a small percentage of the doctors of Chicago have ever seen a hook worm.

But the men who get into the base

only a small percentage of the doctors of Chicago have ever seen a hook worm.

But the men who get into the base hospital at Camp Grant are examined so carefully that last week a man was found with the hook worm. He was sent to the hospital for another ailment and in the investigation of his blood conditions were found which indicated the presence of hook worm.

Then began the search for the germ. A score of eggs were found. The eggs were developed into larvae and then started a minute examination for the parent parasite.

To a layman comes the impression that if the base hospital is examining soldiers from Chicago with sufficient skill to find a patient with the hook worm, extraordinary care is used in the hospital examinations.

The second article in this series will appear in the Heraid tomorrow morning.

will appear in

says, "hon you petitive assurant." that would be absolutely unfetting any deputies and organization in my "my deputies and organization in my "own way." It a la, of course, the STEPHER SCCEPTED THICE. TO SEE STATE OF "I was pereppointent of the may because are ween in the condition which Mr. not the condition wher which Mr. I was perknown throughout the would be described to discipline.

* It would be known throughout the trait any being whether a compelled to show peeled consideration to so they of deer instead of induced we would also objected to take control of the volce Department out of the Commissioner hands and into his own have appear a from this passage own have appear a from this passage in the volce Department out of the own have appear a from this passage own have a special from this passage.

** Appear a special to the proposed to take control of the world in the office of the passage of the proposed to take sond into his own have a special of the state of the world in the order to have the world in the order to the objected to the definitions, interpretation that the objected to the density of the last world in the objected to the density of the last which we would be successed to the control of the last world in the order. These succeptions is the control of the last which we would be successed to the control of the last which we would be successed to the control of the last which we which whether which whether which which we have which the control of the last which which we have which which which which which which we have the last which which which which which we have the last which which which which which we have which which which which which which which we have which which which which we have the successed to describe the control of the last which which which which we have which which which we have which which which we have been a successful to the successful the su le." Tiese are

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Nobody has at all called in question Secretary BAKER's intelligence, his patriotism or his earnest desire to prepare and equip our soldiers for service, speedily and completely. That his intentions are of the best is beyond doubt, the only question is as to his capacity to bear the great load he has assumed. No man could bear it alone. If under these great responsibilities Mr. BAKER has failed to meet the country's need, if he has fallen somewhat short of public expectation, the reason may be sought, without personal reproach to him, in his lack of special qualifications and training for these great and exacting duties. Intelligence, engaging qualities, talents in many ways admirable, do not constitute fitness for the post of War Minister in time of actual war. However fit the incumbent may be, though he be the fittest in the country, he should have aids also of distinguished ability.

The tempest that now rages around the head of Mr. BAKER has been made more violent by the unfortunate manner in which he has met questions and criticisms. His bearing before the Senate Investigating Committee was of a nature to intensify rather than to allay public dissatisfaction. When shortcomings in the war service were pointed out his manner was much too complacent, his stereotyped reply, "Quite the contrary," too frequently reiterated. The committee endeavored to ascertain the truth, which is what the country demands. Mr. BAKER was not a helpful witness. If the people reached the conclusion that the Secretary was obstructing the efforts of the committee to mend matters in his department, to secure greater expedition in our preparations for war, Mr. BAKER is himself to blame for it.

Would it not be well for the Secretary of War to reconsider his position, to welcome help instead of repelling it? If he believes that his administration of the department has been without flaw, he is not the man for the place. If he is willing to admit that there have been errors, that there has been much confusion and failure to provide needed supplies for the soldiers in camp or in France, then, naturally, logically, and behaving like a sensible man, he should join hands with Congress, with the country, with the army chiefs in a resolute effort to make amends for past shortcomings and advance our war work with the utmost speed.

While the country would prefer to see a much stronger man put in Mr. BAKER's place, the President declines to yield in the slightest degree to that sentiment. Mr. BAKER would be well advised, we think, if he should yield to it to the extent of calling to his aid men qualified by experience in great affairs, by strength of will, by sheer backbone, to assume some considerable part of the great burden which is evidently too heavy for him. He needs no "advisory council," no mere clerks, no men called upon merely to submit views and execute his orders, but men to whom he can say, "Equip these camps, get guns made, ammunition, 'airplanes, clothing, provide trans-'port, put our army in the field," with entire confidence that they will do his bidding. Let him get the men and trust them to get results.

If Mr. BAKER could be persuaded to adopt this course, there would be an end of squabbling and we should much sooner be ready for fighting.

Chingo Haral

Interesting, Profita

With thousands of Chicago fan in their back yards, noted poultry e to expect and how to be sure of s and keeping in

NEXT SUNDA

SICK SOLDIERS AT CAMP GRANT **GET BEST CARE**

Even Trivial Ailments of the Men Are Treated With **Facilities Better Than** Those Back Home.

BASE HOSPITAL MODEL

ARTICLE NO. 2. By Oscar E. Hewitt.

A man falls sick at Camp Grant. Does he then have a fair chance? Does he get skilled treatment? Does he obtain as good care as he would get at home?

There seems to be at present no limited sickness. On the surface there is no concern to get on paper a fine report of a small amount of illness for the officials in Washington to read. desire whatever to make a record for

Almost the opposite appears to the layman to be nearer the fact. There seems to be an energetic purpose to weed out even the trivial ailments and get suspects as well as real patients into the base hospital. This apparent program, taken in connection with the fact that the health of the Grant men is and has been better since the camp opened than that of the average cantonments, reflects all the more credit upon Grant Grant.

HOSPITAL FOR SORE THUMB.

This plan may sound queer, but yesterday a man showed up at the base hospital with a sore thumb. It was red, infected a little, but if this former teamster had been back in Chicago he probably would have tied a rag around his thumb and kept on delivering coal.

It is almost certain he would not have quit work.

He might have gone to a druggist, perhaps a doctor; but it is a ten to one bet that he would not have gone near a hospital. But as a soldier he was ordered to the base hospital, and incidentally against his desire. This sore thumb might develop into "something." He may lose a day or two, but that is better than a digit or a thumb.

a thumb.

Every man is a full-time man or a no-time man. There is no half-time or three-quarter-time men. They are either doing full duty or no duty.

SAVES TIME IN LONG RUN.

The theory is this: The government wants an army in good physical condition. It wants that army as soon as it can be had. It is trying to get this division in the best shape possible in the shortest time practicable. If a man has an injured thumb, why not attend to it on the spot? Why not give the man the best service it can? It is better for both the division and the man to get his thumb well with a day or two off now than to have him off a week or two later.

off now than to have him off a week or two later.

In the base hospital today there are 320 men, which is a small number for a camp of the size of Camp Grant. For the care and treatment of these there are seventy-one medical men, fifty-two women nurses, all trained nurses and registered, and 300 enlisted men, some of whom are male nurses.

Insted men, some of whom are male nurses.

That is an average of one trained and skilled medical man for each 4.5 patients. The commissioned man may be a specialist in medicine, surgery, X-ray or other branch of the profession. It will also be noticed there is one trained woman nurse for approximately each six patients, and in addition there are men nurses and attendants in goodly numbers.

THERE ALL THE TIME.

attendants in goodly numbers.

And this force of doctors, nurses and aids is on the spot. They eat there, they sleep there, they work there, they live there. The base hospital is within the camp. It is a part of the camp. The base hospital of Camp. The base hospital of Camp. The base hospital of Camp. The sis located at Fort Rivey. Four miles away.

Perhaps another comparison will add significance to the size of the force at Camp Grant base hospital. On the date of the last official report on base hospitals the strength of the command at Camp Grant was 24.702. On the same day Camp Lewis at American Lake in Washington had a command of 35.165. At Grant there were seventy-one medical men and fifty-two women nurses, while at Lewis there were forty medical men and thirty women nurses.

These two comparisons should add assurance to mothers, sisters and wives of men at Camp Grant, so far as the number of experienced and skilled nersons at the base hospital is concerned.

But that is not all. There are twice

But that is not all. There are twice as many dectors and surgeons outside of the base hospital as in it. From four to seven are attached to each regiment. These doctors look after the immediate needs of the men and decide for each soldier whether he shall go to the base hospital. The man may not want to go and the regiments a more than the control of the nental surgeon may insist on exactly the opposite.

SHOULD ELIMINATE CONTAGION.

If these surgeons perform their dutles, as they have been explained to me, it is practically impossible for any soldier to be seriously ill outside of the base hospital. It would be difficult for a soldier to have a communicable disease and be out of the base hospital.

It may be hazardous for a civilian layman to express his opinion, but

It may be hazardous for a civilian layman to express his opinion, but if there is a soldier with a contagious disease or who is seriously ill in barracks the medical officer in charge should be trimmed up with haste and severity, and no doubt the commander of the camp would take drastic action in any case he heard of.

On the soldier himself must rest the responsibility if when he is injured or sick he does not get the ample medical facilities of the camp for his treatment. He can get in the base hospital at once if there is any need of his being there.

BEST BUILDINGS AT CAMP.

The base hospital consists of the best constructed buildings in the camp. They have better light, both natural and artificial. They have more cubic air space per occupant. The ventilation is more easily controlled. They have the toilets and baths indoors and all buildings are connected with covered corridors.

They are steam-heated, in contrast with the base hospital of another camp near or this side of the Mason and Dixon line, where coal stoves are used.

[The third article in this series will appear in the Herald tomor-row morning.]

Chron Hans

OF WEATHER

Possibly light snow today; tomore in temperature; moderate south-riable by night.

report see page 13.

HUNT GERMS OUT OF CAMP GRANT

Soldiers Afflicted With Pneumonia and Measles. Quickly Isolated.

ARTICLE NO. 3.

By Oscar E. Hewitt.

A man falls sick at Camp Grant. Does he then have a fair chance? Does he get skilled treatment? Does he obtain as good care as he would get at home?

Suppose a case of diphtheria, scar-

Suppose a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, mumps, meningitis, pneumonia, measles or other contagion breaks out in a barracks at Camp Grant next to the bunk of your son, will it be protected as well as if the contagion occurred at home when he was living there?

The modest answer of medical men is, "Yes." A more truthful answer would be, "Better" or "Much better." Until this week pneumonia in Chicago has not been classed by the health department as contagious. There has been no attempt to quarantine it. The Chicago boy who got it has not received the benefits of a quarantine unless his family had sufficient money to employ a physician of superior efficiency who insisted upon all of the precautions of the best modern practice.

SEARCH FOR GERM.

SEARCH FOR GERM.

If a soldier is suspected of having a touch of pneumonia, a culture is taken, rushed to the laboratory and examined. The man is hustled to the base hospital. If the germ is found, a swarm of doctors are hustled to the barracks, and they test every man.

They may be kept in the barracks and drilled and exercised. They go on with their work. The cultures of each man are examined. Perhaps some may be found with the germs. These may be virulent germs or innocent bugs, but every man found with either kind is on his way to the base hospital as soon as he can be started. The paragraph above is not what the medical staff is supposed to do, but it is actually what they have done. In what Chicago families, except of the wealthy, are such precautions taken? In how many factories and stores are such practices followed?

THREE SOLDIERS PUNISHED.

THREE SOLDIERS PUNISHED.

Three men of Company D, Three Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry, stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, were brought before a court-martial last week for violating a quarantine on measles. They were sentenced to ninety days in the guardhouse and the loss of three months' pay. The last official report showed that Camp Taylor had had in the previous week sixty-two cases of measles, Camp Grant none.

Ten days ago Camp Pike at Little Rock had so many cases of measles that the base hospital could not handle them, the number reported for the week being 683.

Doctors assert that Kyes' serum is the latest and most effective for pneumonia. It is used at Rockford. Pneumonia is serious. The last government report showed that seventy-five soldiers died of pneumonia in the week ending Nov. 16, forty-one the week before, twenty-two in each of the two previous weeks and nine in the fifth week back.

MEASLES ARE SERIOUS.

MEASLES ARE SERIOUS.

Measles are serious.

Much the same system is used when a case of measles or other contagious disease is discovered—a rigid quarantine is established. While the average adult is inclined to look upon measles as only a child's disease, it is taken very seriously in the army. Perhaps one reason may be indicated in a report last week from Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

In the base hospital there more than 2,800 cases of measles have been treated, and on one day there was 1,201 cases of this disease alone in the base hospital. This is nearly four times as many cases of all diseases as are in the Camp Grant base hospital. In the last government report Camp Grant was one of the four, among the thirty-one cantonments of the nation, in which no measles were reported for a week.

a week.

But getting back to Camp Wheeler, a man in the base hospital there has said: "The total number of cases of lobar pneumonia has been 243. Of these practically 25 per cent followed measles." In the last week officially reported Grant had four cases of pneumonia and Wheeler forty-seven.

DOCTORS CONSERVATIVE.

DOCTORS CONSERVATIVE.

Despite the good showing made to date, it was impossible to get any doctor at Camp Grant to speak of the favorable results. Possibly it is too effly to express opinions and draw conclusions from the good results obtained to date. But what they are doing and attempting to do gives a highly favorable impression.

One ward is devoted exclusively to an intensive study of heart disturbances and circulation. If there are two hospitals in Chicago with such wards the Herald will be glad to get the names of them.

What soldier in the period before he went to Rockford had the advantage of a minute and scientific examination of his heart, unless he had had some serious trouble?

At the camp meningitis is treated as a highly communicable disease. No one is even permitted to go into the ward without being dressed in a jacket which completely covers all of his clothing and having a gauze mask over his mouth and nose.

This is a disease of the spinal cord, which spreads to the membrane of the brain. It makes the neck stiff, hardens the muscles and is treated by sticking a needle into the spinal column, withdrawing the germs and injecting Flexner's serum.

But this germ, or its cousin, is also found in the larynx—therefore the precautions against the spread of the disease. Any man who is found with the germ—and they are hunted as diligently as a miner hunts gold—it taken to the hospital regardless of how strong he feels.

[The fourth and last article in this series will appear in the HERALD tomorrow.]

XPERT DOCTORS AT CAMP GRANT

Soldier Gets Better Service Than One Family in 1,000 Can Afford.

ARTICLE NO. 4.

By Oscar E. Hewitt.

Does a sick soldier at Camp Grant get as good care as he would at home?

There is no question about the right There is no question about the right answer, but just suppose that an office clerk at \$30 a week now gets the measles as a soldier. He is put under the care of a man who has successfully treated thousands of cases. The soldier's sight is affected. An eye specialist gets on the job. The patient has a little ear trouble. An expert on the ear, nose and throat gets busy. Perhaps the man, as gets busy. Perhaps the man, as sometimes happens, develops pneumonia. A physician who has made that a study begins his service. A little heart flutter, and a heart expert is at the bedside.

How many parents can afford to have five ordinary physicians at one time? How many can hire five specialists? How many parents are forced to call in the regular doctor and have him prescribe for every-thing? Is there one family in an average of 1,000 who could hire the best five specialists in their respective lines in any one city to care for their If there are ten families in an average 1,000 who could and would obtain such service, then there is 250 men out of the 25,000 at Camp Grant who would get such service at home.

CHECK UP BY HERALD.

For two weeks the HERALD has been checking up of the personnel of the medical staff to find out who they are and where they came from, what schools they attended, what post-graduate work they have done, their hospital experience, what books they have written, what articles they have read and how they stand in

they have written, what articles they have read and how they stand in their profession.

Of course it makes little difference whether the captain of an infantry company was the best lawyer in seven states. He is not practicing his profession, nor a branch of it. But the rember of a medical staff in the Natinal army is following his calling, at the particular specialty to which he has applied himself. So his civilian retord is indicative of his ability in the camp. To the average layman the income of a reputable physician will probably tell more about him than his medical biography.

There are men on the medical staff at Camp Grant who are not receiving one-tenth of what their incomes were as private practitioners. There are big men from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large centers. There are some who have nation-wide reputations. There are non who previously made \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year, and as major is the highest rank conferred upon any of the newcomers, none of them can now receive more than \$3,000 annually, together with quarters, light and heat. They buy their own food and clothes, like other officers. There is more than one man who must now work two months to pay his office rent at home, although most of them have cast overboard their private practice. There are men who are professors in medical colleges, who teach other doctors as well as students. There are several who charge \$25 for a consultation in private life, others more.

CALLED BY PATRIOTISM.

The fact that such successful men have gone to the service of the nation shows that they are not only patriotic but conscientious and willing to do all they can for every mother's son

patriotic but conscientious and willing to do all they can for every mother's son.

One of the best, most widely known and highest-priced surgeons in the United States performed 105 appendicitis operations in the year without the loss of a life. Then all of the next five persons on whom he operated were lost. Although the exact number is not available, about 100 such operations have been performed at Camp Grant, and the federal government report shows but one death. It is improbable that such a record can be maintained, but it indicates that the camp has surgeons of extraordinary skill in this as well as in every other particular line.

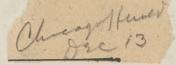
It will be recalled that on a previous day it was printed there are seventy-one medical men and fifty-two trained women nurses for 320 patients, as well as from four to seven doctors in each regiment. On top of this there are sixty-five male nurses. Furthermore, quarters are being prepared at the base hospital for thirty medical men and forty-eight nurses additional. This number of each are to be sent Camp Grant for training.

SACRIFICE BY NURSES.

The nurses are just as loyal to the men as the doctors. Take a trained male nurse. There are comparatively few of them. A good one outside will make \$150 a month, yet men of that grade are working at Camp Grant for \$30 a month, like the ordinary private. "But suppose he is getting the best of medical care and nursing," some mother may be saying, "what about the food for the sick boys?"

It is said that the infantry company gets along fine with four cooks when the men are well. In the base hospital five times as many cooks are employed, and they must get out food that is appetizing as well as nourishing. There are a lot of cooks who can dish up full diets, but when it comes to light diets, liquid diets and special diets, a different kind of cook is needed.

Mr. Hewitt will show in the Herald next Saturday one spot where the city is cheating you.



HEWITT SPIKES PRO-GERMAN LIE

Shows Camp Grant Ranks Among First 10 in Moral Cleanliness.

ARTICLE NO. 5.

By Oscar E. Hewitt.

Have you heard the wild story that Camp Grant soldiers by the thou-sand are suffering from a loathsome disease?

The men at Camp Grant rank among the first ten camps of the entire country in moral cleanliness, entire country in moral cleanliness, according to the official figures of the federal government. These show that for the week ending Dec. 7 the camp ranked second among the National army cantonments, and in the previous week was the most nearly free of venereal diseases. In the last six weeks Camp Grant has been better in this regard than two-thirds of the thirty-one National Guard and National army camps.

tional army camps.

Admittedly several factors enter into the result. The men themselves at Camp Grant may not be any more moral than those of other camps, but moral than those of other camps, but the discipline at Grant may be a little more strict. Temptations may be a trifle farther removed. Outside pro-tective agencies may be more active. The medal staff may be more alert and skillful. But the result itself to date is the point.

GRANT A MODEL CAMP.

Extending over the last eight weeks the camps of the National army, as a whole, have had from two to three times as much venereal disease as has existed at Camp Grant, with one exception, according to federal official reports. The camps of the National Guard, as a whole, have been nearly as bad as those of the National army. The figures for the last eight weeks show the rate per 1,000, on a yearly basis, of admissions to hospital because of the diseases of immorality are summarized below from federal reports. These compare the rate at Camp Grant with the National army and National Guard camps as a whole. The table follows:

| whole. The table follows. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | Camp | Nat'l | Nat'l | | | | |
| Wk. ending- | Grant. | Guard. | Army. | | | | |
| Dec. 7 | 20.5 | 77.0 | 80.0 | | | | |
| Nov. 30 | 12.8 | 100.7 | 104.3 | | | | |
| Nov. 23 | 55.4 | 68.0 | 69.0 | | | | |
| Nov. 16 | 35.8 | 74.0 | 95.3 | | | | |
| Nov. 9 | 41.7 | 151.5 | 115.3 | | | | |
| Nov. 2 | 24.5 | 93.6 | 135.6 | | | | |
| Oct. 26 | 40.2 | 134.5 | 138.7 | | | | |
| Oct. 19 | 26.7 | 118.8 | 146.4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

ERROR IN FIGURES!

In the federal report for Nov. 30 the strength of the command at Camp Grant is given as 32,492. This may be an error and the right number may be 22,492. In that case the admission rate would be 18.5 instead of 12.8, as given above. But compare a rate of 18.5 with a rate of 331 at Camp Lee. Petersburg, Va; a rate of 319 at Camp Jackson, Columbia. S. C.: a rate of 268 at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.. or a rate of 259 at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. These rates are for the same week.

These figures mean that while eight men were admitted to the hespital with diseases of immorality out of 22,492 or 32,492 at Camp Grant, which ever the right figure is, there were 244 cases admitted out of 35,141 soldiers at Camp Lee.

For the week ending Nov. 23 Camp Grant's rate of 55.4 can be compared with Camp Jackson 428, Camp Dixon's 152 and Camp Travis' 117.

Compare Camp Grant's rate of 35.X for the week of Nov. 16, reported with the corresponding week at fivother National army camps. The rate at Camp Jackson was 610.8. At Camp Lee it was 268.1, at Camp Gordon, Atlania, Ga., it was 121.6; at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, it was 113.2, and at Camp Travis it was 108.4. It will be noticed that all of these, with the exception of one, are in the South. in the South

FOR WEEK OF NOV. 9.

In the week ending Nov. 9, while Camp Grant was making a mark of 41.7, Camp Sherman had a rate of 189.3, Camp Travis had a rate of 182.1, Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N. J., had a rate of 150 and Camp Jackson a rate of 190.5.

rate of 120.5.

There is little comparison between Camp Grant's rate of 24.5 for Nov 2 and 579 for Camp Jackson, 433 for Camp Pike, 280 for Camp Dix, 275 for Camp Lee, 174 for Camp Travis and 327 for Camp Custer, with which Camp Grant played football last Saturday.

camp Grant played rootball last Saturday.

For the week ending Oct. 19, compare Camp Grant's rate of 26.7 with a rate of 29.8, for Camp Pike; a rate of 367.9 for Camp Jackson, and a rate of 486 for Camp Travis.

For Oct. 26, Camp Grant reported a rate of 40.2; Camp Pike, 677.8; Camp Jackson, 803.2; Camp Dix, 244.3; Camp Lee, 242.5; Camp Travis, 225.3, and Camp Gordon, 142.8.

In the weeks referred to it will be observed that Camp Jackson was the worst in four different weeks, was next to the worst in another, ranked third for the largest number of cases proportionately in another week, and fourth in the fifth week.

PATRIOTISM AT HIGH MARK.

PATRIOTISM AT HIGH MARK.

One of the medical men of that camp was himself feeling fine about Nov. i7 and so he wrote:

"We have moved to the base hospital. A more beautiful and healthier site could hardly be found. To stand on the misty hilltop to welcome the glorious sun and fill the lungs with pure air makes a man thankful that he is a real American, beginning his first real duty to the world."

Fine sentiment. At this same time this same writer also said: "Prophylaxis along orthopedic lines is being organized in Camp Jackson."

The previous week Camp Jackson, with only three-fifths as many soldiers as Camp Grant, had 357 cases of venereal diseases as against 21 at Camp Grant.

So bad does the medical staff of Camp Lee consider conditions there that prophylaxis stations have been established at Hopewell, Va.. six miles away from camp, and in Petersburg, four miles away.

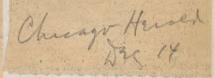
The government reports for five weeks show that the camps which run high in venereal diseases usually have a high admission rate for all diseases.

MEED WHOLESOME AMUSEMENT.

Workers of the Y. M. C. A. on the Mexican border assert with much positiveness that the amount of venereal diseases was not so large in camps where there was ample and wholesome recreation. Two of the leaders have said that they are convinced that recreation is the best preventative.

vinced that recreation is the best preventative.

If that view is correct, then Chicago citizens should do more for Camp Grant. Certain other camps are now making a better showing, according to the federal weekly reports.



Total Loss Since Aug. 25 Has Been Exceeded in a Week at Other Cantonments.

[BY A STAFF CORBESPONDENT.] Camp Grant, Rockford, III., Jan. 25. Revelations of bad sanitary conditions in cantonments throughout the country need cause little disquietude to those whose kin or friends are in the military service at Camp Grant.

For it was announced today that although 46,500 men at one time or another have been on duty in this cantonment since it was opened there has been a total of just twenty-three deaths, a number which medical authorities consider astonishingly small. Of the twenty-three who died twelve were selected men. The others were from the depot brigade and units not permanently with the can-tonment. Two of the selected men died from delirium tremens before they donned the uniform. Three had appendicitis, six pneumonia and one an ailment not contracted in line of There have been seven welldefined cases of spinal meningitis, but no deaths.

MORE IN A WEEK ELSEWHERE.

The total number of deaths here since Aug. 25, the date of the first, have been less than the number that have occurred in one week in some of the other cantonments. In one week when there was one death at Camp Grant there were forty-nine in another camp, thirty-three in another

Camp Grant there were forty-nine in another camp, thirty-three in another and twenty-six in still another.

As an indication of the extraordinary precautions that have been taken here to prevent disease the fact is cited that there have been 23,000 examinations for diphtheritic symptoms and 11,000 for spinal meningitis. Three thousand meningitis cultures were made today alone. Fifteen men were quarantined as meningitis carriers recently. They were kept under constant treatment until the cultures showed a negative reaction. Today's sick report contained the names of 918 showed a negative reaction. Today's sick report contained the names of 918 men, of whom 771 are in the base hospital. The total number of men in

HAVE NINETY MEDICAL MEN.

Lieutenant Colonel James M. Phalen is division surgeon and Major H. C. Michie is commanding officer of the base hospital. There are ninety medical men in camp, seventy women

base hospital. There are ninety medical men in camp, seventy women nurses at the base hospital and 300 male attaches.

"The record here is nothing short of marvelous," said Major H. G. McDonald, who as a surgeon in the regular army was on duty in Germany and Austria before the United States entered the war.

entered the war.

"The honor squad" is the name attaching to a detail of machine gunners selected from various units throughout camp to demonstrate the Colts and Lewis guns at a dinner of automotive engineers to be held in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago Feb. 1

DRILLING HONOR SQUAD.

DRILLING HONOR SQUAD.

Lieutenant Richard W. Clarke of Major Augustus F. Dannemiller's Three Hundred and Thirty-first Machine Gun Battalion, began to drill the squad today. Following is the detail: Headquarters troop, eighty-sixth division, Corporal Carson Scott; One Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry Brigade, Private Walter C. Detert, Company I, Three Hundred and Forty-first Infantry: Private Cartering Company Infantry: Private Cartering Company Infantry: Private Cartering Company Infantry: Private Cartering Company Infantry: Private Cartering Carte

Northeas Washington ANDERSON 8 "We can win-We must win-We will win!'

THE WAR DEPARTMENT VINDI-CATED BY THE FACTS.

The proof of whether or not the war department has "fallen down" lies in the facts and figures given by Secretary of War Baker at Washington yesterday.

To judge fairly and squarely it is necessary, to begin with, to hark back to before the war and keep right in the front part of the mind that this was a pacific and an unprepared country, unprepared because of the traditional American hatred of great standing armies.

It is a waste of effort to waste words in preliminaries. What, in substance, has been accomplished? What have been the results in the transformation of a vast nation on a peace footing into a war giant? Here are the facts:

January 1 there were "over 200,000 soldiers in France." They keep going over in an uninterrupted stream. In a very few months there will be not less than 500,000 American soldiers "over there."

When the 500,000 are there, there will be 1,500,000 others equipped and trained as far as training on this side can go, ready to reinforce the first 500,000.

It was not expected that this government could, because of the shortage of shipping and the fact that we have got to journey across 3,000 miles of submarine-infested sea, have onehalf the number of men in France as are actually there.

Thirty-two full divisions (17,000 each, at least) are in the cantonments at home, ready to sail at a moment's notice, when ships are available.

The British and French governments asked for men, offered to supply machine guns and heavy guns because they had them to spare and wanted

Pershing's men have built 600 miles of railroads to supply themselves with their needs.

The failure of the Russians and the disaster to the Italians upset allied plans and caused a radical change in all army plans in Europe and the United States.

The rifles our troops are equipped with were approved at a conference at which Generals Pershing, Scott, Crozier and Kuhn, the latter head of the war college were present with

Work Done In This Office By Having Your Dental SAVE YOU MONEY, SAVE YOU TIME,

DENTISTS

Second Floor Elevator Service

WILSON AND BAKER.

The Metropolitan magazine for February, published yesterday, makes an attack upon President Wilson and Secretary Baker which for unfairness and viciousness goes considerably beyond the best previous efforts of that magazine.

Its sincerity may be tested quite effectively by one of the few passages which are directly aimed at the president. The Metropolitan

"Long ago the railroads should have been under government con-trol. The delay is due to the president's inability to take a decided line quickly. That is a constitutional defect for which we cannot blame Mr. Wilson. We elected him with full knowledge of that failing."

As the Metropolitan has been engaged in steady criticism of the administration ever United States went to war, it seemed probable that the president's lapse had been due to failure to read the advice given him by the magazine editor.

Judge, then, of The Register's amazement when a thorough search of the files of the Metropolitan magazine from the time of America's entrance into the war, down to the February issue, failed to disclose one word on the subject of railway control.

There were articles on railroad finance. The financial editor of the Metropolitan said in July that the railroads should have higher rates, he said in September that declines in railroad securities were due to groundless panic, and he said in December that rates should be increased, but neither in the editorial department, the general stories nor the financial section was there one word of advice on the subject of government operation or any form of additional control.

Frankly, what can be said for the sincerity of a magazine which will say that Wilson is constitutionally unfit for his office because of delay in taking the most momentous step in the nation's industrial history, when that magazine has never by one word recognized the possibility of such a step being taken?

Does it not suggest an ulterior motive in the criticism?

The motive of such an article usually appears in its last sentence. Let us turn, then, to the last sentence in the Metropolitan's broadside. It reads as follows:

"Mr. Wilson may continue to prefer Mr. Baker; he may continue to deprive the country of the driv-ing power of Mr. Roosevelt and General Wood. But if he does so, he takes upon himself a responsibility for future disaster which he can never evade so long as history is written and read."

As Colonel Roosevelt is contributing editor to the Metropolitan the words might as well have come from his own pen. His hat is in the ring for the position of

secretary of war.

The Register does not intend to take up the detailed criticisms of Secretary Baker, which underlie the drive for his displacement, but it will be worth while to dite another conclusive evidence of the fundamental dishonesty which underlies the attacks of the Metropolitan.

Compare the allegation of ut-

ter inefficiency in the war department with what the Metropolitan in its last August issue said ought to be done. The following is from an editorial in that issue:

"We should have strained every nerve to have got from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year. And by next year we could have had 500,000 to send over or any part of 500,000 which we could ship. But to insist on having a milship. But to insist on having a million men trained before we started to fight was both impractical and extraordinarily foolish. When it is extremely doubtful whether we can transport a hundred thousand this year or more than double that amount next year, what in the name of reason is the use of getting a million trained before starting to fight?"

As the Metropolitan looked at it last August, it would probably take two years to transport 300,000 men to Europe. Every nerve would have to be strained to get from 50,000 to 100,000 across in 1917.

The censorship conceals the exact number of men transported to Europe in 1917, but it is matter of common knowledge that it was as near half a million as it was 100,-000.

In other words, while the Metropolitan was urging that every nerve be strained to put 50,000 men in France before the close of the year, the war department was going ahead at a rate from three to six times as fast as the magazine editor believed possible.

As many troops were transported in the last seven months of 1917 as the Metropolitan believed could be put across in two years.

Where would we be if the administration had lagged behind to the Metropolitan's tune of 100,000 men in 1917 and 500,000 in 1918? Where would the war be?

Isn't it about time to stop attacking President Wilson and Secretary Baker from either ulterior motives or a general spirit of negation?

The organization of the country for war has not been perfect, but why not praise Baker for getting rid of General Crozier and General Sharpe before they did any serious damage, rather than blame him because he inherited these unfit men, one from the Roosevelt administration, the other from Taft?

Mr. Wilson and those about him will be judged by their larger successes or failures. They will be judged by their ability to get rid of incompetent bureau chiefs, not by temporary failures of those chiefs. Not the necessity for reorganization, but the failure to reorganize effectively is the test.

The only difference of opinion between the Metropolitan magazine and The Register, regarding the necessity for changes in the war department, is the point at which they should begin. The Metropolitan says begin at the top. Inasmuch as sweeping changes are already being made, by the man at the top, we are willing to see what is the effect of the reorganization which is under way.

The Register is of course materially assisted in reaching this view by the fact that it has no candidate for Mr. Baker's place.

Total Loss Since Aug. 25 Has Been Exceeded in a Week at Other Cantonments.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Camp Grant, Rockford, III., Jan. 25.

Revelations of bad sanitary conditions in cantonments throughout the country need cause little disquietude to those whose kin or friends are in the military service at Camp Grant.

For it was announced today that although 46,500 men at one time or another have been on duty in this cantonment since it was opened there has been a total of just twenty-three deaths, a number which medical authorities consider astonishingly small.
Of the twenty-three who died
twelve were selected men. The others were from the depot brigade and units not permanently with the cantonment. Two of the selected men died from delirium tremens before they donned the uniform. Three had appendicitis, six pneumonia and one an ailment not contracted in line of duty. There have been seven welldefined cases of spinal meningitis, but no deaths.

MORE IN A WEEK ELSEWHERE.

MORE IN A WEEK ELSEWHERE.

The total number of deaths here since Aug. 25, the date of the first, have been less than the number that have occurred in one week in some of the other cantonments. In one week when there was one death at Camp Grant there were forty-nine in another camp, thirty-three in another and twenty-six in still another.

As an indication of the extraordinary precautions that have been taken here to prevent disease the fact is cited that there have been 23,000 examinations for diphtheritic symptoms and 11,000 for spinal meningitis. Three thousand meningitis cultures were made today alone. Fifteen men were quarantined as meningitis carriers recently. They were kept under constant treatment until the cultures showed a negative reaction. Today's sick report contained the names of 918 men, of whom 771 are in the base hospital. The total number of men in camp is 26,000. camp is 26,000.

HAVE NINETY MEDICAL MEN.

Lieutenant Colonel James M. Phalen is division surgeon and Major H. C. Michie is commanding officer of the base hospital. There are ninety medical men in camp, seventy women nurses at the base hospital and 300 male attaches.

"The record here is nothing short of marvelous," said Major H. G. McDonald, who as a surgeon in the regular army was on duty in Germany and Austria before the United States entered the war.

and Austria before the United States entered the war.

"The honor squad" is the name attaching to a detail of machine gunners selected from various units throughout camp to demonstrate the Colts and Lewis guns at a dinner of automotive engineers to be held in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago Feb. 1.

DRILLING HONOR SQUAD.

DRILLING HONOR SQUAD.

Lieutenant Richard W. Clarke of Major Augustus F. Dannemiller's Three Hundred and Thirty-first Machine Gun Battalion, began to drill the squad today. Following is the detail: Headquarters troop, eighty-sixth division, Corporal Carson Scott; One Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry Brigade, Private Walter C. Detert, Company I, Three Hundred and Forty-first Infantry: Private George Warren, Machine Gun Company, Three Hundred and Forty-second Infantry; Private Edward J. Kinney, Machine Gun Company, Three Hundred and Forty-second Infantry, One Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry; Private Leslie Cuneo, Company F, Three Hundred and Forty-third Infantry; Private Frederick C. Blesing, machine gun company, Three Hundred and Forty-third Infantry. Three Hundred and Thirty-first Machine Gun Battalion, Sergeant Albert Spittherger. Three Hundred and Albert Spittherger. Three Hundred and Thirty-first Machine Gun Battalion, Sergeant Albert Splittberger: Three Hundred and Thirty-second Machine 'Gun Battalion, Private George A. Seipp, Company C; Three Hundred and Thirty-third Machine Gun Battalion, Private pany C; Three Hundred and Thirty third Machine Gun Battalion, Private Andrew Castle, Company, B,

The Scranton Times.

"We can win—We must win— We will win!"

THE WAR DEPARTMENT VINDI-CATED BY THE FACTS.

The proof of whether or not the war department has "fallen down" lies in the facts and figures given by Secretary of War Baker at Washington yesterday.

To judge fairly and squarely it is necessary, to begin with, to hark back to before the war and keep right in the front part of the mind that this was a pacific and an unprepared country, unprepared because of the traditional American hatred of great standing armies.

It is a waste of effort to waste words in preliminaries. What, in substance, has been accomplished? What have been the results in the transformation of a vast nation on a peace footing into a war giant? Here are the facts:

January 1 there were "over 200,000 soldiers in France." They keep going over in an uninterrupted stream. In a very few months there will be not less than 500,000 American soldiers "over there."

When the 500,000 are there, there will be 1,500,000 others equipped and trained as far as training on this side can go, ready to reinforce the first 500,000.

It was not expected that this government could, because of the shortage of shipping and the fact that we have got to journey across 3,000 miles of submarine-infested sea, have onehalf the number of men in France as are actually there.

Thirty-two full divisions (17,000 each, at least) are in the cantonments at home, ready to sall at a moment's notice, when ships are available.

The British and French governments asked for men, offered to supply machine guns and heavy guns because they had them to spare and wanted

Pershing's men have built 600 miles of railroads to supply themselves with their needs.

The failure of the Russians and the disaster to the Italians upset allied plans and caused a radical change in all army plans in Europe and the United States.

The rifles our troops are equipped with were approved at a conference at which Generals Pershing, Scott, Crozier and Kuhn, the latter head of the war college, were present with Secretary Baker.

The decision against the Lewis machine gun was reached after thoughtful consideration and the desire of General Pershing to have other than the Lewis guns for ground work. Pershing wanted the Lewis guns for girplanes only.

The point here is that Secretary Baker did what any prudent business man would have done. He availed himself of the expert knowledge of our principal military experts in the matter of equipment as to both small arms and other arms, and accepted an offer from the British and that enabled the war department to put several hundred thousand men in France for training months sooner than it would have been possible had we waited until every man was buttoned and sheed and trained in all respects on this side.

does it What difference whether the machine guns and big cannon are of French or British make so long as the army on the other side has them and they do the work?

The Des Moines Register

WILSON AND BAKER.

The Metropolitan magazine for published yesterday, February, makes an attack upon President Wilson and Secretary Baker which for unfairness and viciousness goes considerably beyond the best previous efforts of that magazine.

Its sincerity may be tested quite effectively by one of the few passages which are directly aimed at the president. The Metropolitan

"Long ago the railroads should have been under government con-trol. The delay is due to the presitroi. The delay is due to the president's inability to take a decided line quickly. That is a constitutional defect for which we cannot blame Mr. Wilson. We elected him with full knowledge of that failing."

As the Metropolitan has been engaged in steady criticism of the administration ever since the United States went to war, seemed probable that the president's lapse had been due to failure to read the advice given him by the magazine editor.

Judge, then, of The Register's amazement when a thorough search of the files of the Metropolitan magazine from the time of America's entrance into the war, down to the February issue, failed to disclose one word on the subject of railway control.

There were articles on railroad finance. The financial editor of the Metropolitan said in July that the railroads should have higher rates, he said in September that declines in railroad securities were due to groundless panic, and he said in December that rates should be increased, but neither in the editorial department, the general stories nor the financial section was there one word of advice on the subject of government operation or any form of additional control.

Frankly, what can be said for the sincerity of a magazine which will say that Wilson is constitutionally unfit for his office because of delay in taking the most momentous step in the nation's industrial history, when that magazine has never by one word recognized the possibility of such a step being taken?

Does it not suggest an ulterior motive in the criticism?

The motive of such an article usually appears in its last sentence. Let us turn, then, to the last sentence in the Metropolitan's broadside. It reads as follows:

"Mr. Wilson may continue to prefer Mr. Baker; he may continue to deprive the country of the driving power of Mr. Roosevelt and General Wood. But if he does so, he takes upon himself a responsibility for future disaster which he can never evade so long as history is written and read."

As Colonel Roosevelt is contributing editor to the Metropolitan the words might as well have come from his own pen. His hat is in the ring for the position of secretary of war.

The Register does not intend to take up the detailed criticisms of Secretary Baker, which underlie the drive for his displacement, but it will be worth while to cite another conclusive evidence of the fundamental dishonesty which underlies the attacks of the Metropolitan.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.

Compare the affegation of utter inefficiency in the war department with what the Metropolitan in its last August issue said ought to be done. The following is from an editorial in that issue:

an editorial in that issue:

"We should have strained every nerve to have got from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year. And by next year we could have had 500,000 to send over or any part of 500,000 which we could ship. But to insist on having a million men trained before we started to fight was both impractical and extraordinarily foolish. When it is extremely doubtful whether we can transport a hundred thousand this year or more than double that year or more than double that amount next year, what in the name of reason is the use of getting a million trained before starting to fight?"

As the Metropolitan looked at it last August, it would probably take two years to transport 300,000 men to Europe. Every nerve would have to be strained to get from 50,000 to 100,000 across in 1917.

The censorship conceals the exact number of men transported to Europe in 1917, but it is matter of common knowledge that it was as near half a million as it was 100,-

In other words, while the Metropolitan was urging that every nerve be strained to put 50,000 men in France before the close of the year, the war department was going ahead at a rate from three to six times as fast as the magazine editor believed possible.

As many troops were transported in the last seven months of 1917 as the Metropolitan believed could be put across in two years.

Where would we be if the administration had lagged behind to the Metropolitan's tune of 100,000 men in 1917 and 500,000 in 1918? Where would the war be?

Isn't it about time to stop attacking President Wilson and Secretary Baker from either ulterior motives or a general spirit of negation?

The organization of the country for war has not been perfect, but why not praise Baker for getting rid of General Crozier and General Sharpe before they did any serious damage, rather than blame him because he inherited these unfit men, one from the Roosevelt administration, the other from Taft?

Mr. Wilson and those about him will be judged by their larger successes or failures. They will be judged by their ability to get rid of incompetent bureau chiefs, not by temporary failures of those Not the necessity for reorganization, but the failure to reorganize effectively is the test.

The only difference of opinion between the Metropolitan magazine and The Register, regarding the necessity for changes in the war department, is the point at which they should begin. The Metropolitan says begin at the top. Inasmuch as sweeping changes are already being made, by the man at the top, we are willing to see what is the effect of the reorganization which is under way.

The Register is of course materially assisted in reaching this view by the fact that it has no candidate for Mr. Baker's place.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

There has been much criticism by some people of the war depar as to the laxity and slowness of preparations for the great struggle wh is now going on. It has been charged that munitions and guns have not be supplied and that few soldiers have been transported. These and many ot er criticisms have been going the rounds, besides criticisms of the official for not giving out more specific information as to the movements of the war and navy departments. In such times it may be expected to have criticism, but the Banner has felt that if the war and navy departments, if subject to criticism at all, might rather have been criticised for giving out too much information. This is no time to allow information sent broad-cast to the world, but the preparations by the officials should be kept an absolute secret. The announcement of the large number of submarine boats recently built and ready for service was ill in effect and should have never been given out by the department. The first information to be made public should have been an announcement of the boats in action, sinking German submarines. Since it has been announced, however, the Germans are posted as to America's actions and certainly they are awake to its importance and every resource will be employed by them to block and defeat the purpose of this country in its operation of the submarines.

Reports of deaths, casualties, names of those who meet death, and their address should be given publicity, but not until they have occurred and have been passed upon by the proper officials.

Secretary Baker has done his duty; he has an undertaking of tremendcus importance and of immense proportions and it requires every faculty to cope with the conditions he has been facing since the declarttion by the president placing this country in a state of war. He has done well his part by this country and his services should be appreciated and no criticism should be directed against him until it has been proved that he has failed to carry out the duties imposed upon him as secretary of war or that he has violated or been negligent of the trust delegated to him by the president.

en

ng

ral

us

im

he

rid

not

re-

the

de-

hey

ays

ep-

de.

the

SECRETARY BAKER ENCOURAGED

Secretary Baker, of the war department, has given out a most encourage ing report of the conditions as they now exist and the prospects for the early part of the year.

The secretary is not given to boosting and promoting schemes in order to keep up courage on the part of the people, but he is a matter-of-fact man and one who believes in taking things as they come. His direction of the part America is playing in the great struggle has demonstrated his worth and ability and any announcement coming from him is of more than ordinary interest. He states that the Allies hold the advantage in the west and that the Italian line is stronger than ever. He states positively that the appearance of the American troops in the trenches opposite the enemy has done much to boost and encourage the Allies.

Believing Secretary Baker, the whole country will be encouraged over his statements. The people have confidence in him and the work in all departments of the government will take on new life with the hope and expectation of much accomplished before the new year has far advanced.

It is certain that with the number of men who are being transported from America and the forces of the nations of the Allies which have been engaged, a change is bound to take place before expiration of the present year.

America has not entered this struggle in a half-hearted manner, but has inaugurated a plan of such proportions that the world will become startled over its achievements when fighting is commenced in real earnest. America does things in her own way and when that is said, it means that no country can equal her. Whether peace proposals come or not from Germany, Amersica will force such agreements as will be for the interest of all the Allies who have been a part in the great struggle and those who have shared in the sufvering. After all, it will be America that will win the war and there is no loubt of the victory coming.

THE JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

Indeed, what is there that does not appear marvelous when it comes to knowledge for the first time? knowledge for the first time? How many things, too, are looked upon as quite impossible until they have been actually effected ?-Pliny.

THE WAR ON BAKER.

This fact should not escape attention. The war on Secretary Baker is not directed against him primarily because his department has "failed" in the great emergency of war.

For as a matter of fact it has not failed.

It has performed prodigies.

It has achieved in nine months more than Britain was able to do in more than a year.

It has wrought more largely in that time than France was able to do in an equal space.

There have been hitches here and

Red tape has undoubtedly retarded action in certain instances.

There may have been some graft and some mistakes in the purchase of guns,

clothing and munitions.

But it is not on this account that the of Secretary Baker is being demanded.

The outfit which is pursuing him merely uses the red tape and the possible graft and the undue delays and the occasional hitches and all the rest as a disguise for their real motive.

THEY ARE "AFTER" SECRETARY BAKER BECAUSE HE IS STANDING STEADFASTLY IN THE WAY OF GRAFTING PRUSSIANISM ON TO THE FREE INSTITUTIONS OF THIS COUN-

This is the whole secret.

Of course there is some honest and perhaps deserved criticism of Secretary Baker.

We hold no brief for him.

But we do not attempt to disguise our satisfaction that he has spoken decidedly and explicitly against Prussianizing the United States.

And in doing this he has undoubtedly raised up against him all the forces which follow the Roosevelt leadership.

The former president is going up and down the land with bitter assaults upon the administration and particularly upon its alleged policy of "unpreparedness.

Yet under the first Wilson administration more money was spent for military and naval purposes by hundreds of millions of dollars than under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

The country was prepared as well as any country meaning to keep the peace should be. To say that it was unpre-

pared is to falsify the fact.

And Secretary Baker has handled his part of the great task with admirable skill and ability. If there have been weaknesses developed in the army, the fault has not been his. It has been that of the military system or its workings under the trained hands of mili-

LET IT BE KEPT STEADILY IN MIND THAT THE WAR ON SECRE-BAKER IS INSPIRED BY THOSE WHO ARE BENT ON FASTEN-ING ON THIS COUNTRY THE VERY SYSTEM WE ARE DETERMINED TO OVERTHROW IN GERMANY.

AS TO ECONOMIC BARRIERS.

In proposing the "removal of economic barriers among nations associating themselves to maintain peace," it is not at all certain that President Wilson implies the leveling of all tariff

Yet this would be in itself a great step toward a permanent peace. present war is in fact a trade war, an economic war, a war that had its inception in commercial rivalries which buttressed themselves with armies and navies and sought advantages through secret pacts.

economic barriers which the president may have had in mind are perhaps not so much tariffs as other rade arrangements which cause friction among the nations. He may have had reference to commercial treaties, to navigation laws, to port regulations, to shipping practices or to a number of other devices by which nations too often seek their own advantage at the expense of their rivals.

It will be regarded as a very dis-tinct advance if it should develop that the president not only had in contemplation these economic barriers, but that he was driving also at the stupid tariff walls which have been built up by practically all the nations of the world under the pretext of protecting labor or benefiting industry. It is believed that intellectually the president is a free trader. Whether he is so politically is not so clear. Mr. Roosevelt is a free trader in the intellectual sense; in the political sense he is a devotee of the protection fetish, or at least he was careful during all the years of his official life to avoid doing aught to disturb the monstrous fabric of privilege which his party had built up under the false pretense of "protecting" labor.

That party now is disposed to interpret the presidential demand for the removal of economic barriers as a threat against the sacred tariff. Some of the leaders of that party were quick to take alarm and to challenge this portion of the president's war program. They would rather have the war go on until Europe runs red with the blood of American youth than to see it end in an agreement among the nations inimical to the protectionist policy which has built up in this country an aristocracy of pelf the like of which the world has never before seen.

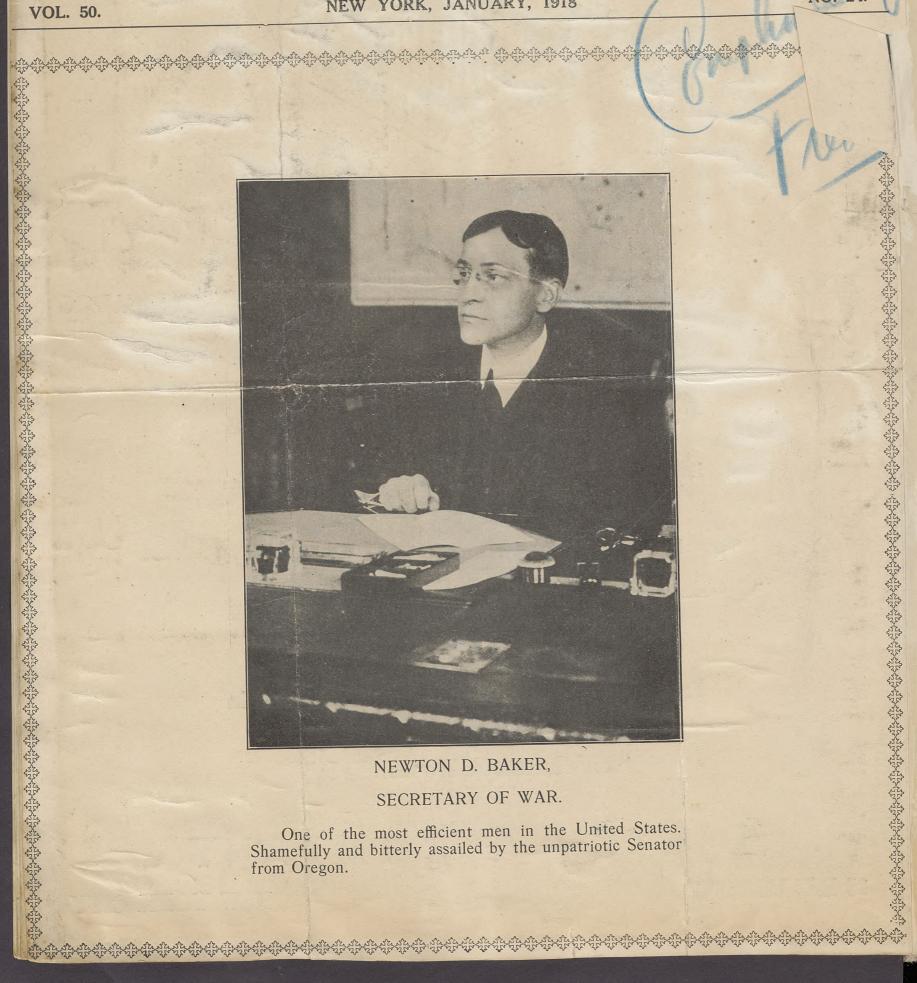
It is earnestly to be hoped that in his proposal to remove economic barriers as a guaranty of the future peace of the world the president has an inclusive idea and that it may involve not merely the withdrawal of discriminatory duties and preferential schedules, but that it shall involve also as a matter of primary and vital importance the repeal of all tariffs, whether for revenue or for protection.

JOURNAL OF DEMOCRACY FOUNDED IN 1892

VOL. 50.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1918

NO. 24.



A JOURNAL OF DEMOCRACY FOUNDED IN 1892

VOL. 50.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1918

NO. 24.



day to

COLDE EARLY RISERS ENCOUNTERED "HARD GOING"

THE WEATHE

to-mor

Passing on Its Way,

Monday, breakfasted, donned his skid chains and overcoat, and stepped out of the front door into a drab world.

He was on his way to the office. He had forgotten that it was Workless Monday.

He should have had a more tenacious memory.

When his broad foot struck the first of the flight of steps the sky suddenly changed places with the earth, insofar as the aforesaid fat

Woe Unto Those Who
Did Not Wear "Skid
Chains."

CHICAGO BLIZZARD

and inflicted several inches of this icy coating to Mother Earth. Pedestrians imagined that they were walking in a salt field when they plodded homeward Sunday night. But the rain which followed the sleet put a crust on top of the sleet that was strong enough to support the average man or woman without crumbling (the crust, not the average man or woman).

or woman).

The Chicago blizzard missed Cin-

The Chicago blizzard missed Cincinnati by several miles and passed eastward to the north.

Hamilton county fruit growers have suffered a severe loss as a result of the protracted cold spell, D.

A. Van Atta, Hamilton county agricultural agent, said Monday. Peach and cherry trees suffered the most damage, he said.

System in Effect on Eleven More Lines.

Plans for introducing the skin-ston



These women, who have been carrying messages for British am Tellipsoon will be sent to the front, where they will be permitted to pile Ships cycles through the shell-swept roads of France, carrying message armies.



"Obtaining O Will No

MEN IN THE ALLIES LAUNCHED IN WEST BY GERM

> "But They Have Not Yet Sufficient Man Power to Exploit an Off Like the One at Cambrai," Says Lord Dunmore.

NEW YORK, January 28-(Associated Press Dispatch).-Any no matter of what magnitude, that the Germans may launch on the front, will be halted by the British, the French and the Americans in the opinion of Lord Dunmore, who has arrived here at the h British mission to stimulate recruiting among Englishmen res this country. "We can beat the Germans and go through their am confident, any time we make the attempt," he asserted. "But t difficulty-and that is what I want to point out to all Britishe United States—the Allies have not yet sufficient man power to drive like the one at Cambrai. We must have that balance of man

2.00 Per Week Pays for All THIS MEEK ONLY Player-Piano





ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also local news published herein.

MEMBERS OF THE

NO OTHER CINCINNATI ONE-CENT AFTERNOON PAPER HAS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

THE WEATHER—Cincinnati, Colder To-Night and Tuesday.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918

SIXTEEN PAGES

ELSE- 2 C BY CARRIER.

VOL. 80-NO. 24

EREADYTO

WASHINGTON, January 28—(Special). - xteen National Guard camps and 16 national army camps are now filled with men ready to go to Europe, Secretary of War Baker today told the Senate Military Affairs committee. "I don't know how rapidly we shall send them," said the Secretary of War. "I know how we plan to send them, but I do not know but that

to-morrow may bring a call to double the rate at which we are sending them. If the call comes, they are ready to go."



This picture shows some of the characteristic poses of Secretary of ar Newton Baker, who, before the Senate Military committee, made his fense of the War department in reply to the charges of inefficiency made capacity of the country being able to care for them." the speech of Senator Ceorge Earle Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon.

"We have ordered all the Lewis guns we could get and that ships are the crux of our problem," he said. ave encouraged the company to extend its plant for inasea production.

"I want doctors and the country to know that the lives I welfare of these soldiers are a responsibility which I will permit to be dodged or treated in any cavalier fashion. ose who are indifferent and negligent will be punished as penalty provides.

There are conditions to be remedied, but of cruelty and ifference I have found nothing. Ninety-nine out of every men in the drafted army are receiving better care than y could afford to receive at home."

"The sickness in the camps has been combatted in the st effective manner known to science. The fact is, how-, that there never yet has been an army assembled and can be where men are not brought in who have been viously exposed to communicable diseases.

am Telling No Secret When I Say That Ships Are the Crux of Our Problem," He Asserts.

MEN IN THIRTY-TWO CAMPS READY TO GO

'Obtaining Ordnance from England and France Will Not Take Supplies That They Need, But Will Help Them."

ASHINGTON, January 28—(Special).—"There are a million men under arms in the United States," Secretary of War Baker told the Senate Military committee, appearing before the committee to make reply to the charges of "I want to address myself to that question. inefficiency made in the recent speech of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. The committee held the meeting in one of the large to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know if that is a as many senators as possible.

camps and sixteen National Guard camps (thirty-two divisions ing with devotion, sacrifice and zeal and are spending sleepless of troops), filled with men ready to go," said Secretary Baker.

"I do not know how fast it may be necessary to send them to France," he said. "I know how fast we have sent them and he had seen "strong, grizzled men turn away from my desk in how fast we plan to send them. What we tried to do was to get tears" when they had found that they could not go to France, the men out as rapidly as we could estimate on the production "where the glory of their profession lay;" but must remain in

said it also would save ships. I am telling no secret when I say his whole heart.

securing ordnance from England and France would not take of the nation. supplies they need, but will help them.

The Secretary began making his verbal statement without manuscript. At the outset the Secretary said he thought much criticism came from impatience of the American people "to do this great thing greatly." He conceded freely that in so great an enterprise it was impossible that there should not be "delays and "probably inspired much of the criticism. Every one of us wants to see shortcomings." The confidence of the country, however, he said, our country hit like a man at the adversary. was necessary to the tremendous effort.

tary to his recent one to the committee, but a comprehensive state- better done. But our effort is to learn. ment on all army activities in the war, especially replying to the charge that the War department has "fallen down."

tary Baker declared, gave a disproportionate aspect. Without intent, he said, the effect of the senator's speech was to give the country the impression that the deficiencies "were characteristic."

I am not here to deny shortcomings, but I think I can say this:

That where we have found such shortcomings or mistakes we have made rathr than occasional.

He said he was not there to defend individual or deny delays and false starts. "But I think I can say in confidence that in them we have sought the remedy

Some of the other striking statements made by the Secre-

'I have seen men, strong, grizzled men, turn away from my desk in tears when told that they could not go to France, where the glory of their profession lay, but must remain in Washington to press forward war preparations. But there has been no case of any officer who has not accepted his duty with his whole heart.'

Every soldier who has been sent to Europe has not only a modern rifle, but he has had practice with it. That is true also of every soldier who will go to Europe.

66 COR one reason or another the impression has gone out into the country to some extent that the War department and nearly all the other members of the Senate to-day. He was has fallen down in the conduct of the war," said Secretary Baker.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee cooms in the Senate office building for the purpose of admitting fact. The country is entitled to know what this war is and what the problems are and how we are to meet them. Second, I have "There are now in the United States sixteen National Army a deep sense of duty to the officers and the civilians that are labornights to bring this army up to its greatest efficiency and success.'

Describing the spirit of army officers, Secretary Baker said Washington to press forward war preparations. There was no Declaring that by securing artillery from France, Mr. Baker case, he added, of any officer who had not accepted his duty with

Men of high places in civil life throughout the country, he Secretary Baker said all foreign representatives and also said, had come to Washington to accept salaries of office boys, the War Council participants, headed by Col. House, declare that many no salary at all, to place their experience at the disposal

"TRAGICAL IF IT

"Gentlemen," said the Secretary speaking with great earnestness, would be a tragical thing if this momentous effort were to deserve the comment that it had fallen down.

The impatience of the whole country to "do this thing greatly," he said

"We look back over the past and see that there have been shortcom-Mr. Baker said his statement was not exactly supplemen- ings, that there have been delays. There are things that could have been

"I have no purpose to defend individuals or myself. If I discuss here individuals by name, if I refer to General Crozier or General Sharpe or The mistake cited in Senator Chamberlain's speech, Secre- myself, it will be only to make it clear. If any of us should figure in tocountry the impression that the deficiencies "were characteristic rathr than occasional."

That where we have found such shorted with such shorted them. I most earnestly ask that when you have pointed out to you any shorteomings, whether it seems well founded or

Washington Worries Over Effect of Chamberlain Speech on President

Conflicting Demands from the Allies Helped Temporary Collapse of Our War Machine

By JAMES C. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27-At the risk of directly controverting the multitude of lurid headlines which have appeared within the last few days I would like to say there is no immediate danger of the complete collapse of the American war machine or our ignominious and precipitate retreat from the field of honor in Europe.

of honor in Europe.

It is true our sense of pride has been hurt, and we are inclined to think a little shamefacedly of the laurels of efficiency which for years we have been binding on the brows of our merchant princes and captains of industry, but a spell of this self-examination and open confession will not do any great harm. And if less time and energy is spent in cheering our proposed achievements in the various lines of efforts, it is a fair presumption that there will be larger portions of both commodities for actual accomplishments.

The truth is that for some months

larger portions of both commodities for actual accomplishments.

The truth is that for some months we have all been wearing imitation robes of sackcloth and burrowing in stage ashes. Our humility in the matter of war preparations has been of the same brand as that of the housewife who, when exposing a new cake, which she privately believes is the best she has ever baked, disparages it before her callers so their praise may have greater value. Privately we have felt we were doing pretty well, and a number of expert diplomatic palaverers from Europe have helped to lull us into that state of mind by graceful utterances at banquets and public meetings. Indeed it will be well within the province of Mr. Hoover as a war measure to proclaim by official ukase a ban on all war dinners from now until peace negotiations are formally opened. The Chamberlain speech accordingly has had one good effect on the Washington authorities directly in charge of our war activities.

Effect Upon Country

Effect Upon Country

As to its effect on the country at large it is impossible as yet to properly gauge it. Judgment must be suspended until Mr. Baker has made his reply and until Mr. Baker has made his reply and until that has had a chance to sink in through the country. The final verdict of the country is being awaited by Senator Chamberlain with the greatest anxiety. The possibility of his speech working harm by injuring the general morale of the people worried him more than anything else and it is known that twice during the eventful 24 hours preceding the delivery of the address he was on the point of dropping the whole affair and contenting himself with a plain, brief defence of his position, but without presenting any specific evidence. His doubts as to the wisdom of the effort were so many that certain of the members of Congress who rightly or wrongly felt the facts should be made known to the public kept in constant touch with him during the forenoon preceding the delivery of the address lest he should change his mind.

Washington authorities and notabilities who from partisan conditions of the past have become bi-partisan, as it were, have split 50-50 as to the wisdom of the address, but then Woshington public opinion is of about as much value as a straw vote on Mars as to whether the egg roduces the chicken or the chicken the egg: Within the last "ours, though, the discussion among a ren large in war affairs has taken

Effect on President

These men are not in any way worried over the possible effect of the speech on the country, although they profess to be unable to hazard a guess as to how it may work out. Their worry, and they are sincerely distressed, is as to the effect which the speech and the agitation may have on the President.

the agitation may have on the President.

Their disturbance has grown out of the character of the reply which the President made to Mr. Chamberlain. They say, and with some backing, that in its phrasing and general tone this statement is absolutely unlike anything previously issued by the President. For all of the academic phrasing used in tagging on Senator Chamberlain a designation usually conferred by a shorter and uglier word, they confess to a feeling that the speech of the Oregon man must have reached the President in such a way as to disturb his ordinary mental processes. Washington has generally assumed that the President was without nerves, and men in the government have for some time been frank in their expressions of satisfaction over this belief. They have argued that the non-existence of nerves made for strength and saved the President from the danger of being vercome by any hysterical rushes which might be made on him. The form of the statement, though, has upset their confidence and they are asking now what is to be gained if the President is broken down. E. A. Filene of Boston is one of the men who has within the last few days asked as to what the ending is likely to be if such tactics prove successfut. This is a thought which certainly deserves consideration.

People Are Determined.

People Are Determined.

People Are Determined.

At the risk perhaps of being later confounded I would like to predict that the speech and discussion will have little or no effect on the determination of the people to go forward along the line. It may bring about a change in some of the officials, but it will not affect in any way the business of war making. The business of war is still relatively new to the mass of the American people and they have not yet got over the camping out feeling. Their stamina also is first-class and even the friendly-aliens can be safely included in this group. Long before the Chamberlam speech the people were tested out by a coal order and a stop-work order which the great majority felt were the result of mal-administration and not because of any actual necessity, and yet they accepted both and readjusted their affairs to meet the new conditions.

Even the industrial workers, many of whom lost the best part of a week's earnings, accepted the rule, and all the fears that riots or disturbances might begin among the non-English-speaking workers happily proved to be without a basis. The people of the United States, as a whole, showed better morale than Mr. Garfield believed they possessed, for enough a survey of the united States, as a whole, showed better morale than more properties.

Events to Come

New England Mutual Life Insurance Com-Conclusion—Chauffeurs' Benevolent Asso-lation—Seventh genues' reunion and ball, Come Hall, Xew Contury audidute, 8.F. M. Seott Nearling Lecture—Subject, "Profi-ecting," Convention Hall, 56 St. Botolph reet, 8 p. M.

the partial responsibility at least of our allies for our troubles. The blund-ers with regard to the shipping program and the gun program and the fuel pro-gram must still remain our own exclu-sive property, but certain other mistakes are the result of divided and opposing

are the result of givined and opposing suggestions from abroad.

At the beginning of this war it was reasonably agreed and accepted as a war program that the activities of the United States should be confined chiefly United States should be confined chiefly to the preparation of war materials. The task assigned to the United States by the allies and accepted in good faith by the American government was the mobilization of the industrial forces. The employment of soldiers by the United States was regarded as only necessary to protect us from enemies within the gates. This use abroad was not considered. considered.

the gates. This use abroad was not considered.

Then came the English and French missions. The English officials, still speaking according to the agreed card, developed calls for credits and for supplies and practically refrained from making any man-power demand. Gen. Joffre of the French mission was the first to call for soldiers, and when he made what is now regarded as a prepared extemporaneous address asking for soldiers to fight with France, members of his own mission, it has been said, were profuse in their regrets that he had introduced this note, and explained it on the grounds that "Papa" Joffre after all was a soldier, not a diplomat, and would the good American people please excuse. "Papa" Joffre, however, repeated it and his call was received with increasing applause, and before the American people appreciated it the war activities of the United States had been materially changed. The call was still being made for money and supplies, but men were also desired.

For the Moral Effect

For the Moral Effect

Then through various official channels through, perhaps in unofficial language, the word came that after al! only a relatively few men were required. It was represented that the man power situation was not pressing,

quired. It was represented that the man power situation was not pressing, but that the presence even of a relatively small detachment of American troops in the field would have a very encouraging effect on the morale of the French soldiers particularly and on the English soldiers in a lesser degree.

Now these happenings have somehow been lost sight of in the present discussion, but those acquainted with the business of war making must appreciate that preparing supplies to be used by trained forces of the allies on the other side and preparing raw men to be used as United States soldiers overseas are entirely different matters. It may be that our Washington officials were too optimistic. It is to their credit, though, that they tried to meet both demands, even though they involved a radical change in the program.

To obtain the men elaborate recruiting programs were adopted and extensive plans were made for properly training them. But even the task of thoroughly preparing the men was soon complicated. Having asked for a small group for a demonstration the next call came to send them with all possible speed. When the need for intensive training was argued in favor of delay new representation was made that they could be trained better in France than in America. Once again the administration, perhaps foolishly, but nevertheless with a desire to co-operate, began to ship men, many of whom were in a raw state.

A Third Modification

In one case and Lam quoting the

A Third Modification

In one case, and I am quoting the conversation of an officer who took his men over and then returned, he had so many rookies in his command when it landed in France that when the French officers came to his camp for an inspection visit he did not dare order his men to present arms, but allowed them to remain at order arms because of his fear that his command would not be able to properly execute the order, not at least in a manner up to an inspection standard.

So far two very important modifica-

an inspection standard.
So far two very important modifications of the original American war program have been made, but a third was to come. The allied governments began to call for substantial reinforcements of the number of men in the field. The "friendship" army or the "good evidence" army they declared would be insufficient. Disclosures as to waning man-power began to appear in official papers and in the reports of observers, and instead of a few thousands, millions were discussed as the necessary American contribution. To

that end the United States started to prepare a million men and to put others in training in various ways, but these changes were not to be made without

changes were not to be made without confusion.

A transport system for the rapid shipment of men and their supplies was evolved and the shipments were being pushed with all possible speed. Hardly had that program been worked out when the allies again began to call for supplies for their own men. Even the largest ship can only carry a certain amount of cargo, and if 10,000 Americans are loaded on a boat with supplies sufficient for their care, it is plainly apparent that equally vital supplies for the allies must be left on the pier. An attempt was made to compromise, but the allies were insistent that the vital need for the time being was supplies and that they would rather have the supplies than American soldiers. Once again the poor old program was jerked apart. gram was jerked apart.

Capped the Climax

Capped the Climax

The business of keeping up with the desires of the allies by this time had worked on the nerves of all the responsible parties but it was at last felt that a basis had been reached, namely that for the existing emergency at least war supplies were desired rather than men and that preference in cargo space should be awarded on that theory.

Just about this time, and it was not so very long ago, in fact shortly before the arrival of the House commission in London, Premier Lloyd George in one of his vital speeches which he continues to deliver outside the House of Commous to the intense disgust of the members of that body, naively expressed his anxiety, or perhaps it was his curiosity, as to when the United States would really have the 1,000,000 soldiers it had promised on the fighting line, and the American war organization promptly collapsed. Fortunately the addition of American representatives to the allied war council has allayed for the time being and for all time it is hoped this confusion and counter-hauling of the allies.

TROOPS IN FRANCE TO HONOR LINCOLN

PARIS, Jan. 27—Lircoln's birthday will be observed in every American camp in France. The army's Y. M. C. A. has instructed each worker in charge of the association's work at various camps to arrange an appropriate program. A pamphlet containing a sketch of Lincoln's life, together with some of his most famous letters and speeches will be distributed to each soldier.

Washington Worries Over Effect of Chamberlain Speech on President

Conflicting Demands from the Allies Helped Temporary Collapse of Our War Machine

By JAMES C. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27-At the risk of directly controverting the multitude of lurid headlines which have appeared within the last few days I would like to say there is no immediate danger of the complete collapse of the American war machine or our ignominious and precipitate retreat from the field

and precipitate retreat from the field of honor in Europe.

It is true our sense of pride has been hurt, and we are inclined to think a little shamefacedly of the laurels of efficiency which for years we have been binding on the brows of our merchant princes and captains of industry, but a spell of this self-examination and open confession will not do any great harm. And if less time and energy is spent in cheering our proposed achievements in the various lines of efforts, it is a fair presumption that there will be larger portions of both commodities for actual accomplishments.

The truth is that for some months we have all been wearing imitation robes of sackcloth and burrowing in stage ashes. Our humility in the matter of war preparations has been of the same brand as that of the housewife who, when exposing a new cake, which she privately believes is the best she has ever baked, disparages it before her callers so their praise may have greater value. Privately we have felt we were doing pretty well, and a number of expert diplomatic palaverers from Europe have helped to lull us into that state of mind by graceful utterances at banquets and public meetings. Indeed it will be well within the province of Mr. Hoover as a war measure to proclaim by official ukase a ban on all war dinners from now until peace negotiations are formally opened. The Chamberlain speech accordingly has had one good effect on the Washington authorities directly in charge of our war activities.

Effect Upon Country

As to its effect on the country at least

Effect Upon Country

Effect Upon Country

As to its effect on the country at large it is impossible as yet to properly gauge it. Judgment must be suspended until Mr. Baker has made his reply and until that has had a chance to sink in through the country. The final verdict of the country is being awaited by Senator Chamberlain with the greatest anxiety. The possibility of his speech working harm by injuring the general morale of the people worried him more than anything else and it is known that twice during the eventful 24 hours preceding the delivery of the address he was on the point of dropping the whole affair and contenting himself with a plath, brief defence of his position, but without presenting any specific evidence. His doubts as to the wisdom of the effort were so many that certain of the members of Congress who rightly or wrongly felt the facts should be made known to the public kept in constant touch with him during the forencon preceding the delivery of the address lest he should change his mind. Washington authorities and notabilities who from partisan conditions of the past have become bi-partisan, as it were, have split 50-50 as to the wisdom of the address, but then Woshington public opinion is of about as much value as a siraw yote on Mars as to whether the egg. Within the last yours, though, the discussion among a ren large in war affairs has taken

Effect on President

These men are not in any way worried over the possible effect of the speech on the country, although they profess to be unable to hazard a guess as to how it may work out. Their worry, and they are sincerely distressed, is as to the effect which the speech and the agitation may have on the President.

the agitation may have on the President.

Their disturbance has grown out of the character of the reply which the President made to Mr. Chamberlain. They say, and with some backing, that in its phrasing and general tone this statement is absolutely unlike anything previously issued by the President. For all of the academic phrasing used in tagging on Senator. Chamberlain a designation usually conferred by a shorter and uglier word, they confess to a feeling that the speech of the Oregon man must have reached the President in such a way as to disturb his ordinary mental processes. Washington has generally assumed that the President was without nerves, and men in the government have for some time been frank in their expressions of satisfaction over this belief. They have argued that the non-existence of nerves made for strength and saved the President from the danger of being vercome by any hysterical rushes which might be made on him. The form of the statement, though, has upset their confidence, and they are asking now what is to be gained if the President is broken down. E. A. Filene of Bosion is one of the men who has within the last few days asked as to what the ending is likely to be if such tactics prove successful. This is a thought which certainly deserves consideration.

People Are Determined.

People Are Determined.

People Are Determined.

At the risk perhaps of being later confounded I would like to predict that the speech and discussion will have little or no effect on the determination of the people to go forward along the line. It may bring about a change in some of the officials, but it will not affect in any way the business of war making. The business of war is still relatively new to the mass of the American people and they have not yet got over the camping out feeling. Their stamina also is first-class and even the friendly aliens can be safely included in this group. Long before the Chamberlam speech the people were tested out by a coal order and a stop-work order which the great majority felt were the result of mal-administration and not because of any actual necessity, and yet they accepted both and readjusted their affairs to meet the new conditions.

Even the industrial workers, many of whom lost the best part of a week's earnings, accepted the rule, and all the fears that riots or disturbances might begin among the non-English-speaking workers happily proved to be without a basis. The people of the United States, as a whole, showed better morale than Mr. Garfield believed they possessed, for it is an open secret that his suggestion that the employes of labor pay their help for the idle days was based on fear that if compensation was stopped breaches of the peace might develop. Many of the larger employers, yet outside the Bolsheviki ranks, who did not feel free to turn over the money of their stockholders, as was suggested, and refrained from payment, have reported that even the most sanskilled labor groups accepted the ruling in a most orderly manner. Other tests which have been made and which have resulted in no disturbances are the basis for the feeling that nothing unusual is apt to happen among the people. People who can survive vivisectionist tests of this sort are not likely to be stampeded by speeches.

Before the publicists of the country give the nation entirely over to despair, if year, and the pr

speeches.

Before the publicists of the country give the nation entirely over to despair, it may not be amiss to call atention to

the partial responsibility at least of our allies for our troubles. The blunders with regard to the shipping program and the gun program and the fuel program must still remain our own exclusive property, but certain other mistakes are the result of divided and opposing suggestions from abroad.

At the beginning of this war it was reasonably agreed and accepted as a war program that the activities of the United States should be confined chiefly to the preparation of war materials. The task assigned to the United States by the allies and accepted in good faith by the American government was the mobilization of the industrial forces. The employment of soldiers by the United States was regarded as only necessary to protect us from enemies within the gates. This use abroad was not considered.

Then came the English and French missions.

the gates. This use abroad was not considered.

Then came the English and French missions. The English officials, still speaking according to the agreed card, developed calls for credits and for supplies and practically refrained from making any man-power demand. Gen. Joffre of the French mission was the first to call for soldiers, and when he made what is now regarded as a prepared extemporaneous address asking for soldiers to fight with France, members of his own mission, it has been said, were profuse in their regrets that he had introduced this note, and explained it on the grounds that "Papa" Joffre after all was a soldier, not a diplomat, and would the good American people please excuse. "Papa" Joffre, however, repeated it and his call was received with increasing applause, and before the American people appreciated it the war activities of the United States had been materially changed. The call was still being made for money and supplies, but men were also desired.

For the Moral Effect

Then through various official chan-nels through, perhaps in unofficial language, the word came that after all a relatively few men were required. It was represented that the man power situation was not pressing,

quired. It was represented that the man power situation was not pressing, but that the presence even of a relatively small detachment of American troops in the field would have a very encouraging effect on the morale of the French soldiers particularly and on the English soldiers in a lesser degree.

Now these happenings have somehow been lost sight of in the present discussion, but those acquainted with the business of war making must appreciate that preparing supplies to be used by trained forces of the allies on the other side and preparing raw men to be used as United States soldiers overseas are entirely different matters. It may be that our Washington officials were too optimistic. It is to their credit, though, that they tried to meet both demands, even though they involved a radical change in the program.

To obtain the men elaborate recruiting programs were adopted and extensive plans were made for properly training them. But even the task of thoroughly preparing the men was soon complicated. Having asked for a small group for a demonstration the next call came to send them with all possible speed. When the need for intensive training was argued in favor of delay new representation was made that they could be trained better in France than in America. Once again the administration, perhaps foolishly, but nevertheless with a desire to co-operate, began to ship men, many of whom were in a raw state.

A Third Modification

A Third Modification

In one case, and I am quoting the conversation of an officer who took his men over and then returned, he had his men over and then returned, he had so many rookies in his command when it landed in France that when the French officers came to his camp for an inspection visit he did not dare order his men to present arms, but allowed them to remain at order arms because of his fear that his command would not be able to properly execute the order, not at least in a manner up to an inspection standard.

So far two very important modifica-

an inspection standard.

So far two very important modifications of the original American war program have been made, but a third was to come. The allied governments began to call for substantial reinforcements of the number of men in the field. The "friendship" army or the "good evidence" army they declared would be insufficient. Disclosures as to waning man-power began to appear in official papers and in the reports of observers, and instead of a few thousands, millions were discussed as the necessary American contribution. To

that end the United States started to prepare a million men and to put others in training in various ways, but these changes were not to be made without confusion.

changes were not to be made without confusion.

A transport system for the rapid shipment of men and their supplies was evolved and the shipments were being pushed with all possible speed. Hardly had that program been worked out when the allies again began to call for supplies for their own men. Even the largest ship can only carry a certain amount of cargo, and if 10,000 Americans are loaded on a boat with supplies sufficient for their care, it is plainly apparent that equally vital supplies for the allies must be left on the pier. An attempt was made to compromise, but the allies were insistent that the vital need for the time being was supplies and that they would rather have the supplies than American soldiers. Once again the poor old program was jerked apart.

Capped the Climax

Capped the Climax

Capped the Climax

Capped the Climax

The business of keeping up with the desires of the allies by this time had worked on the nerves of all the responsible parties but it was at last felt that a basis had been reached, namely that for the existing emergency at least war supplies were desired rather than men and that preference in cargo space should be awarded on that theory.

Just about this time, and it was not so very long ago, in fact shortly before the arrival of the House commission in London, Premier Lloyd George in one of his vital speeches which he continues to deliver outside the House of Commons to the intense disgust of the members of that body, naively expressed his anxiety, or perhaps it was his curiosity, as to when the United States would really have the 1,000,000 soldiers it had promised on the fighting line, and the American war organization promptly collapsed. Fortunately the addition of American representatives to the allied war council has allayed for the time being and for all time it is hoped this confusion and counter-hauling of the allies.

TROOPS IN FRANCE TO HONOR LINCOLN

PARIS, Jan. 27—Lircoln's birthday will be observed in every American camp in France. The army's Y. M. C. A. has instructed each worker in charge of the association's work at various camps to arrange an appropriate program. A pamphlet containing a sketch of Lincoln's life, together with some of his most famous letters and speeches will be distributed to each soldier.

IOPIG OF EDIT

Republican Association Holds Midwinter Meeting at the Hotel Severin.

NEW

GREETINGS SENDS

Says Party Demands Right to Full Share in Prosecution of the War.

The national war crisis brought on by the congressional inquiry at Washington concerning inefficiency in the war department was one of the principal topics of discussion among the editors who were in Indianapolis today to attend the midwinter session of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association at the Hotel Severin.

Strong words regarding the situation at Washington were used by Harny S.

at Washington were used by Harny S. New, United States senator, in written greetings sent to the association.

"The Republican party demands and will not be denied the right to a full share in the vigorous prosecution of the war and the establishment of American ideals, whether a partisan administration wills it so or not," said Senator New. Although he said this was no time for the carper or random critic, fair criticism of inefficient methods is in place, and he said the measures proposed in the senate for the creation of a war cabinet and a director of munitions should be supported by everybody.

Strong Resolutions Expected.

Strong Resolutions Expected.

It was expected that the RAepublican Editorial Association would adopt strong resolutions along the line sug-gested by Senator New, calling for a vigorous prosecution of the war through the efficiency which would be brought about by the proposed war cabinet. Senator New said he was opposed to all proposals to make government operation of the transportation systems, utilities and industries a continuing policy.

As it is customary for the secretary to advance to the presidency, Frank Self, of Corydon, the retiring secretary, was expected to become president of the association for the ensuing year. The names of other officers presented by the nominating committee are: W. A. Smith, of Crawfordsville, vice-president; Fred I, King, of Wabash, secretary, and W. G. Oliver, of Franklin, treasurer.

Members of the Editorial Association

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

We do not see how even the President of the United States, who has recently spoken in commendation of the secretary of war, can read the speech of Senator Chamberlain, delivered in the senate yesterday, without realizing that the war department is very far from being what it ought to be. The senator showed that today France, in spite of the awful drain upon her, especially that resulting from the Italian disaster, is supplying our troops with ordnance and machine guns, and airplanes. It may be that we did not think of going to war in 1916, but the war department surely knew at that time that if we ever did go to war we should need big guns, and that we could not get them in a day. The senator said:

There were omens in the sky that America couldn't keep out. What was the ordnance department doing? Nothing. It was lying supinely on its back, not making plans for manufacturing ordnance, nor discovering the possibilities of manufacturing — but doing nothing nothing the possibilities of manufacturing — but doing nothing ing, absolutely nothing.

Yet the navy department contracted for machine guns before the war broke, and in advance of appropriations. to machine guns the war department was unpardonably slow. It did not finally adopt a type till June of last year, two months after we had gone to war. Last September we had only nine of them - how many we have now no one knows. The navy was glad to buy the Lewis guns, and there are 70,000 of them in use on European battlefields. "Why not," asked the senator, "manufacture the Lewis gun?" It is admitted that the rifle finally adopted is an improvement over the British gun, but "it took days and months to perfect it," and in the meantime the manufacture of the Springfield weapon was stopped. The senator said that there was not a single trench mortar in any imp in the United States, and that "if it hadn't been for the civilian people who have come here and given their time and service we wouldn't have been anywhere."

It was supposed that we would profit by the mistakes of our associates in this war. Yet England and France early discovered that it was a mistake to keep army men in control of their ordnance departments - and none could be worse. But we, after ten months of war, still retain them. "You must," said the senator, "go to men who have done things to get results, and congress should face this without fear of any man, but with due regard for the distinguished commander-in-chief." Senator Chamberlain was told by the commander at Camp Sherman, General Glenn, whose word in Indianapolis is as good as gold, that there was in his camp a shortage of 7,000 overcoats. When this was brought to the attention of Secretary Baker, "in his usual placid way he said 'that's not true.' " Baker later said that the overcoats were "in

"So I looked over all the dif-

"I heard of the time and many steps a kitchen cabinet would save. A. Woman's Actual Experience.
"Once I spent more than half
of every day in my kitchen,

Cabinet Did for Me." "What the McDougall Kitchen

H Will Do It

ur" Each Meal

TO PROVE U. S. HAS

WASHINGTON, Jan 25. Secretary of War Baker today asked Senator Chamberlain formally for an opportunity to make a statement before the senate military committee on giving the complete summary of "what has been done by America in the war."

He proposes, in a big way, to nswer Chamberlain's charges against the war administration. In his letter to Chamberlain, the secretary held that justice demanded that a statement be made, in view of the sacrifices and the spirit of officers and men of the army and business men who had given their aid to the government in this time of stress

Moreover, he suggested that the people of the country are entitled to a full answer.

Baker's request was made with a direct sanction of President Wilson. If Senator Chamberlain grants the request, as he undoubtedly will, Baker will delve into topics here-tofore untouched by the senate committee testimony to prove his contention that a vast work had been done on a broad-gauge scale, with the least possible delay or friction under the circumstances.

CONGRESSMAN GLASS TO ANSWER CHAMBERLAIN

(By the United Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The
war administration of Secretary Baker will be defended in the house.

Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, known as one of the keenest and, at the same time, sharpest tongued administration speakers, will take upon himself this task in the wake of startling and grue-some charges made by Senator Chamberlain against Baker and his assistants.

Glass may not be able to speak today, a sarrangements for the defense were completed only last night in a secret conference with Secretary Baker. But Glass be-lieves that greater publicity can be obtained in the heat of sensational debate and he proposes to amplify statements of Secretary Baker already made, to show that in the broadest aspect the nation has moved forward, even tho there have been discouraging delays and blunders in some ways.

To Show Results.
Glass' line of defense will undoubtedly be to show in a general way how many troops have been forwarded already; how the enor-mous task of building cantonments and raising an army has been accomplished with what the war leaders regard as speed; how the ordnance and quartermaster bureaus are being reorganized; how supplies and ordnance are being rap idly furnished in increasing volume

go into raptures over "our s controversy with President the war cabinet bill? Echo QUESTION: W Oregroanian go i George" in his cor Wilson over the

over the war "Damphino

1918 25, JANUARY PORTLAND, OR. PORTLAND NEWS,

TOPIC OF EDITORS

Republican Association Holds Midwinter Meeting at the Hotel Severin.

NEW

SENDS

GREETINGS

Says Party Demands Right to Full Share in Prosecution of the War.

The national war crisis brought on by the congressional inquiry at Washington concerning inefficiency in the war department was one of the principal topics of discussion among the editors who were in Indianapolis today to attend the midwinter session of the International Americal Property of the International American International Property of the Internati diana Republican Editorial Association at the Hotel Severin.

Strong words regarding the situation at Washington were used by Harry S.

at Washington were used by Harny S. New, United States senator, in written greetings sent to the association.

'The Republican party demands and will not be denied the right to a full share in the vigorous prosecution of the war and the establishment of American ideals, whether a partisan administration wills it so or not," said Senator New. Although he said this was no time for the carper or random critic, fair criticism of inefficient methods is in place, and he said the measures proposed in the senate for the creation of a war cabinet and a director of munitions should be supported by everybody.

Strong Resolutions Expected.

Strong Resolutions Expected.

It was expected that the RAepublic an Editorial Association would adopt strong resolutions along the line suggested by Senator New, calling for a vigorous prosecution of the war through the efficiency which would be brought about by the proposed war cabinet. Senator New said he was opposed to all proposals to make government operation of the transportation systems, utilities and industries a continuing realies.

As it is customary for the secretary to advance to the presidency, Frank Self, of Corydon, the retiring secretary, was expected to become president of the association for the ensuing year. The names of other officers presented by the nominating committee are: W. A. Smith, of Crawfordsville, vice-president; Fred I, King, of Wabash, secretary, and W. G. Oliver, of Franklin, treasurer.

Members of the Editorial Association

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

We do not see how even the President of the United States, who has recently spoken in commendation of the secretary of war, can read the speech of Senator Chamberlain, delivered in the senate yesterday, without realizing that the war department is very far from being what it ought to be. The senator showed that today France, in spite of the awful drain upon her, especially that resulting from the Italian disaster, is supplying our troops with ordnance and machine guns, and airplanes. It may be that we did not think of going to war in 1916, but the war department surely knew at that time that if we ever did go to war we should need big guns, and that we could not get them in a day. The senator said:

There were omens in the sky that America couldn't keep out. What was the ordnance department doing? Nothing. It was lying supinely on its back, not making plans for manufacturing ordnance, nor discovering the possibilities of manufacturing—but doing nothing. ing, absolutely nothing.

Yet the navy department contracted for machine guns before the war broke, and in advance of appropriations. As to machine guns the war department was unpardonably slow. It did not finally adopt a type till June of last year, two months after we had gone to war. Last September we had only nine of them - how many we have now no one knows. The navy was glad to buy the Lewis guns, and there are 70,000 of them in use on European battlefields. "Why not," asked the senator, "manufacture the Lewis gun?" It is admitted that the rifle finally adopted is an improvement over the British gun, but it took days and months to perfect it," and in the meantime the manufacture of the Springfield weapon was stopped. The senator said that there was not a single trench mortar in any mp in the United States, and that "if it hadn't been for the civilian people who have come here and given their time and service we wouldn't have been anywhere."

It was supposed that we would profit by the mistakes of our associates in this war. Yet England and France early discovered that it was a mistake to keep army men in control of their ordnance departments - and none could be worse. But we, after ten months of war, still retain them. "You must," said the senator, "go to men who have done things to get results, and congress should face this without fear of any man, but with due regard for the distinguished commander-in-chief." Senator Chamberlain was told by the commander at Camp Sherman, General Glenn, whose word in Indianapolis is as good as gold, that there was in his camp a shortage of 7,000 overcoats. When this was brought to the attention of Secretary Baker, "in his usual placid way he said 'that's not true.' " Baker later said that the overcoats were "in course of shipment." The shortage of overcoats sometimes ran as high as 75 per cent. In Camp Bowie the men were "packed together like sardines," epidemics broke out, and 8,000 men passed through the hospitals. General Gorgas, surgeon-general, reported that there was overcrowding in practically every camp. and that he had not been consulted about the location of a single cantonment. Men died without proper nursing because of the inefficiency of the system. The President, Senator Chamberlain said, did not know the truth, and probably could not get it from his subordinates, not because they meant to keep anything from him, but because it was difficult, if not impossible, under the present system, for them to get it. Yet they might have learned from Surgeon-General Gorgas, sible for the statement that "nearly all epidemics could have been prevented if the war department had been effective.' The worst thing about Secretary Baker's recent testimony was its revelation of his lack of information in regard to his own department. Also, Senator Chamberlain charged, there had been a lack of frankness. It certainly is, as he says, time to turn on the light. The President has more power than any other President ever had, and more money to spend. The people will demand results.

TO PROVE U. S. HAS

WASHINGTON, Jan 25. Secretary of War Baker today asked Senator Chamberlain formally for an opportunity to make a statement before the senate military committee on giving the complete summary of "what has been done by America in the war."

He proposes, in a big way, to Chamberlain's charges against the war administration. In his letter to Chamberlain, the secretary held that justice demanded that a statement be made, in view the sacrifices and the spirit of officers and men of the army and business men who had given their aid to the government in this time of stress.

Moreover, he suggested that the people of the country are entitled to a full answer.

Baker's request was made with a direct sanction of President Wilson. If Senator Chamberlain grants the request, as he undoubtedly will, Baker will delve into topics here-tofore untouched by the senate committee testimony to prove his contention that a vast work had been done on a broad-gauge scale, with the least possible delay or friction under the circumstances.

CONGRESSMAN GLASS TO ANSWER CHAMBERLAIN (By the United Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The war administration of Secretary

Baker will be defended in the house.

Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, known as one of the keenest and, at the same time, sharpest tongued administration speakers, will take upon himself this task in the wake of startling and grue-some charges made by Senator Chamberlain against Baker and his assistants.

Glass may not be able to speak today, a sarrangements for the defense were completed only last night in a secret conference with Secretary Baker. But Glass be-lieves that greater publicity can be obtained in the heat of sensational debate and he proposes to amplify statements of Secretary Baker already made, to show that in the broadest aspect the nation has moved forward, even the there have been discouraging delays and blunders in some ways.

To Show Results.

Glass' line of defense will undoubtedly be to show in a general way how many troops have been forwarded already; how the enormous task of building cantonments and raising an army has been accomplished with what the war leaders regard as speed; how the ordnance and quartermaster bureaus are being reorganized; how supplies and ordnance are being rapidly furnished in increasing volume,

v does the Mourning raptures over "our oversy with President r cabinet bill? Echo QUESTION: Why does the Oregroanian go into raptures George" in his controversy with Wilson over the war cabinet b answers: "Damphino!"

1918 25, JANUARY FRIDAY, PORTLAND, OR., THE PORTLAND NEWS,

THE 3,000-MILE CALUMNY.

Secretary BAKER ought in all justice to be spared the annoyance of defending himself against falsehoods. Good sportsmanship to an enemy, to say nothing of loyalty to the chief of the army, should at least protect him from the jeers which are based only on distortion. Loyal citizens have, however, been misled into thoughtlessly repeating jibes whose fantastic basis is surpassed only by the solid malice out of which

One of the most abominable of the current sneers is that which originated with the "3,000mile" calumny. Secretary BAKER is quoted as having smugly said that the war was 3,000 miles away. The conclusion which cynically unscrupulous critics insinuate is that Mr. Baker justified any degree of laziness and inefficiency with a war so remote. No just man can knowingly utter this calumny without doing violence to truth and fairness. Secretary BAKER said nothing upon which such a wanton conclusion could honorably be based.

Here is the actual conversation:

Secretary BAKER, in reply to a question-It is not inefficiency to change one's mind and to get something better than you had previously determined upon. * *

Senator Chamberlain-With the war on us and with these young men called into the service there was such an emergency that it did not call for the highest type of gun.

Secretary BAKER-I respectfully dissent from that view. The war was not on us. The war was in Europe. We have more guns of the highest type that needed no rectification in design than could possibly be used on the highest percentage of allowance for wastage by all the troops that we could get to France in a year.

Senator Wadsworth-You stated that the war was not on us. It is a fact, however, is it not, that the war was on us to a sufficient extent to impel the government to send troops to France as fast as they could get them, and, in their haste, due to the lack of rifles, men went on board transports without having fired a rifle?

Secretary BAKER-Senator, there are truths in all the sentences you have uttered, but, putting them together, they do not picture the situation. I said that the war was not on us in the sense that the enemy was not at our doors. He was 3,000 miles away. We had to send troops to where he was. There was an adequate supply of modern weapons for the troops we could send.

That is the conversation as it occurred. Only by tearing a single statement from its context and by reversing its clear meaning can this libel be made to stick. Yet this is patriotic criticism in war time!

WHAT CHAMBERLAIN DID NOT KNOW

America's Extraordinary Achievements to Meet Allies' Changing Needs Cannot Even Be Explained by President Wilson or Secretary Baker

From Our Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, D. C., Thurs., Jan. 24

Senator Chamberlain's speech today made a strong appeal in the Senate. It was virtually delivered to Congress in joint session, for half the representatives were banked informally in the rear of the Senate chamber. He spoke with apparent moderation and freedom from bitterness. There was general unanimity of opinion that the senator displayed great personal independence and seemed to be actuated by commendable motives. His marshaling of information about deficiencies in equipment for the regiments and lack of clothing and other comforts made a powerful impression. Also it is not overlooked that a large military affairs committee support his

But the trouble seems to be that the president and the war department were engaged upon a great program of preparing under exigencies that the chairman of military affairs and other senators stood in entire ignorance of. Ever since the missions from Great Britain, France and other countries began arriving months ago, there has been special secrecy regarding inside arrangements for co-operation. Probably it is well this has been so.

The secrets have been so well kept that senators were not made "wise" and, of course, for the very reason have not been entirely at liberty to

that senators, like all politicians, will gossip. Senator Chamberlain, while he has worked commendably to help the president in matters of war legislation, is none the less a man of such habits that discreet officials would be very loth to acquaint him with important state secrets.

It is intimated in authoritative circles that plans agreed upon with the allies looked to the training of our armies much longer in the United States than is now contemplated. Plans were laid with that program in view, the while the president was to stress the nation's energies first in getting certain supplies and munitions in vast quantities to Europe. But the collapse of Russia and Italy changed the status as to man-power materialwhereupon Great Britain and France suddenly called upon the president to rush men to the continent. This he undertook to do and has been doing, but the change of program made it necessary to deflect clothing, ammunition and supplies in unexpected quantities to the soldiers actually going to the front. Accordingly there were shortages of overcoats and uniforms, which shortages, it happens, were accentuated by the very severe winter weather all over the country, the South included.

The president and Secretary Baker

make these facts known. The senators, of whom some were republicans. crazy for a good political issue for the forthcoming campaign, have simply scratched the surface. The president's statement was pregnant with meaning when he declared that Senater Chamberlain was in ignorance of what was being done.

Quite a period may have to elapse yet before the country can be taken fully into the confidence of the administration. However, enough is already known to warrant an opinion that the Senate may be made to look very silly indeed and those wise republicans who, under the plea of patviotic motives, were seeking to fat-

ten their campaign prospects, may discover they have picked up a very hot poker. For the facts are said to be that not only are troops in unexpected numbers being hastened to France, but that this is all being done in splendid accord with plans framed

with the allies. The president and Secretary Baker of course, have an excellent reason for secrecy about these things. They are matters the Germans want to know about in detail. Furthermore, while Senate proceedings, like those of this afternoon are highly entertaining, the sequel of a week or a month from now may focus more tensely the at tention of the country.

One of Secretary Baker's worst ofenses was his coolness under the fire of cross-examination before the Senare committee. He was so calm as to bring upon him the accusation of being "much too complacent." If he had only shown signs of nervousness, grown flustered, red in the face and exclaimed occasionally, "Bless me! 'what a dreadful state of things," he would have made an admirable witness. But, actually, the secretary had a way of blowing emokerings and sometimes saying, "Quite the contrary, that infuriated his inquisitors. His culminating crime on the stand was in yielding to the sudden temptation to exercise his wit in answering stuhid or silly questions. Thus when our own Senator Weeks asked the impos-

sible question if the secretary did not think that someone else could have done better than Gen Crozier as chief of ordnance, Mr Baker unwisely answered: "I do not know; there are 'so many people in the world." If the secretary had only answered that he was sure there was one such person and that he had his eye on him, all might have been well.

The Gary Post on Baker.

Six months ago certain types of newspapers in this country and such magazines as the North American Review, edited by Colonel George Harvey, who cannot recon-

cile himself to the thought that "tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," were engaged in the most shameful dissemination of contemptible insinuations, and shameless slanders aimed at the capacity and even the intelligence of Secretary Daniels. Now we have silence, with only now and then a stray dog baying at the moon. But having failed to make out a case against Daniels because facts flouted in our faces from all quarters, thundered in our ears from the house of commons, and spoken in the senate by men like Kenyon, these same newspapers have turned their attention to Secretary Baker with the same foul weapons and from the same foul motives. If these newspapers, like the Chicago Tribue, have flattered themselves that they could pursue such a villainous campaign with impunity and without challenge, they are beginning to realize their mistake. Baker is coming from the fire unscathed by the flames. We have frequently called attention to the sheer dishonesty of this campaign of villification and abuse against the secretary of war, but our contemporary, The Gary Post, has summed up the case with such perspicacity that we reproduce its statement in another column of this page and urge all who are interested in the preparation of the country for war to read it carefully. It will be worth while.

THE CHAMBERLAIN ATTACKS

Senator George F. Chamberlain, of Oregon, yesterday repeated in the senate his attack on the government's conduct of the war, which the president of the United States had with cool and guarded diction characterized as untruthful.

We believe that he might have added a more formidable adjective.

The senator's utterances, indeed, bear in their heated rhetoric and emotional excess every mark of the reckless and unconscientious pleader; but this is not the worst of his attack. Yesterday he prefaced, with an outpouring of "injured innocence" which obviously was an appeal for sympathy, a repetition of charges which, if true, ought not to be trumpeted before the world. On the contrary thus to expose the alleged inefficiency of his nation's heads comes near, at least, to meeting the definition of an offense in the constitution; for can anything conceivably give more "aid and comfort" to our enemies than passionate attacks by our representatives in one branch of the government on the war measures of another department?

This is a time in which there should be solidarity and cooperation, not dissention and destructive criticism. This sort of carping, especially in the congress, can do little good and is sure to do great harm. War must be prosecuted by the executive branch of the government. The effort, of which the Chamberlain attack is a part, to "show up" alleged inefficiency on the part of the executive department and to wrest, in part at least, the management of the war from that department, is doomed to failure. But it is certainly bound to do a vast deal of mischief while on its way to the ignominious defeat which it merits.

The president is vested by the constitution with the supreme leadership of the nation in war; he is made by that instrument commander-in-chief of its army and navy. It is futile for the legislative branch to create any war cabinet or council to aid the president and his cabinet in the conduct of the war, for the president would not be obliged to pay any attention to such a council. The law creating it would be a nullity. The attempt to do this has been rightly characterized as "vicious and illegal."

But let us see what light the senator throws on his own attitude. In an apology for his first attack Senator Chamberlain said:

"My argument was directed to the military establishment and not to the general government. Those who heard me know that.

"I had no prepared speech and did not speak from notes. I delivered an extemporaneous address to the people there, explaining that since Bunker Hill we have had practically no military organization or policy.

"I said the senate military committee has tried to correct the evils by the introduction of two new bills. One written by me is the director of munitions bill. The other, written by a sub-committee, is the war cabinet bill. I will stand for both."

Here is a remarkable confession of recklessness. He "had no prepared speech;" he merely "delivered an extemporaneous address," "explaining" for the benefit of the kaiser, his war ministers and his allies that "since Bunker Hill we have had no military organization or policy."

It really is not necessary, in view of this admission and the perfervid and wild character of his "extemporaneous" charges against the government, which in its prosecution of the war thus far, by the general magnitude and many specific merits of its achievement, has won the astonished admiration of its allies, to go into any extended analysis or investigation of his charges. He stands convicted on his own words as a careless slanderer of the government of his own country in time of war. Men of his ilk in and out of the congress should be suppressed in any way by which it may most conveniently be done.

The president has well said:

"As a matter of fact the war department has perform-

UNIVERSAL MOTOR COMPANY 109 West State Street

and expectations, there's never a doubt as to Ford cars serving satisfactorily and economically. Give us your order without delay. Conditions are uncertain.

One of Secretary Baker's worst offenses was his coolness under the fire of cross-examination before the Senare committee. He was so calm as to bring upon him the accusation of being "much too complacent." If he had only shown signs of nervousness, grown flustered, red in the face and exclaimed occasionally, "Bless me! 'what a dreadful state of things," he would have made an admirable witness. But, actually, the secretary had a way of blowing mokerings and sometimes saying, "Quite the contrary,' that infuriated his inquisitors, His culminating crime on the stand was in yielding to the sudden temptation to exercise his wit in answering stuhid or silly questions. Thus when our own Senator Weeks asked the impos-

sible question if the secretary did not think that someone else could have done better than Gen Crozier as chief of ordnance, Mr Baker unwisely answered: "I do not know; there are 'so many people in the world." secretary had only answered that he was sure there was one such person and that he had his eye on him, all might have been well.

The Gary Post on Baker.

Six months ago certain types of newspapers in this country and such magazines as the North American Review, edited by Colonel George Harvey, who cannot recon-

cile himself to the thought that "tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," were engaged in the most shameful dissemination of contemptible insinuations, and shameless slanders aimed at the capacity and even the intelligence of Secretary Daniels. Now we have silence, with only now and then a stray dog baying at the moon. But having failed to make out a case against Daniels because facts flouted in our faces from all quarters, thundered in our ears from the house of commons, and spoken in the senate by men like Kenyon, these same newspapers have turned their attention to Secretary Baker with the same foul weapons and from the same foul motives. If these newspapers, like the Chicago Tribue, have flattered themselves that they could pursue such a villainous campaign with impunity and without challenge, they are beginning to realize their mistake. Baker is coming from the fire unscathed by the flames. We have frequently called attention to the sheer dishonesty of this campaign of villification and abuse against the secretary of war, but our contemporary, The Gary Post, has summed up the case with such perspicacity that we reproduce its statement in another column of this page and urge all who are interested in the preparation of the country for war to read it carefully. It will be worth while.

THE CHAMBERLAIN ATTACKS

Senator George F. Chamberlain, of Oregon, yesterday repeated in the senate his attack on the government's conduct of the war, which the president of the United States had with cool and guarded diction characterized as untruthful.

We believe that he might have added a more formidable adjective.

The senator's utterances, indeed, bear in their heated rhetoric and emotional excess every mark of the reckless and unconscientious pleader; but this is not the worst of his attack. Yesterday he prefaced, with an outpouring of "injured innocence" which obviously was an appeal for sympathy, a repetition of charges which, if true, ought not to be trumpeted before the world. On the contrary thus to expose the alleged inefficiency of his nation's heads comes near, at least, to meeting the definition of an offense in the constitution; for can anything conceivably give more "aid and comfort" to our enemies than passionate attacks by our representatives in one branch of the constitution o government on the war measures of another department?

This is a time in which there should be solidarity and cooperation, not dissention and destructive criticism. of carping, especially in the congress, can do little good and is sure to do great harm. War must be prosecuted by the executive branch of the government. The effort, of which the Chamberlain attack is a part, to "show up" alleged inefficiency on the part of the executive department and to wrest, in part at least, the management of the war from that department, is doomed to failure. But it is certainly bound to do a vast deal of mischief while on its way to the ignominious defeat which it of mischief while on its way to the ignominious defeat which it

The president is vested by the constitution with the supreme leadership of the nation in war; he is made by that instrument commander-in-chief of its army and navy. It is futile for the legislative branch to create any war cabinet or council to aid the president and his cabinet in the conduct of the war, for the president would not be obliged to pay any attention to such a council. The law creating it would be a nullity. The attempt to do this has been rightly characterized as "vicious and illegal."

But let us see what light the senator throws on his own attitude. In an apology for his first attack Senator Chamberlain said:

"My argument was directed to the military establishment and not to the general government. Those who heard me know that.

"I had no prepared speech and did not speak from I delivered an extemporaneous address to the notes. people there, explaining that since Bunker Hill we have had practically no military organization or policy.

"I said the senate military committee has tried to correct the evils by the introduction of two new bills. One written by me is the director of munitions bill. The other, written by a sub-committee, is the war cabinet bill. stand for both."

Here is a remarkable confession of recklessness. He "had no prepared speech;" he merely "delivered an extemporaneous address," "explaining" for the benefit of the kaiser, his war ministers and his allies that "since Bunker Hill we have had no military organization or policy."

It really is not necessary, in view of this admission and the perfervid and wild character of his "extemporaneous" charges against the government, which in its prosecution of the war thus far, by the general magnitude and many specific merits of its achievement, has won the astonished admiration of its allies, to go into any extended analysis or investigation of his charges. He stands convicted on his own words as a careless slanderer of the government of his own country in time of war. Men of his ilk in and out of the congress should be suppressed in any way by which it may most conveniently be done.

The president has well said:

"As a matter of fact the war department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plans, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the congress assembled.

"Nothing helpful or likely to shed light or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation."

The president, in spite of the attacks of mischief-makers, whose chief aim is to advertise themselves, has the confidence of the great mass of thinking Americans. His clear and calm responses to his noisy and unbridled assailants in each instance serve to strengthen his position with his people and to bring the critics into the contempt which they deserve.

SECRETARY BAKER AT HIS BEST. The statement defending his admin-Istration of the War Department thich Mr. BAKER made to a large and ritical audience in the Senate Office suilding on Monday may be vulnerble to analysis, but as a brief it was droit and brilliant. More than that, it was a challenge to the American people to admire the achievements of the Government in raising, equipping, and training large bodies of troops, and in transporting division after division overseas, a challenge that proves irresistible to their pride of country. Mr. BAKER may have used the superlative too freely in praising our performance, but he will not be criticised for that, and the colors he wrought into the picture will stay there. Furthermore, he will have his vindication when our troops go "over the top" upon the order of one of the most efficient soldiers that has commanded an American army, a consummate West Pointer, John Joseph

The questions that Senators will ask when Mr. BAKER appears before the committee again may dim the lustre of his exposition of what the War Department has accomplished, but he has recognized his limitations and profited by his mistakes, which is a great gain. Mr. BAKER's complacency will no longer dismay his friends and put a weapon into the hands of critics who are just as patriotic as he is. They feared that he did not take his responsibility seriously, that he would never grow up to it, that he lacked the energy and spirit demanded of the head of the American War Department in the supreme emergency. They are not yet convinced that he will pass muster and officially surwive the ordeal, but at his latest coming before the Senate Military Affairs Committee there was a self-revelation full of promise.

That frank and persistent criticism woke up NEWTON D. BAKER and brought about the transformation is not to be denied. The subordinates in the War Department, some of them veteran army officers who knew things were not going right, are now buckling to their work with hope in their faces and fresh courage in their hearts. Red tape will be cut right and left, responsibility will no longer be evaded, and the war machine will gather speed. Hereafter, the right to criticise will not be contested. The Senate inquiry has proved a bracing tonic.

It must be understood, however, that the most searching problems of the war are still to come. We have not begun to fight in France and the war may go on for years. It will take a strong, resourceful, inflexible man to conduct the business of the War Department. Secretary BAKER has coped with the preliminaries, learning as he went along, and standing up under criticism as best he could. But he has not been severely tested. Whether even the reorganization of the War Department which he has planned will satisfy Congress is a question to be settled only after debate on the new legislation which Senator CHAMBERLAIN has proposed. Mr. BAKER has filed his brief. The other side is to be

EVENING STAR. THE With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY January 26, 1918

THEODORE W. NOYES Editor

The Evening Star Newspaper Company

11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue New York Office: Tribune Bldg Chleago Office; First National Bank Bldg. European Office: 3 Regent St., London.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 45 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month; Sunday only, 20 cents per month. Orders may be sent by mail, or telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

Subscription Rate by Mail.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily and Sunday 1 yr., \$8.40; 1 mo., 70 cts.

Daily only..... 1 yr., \$6.00; 1 mo., 50 cts.

Sunday only..... 1 yr., \$2.40; 1 mo., 20 cts.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

Full Light on War Activities.

"One story's good until another's told." The old saw has application now, not to throw discredit on any story told in connection with war activities, but to suggest the advisability of a suspension of judgment until both sides to the existing controversy have been heard through those competent and authorized to speak.

Senator Chamberlain's story has undoubtedly made a profound impression. It was well told-told without rhetoric or excitement. It was keyed and delivered for the thoughtful. It reached the spot. Its merit was, and is, sincerity, simplicity and directness. The speaker convinced his hearers that he meant what he said, and his hearers knew that he had many sources of information. His speech contained a great deal that the public had not heard and that shocked the public in the recital.

Secretary Baker will reply. The reply will lack the impressive staging of the attack, but will not lack for attention. And it will reach as many readers as the attack. The whole country is at attention. Very naturally, everybody wants to know everything possible of revealment on a subject of such intimate and pressing moment. And, of course, the Secretary of War will, as Senator Chamberlain did, speak with authority and from large information.

In this way, and from these two sources alone, the public will soon have much of value upon which to base an opinion. But the public will not be confined to these two sources. Information is coming from other sources. So much is at stake, and so eager is curiosity, the facts are being coaxed out from many sources.

.Let the public have all the facts-all necessary to the passing of a just judgment on the record. Ours is popular government. What the people say "goes." And in this matter the people will, and should, have their say. They are unreasonable only when kept in the dark. Time and time again in great emergencies they have shown both poise and courage when acting in the light. Senator Chamberlain told the Senate that his sole purpose was to let in the light. Such also, we may assume, will be the purpose of Secretary Baker when he takes the witness stand Monday.

For the moment, there is no other topic half so interesting. It has the right of way in Congress, in the press and is receiving attention in the pulpit.

Staunton Daily News

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, '18

Repeated History.

That history is prone to repeat itself has passed into a well worn proverb but it is a fact that arouses surprise whenever an instance of its truth is noticed. One of the most noteworthy cases of this tendency is that in almost every national crisis the men who have to guide the Ship of State are the subjects of bitter abuse and criticism, and yet in the great majority of instances, they are praised most highly by those who come after them. During the course of the Revolutionary War and throughout his terms as President, General Washington was charged with criminal inefficiency as a military commander and as a statesman, but after his death he became the object of an admiration that is almost adoration. Jefferson was denounced in unmeasured terms for his purchase of Louisiana, and yet it is easy to see that it made the Union into a great nation. While Madison was maintaining the independence won by the Revolution by the acts that led up to the War of 1812, he was reviled most bitterly by the very States in whose behalf he was acting, and those States threatened to secede if he persisted in maintaining their rights on the high seas. Today we see that had he yielded to the clamors of New England and Old England, we would never have been anything more than a British dependency. The administrations that added Texas to the Union, fought the Mexican War and annexed the territory that was gained by that war, were abused with the greatest harshness, yet the wisdom of their acts are now apparent. During the Civil War Lincoln and his cabinet were criticized in the North as bitterly as were Davis and his cabinet in the South, yet today both sections see that their Executives acted with wisdom. The purchase of Alaska was long called "Seward's Folly," but now the annual receipts from Alaska are greater than the purchase money, to say nothing of freeing a large part of the continent from European domination. On a smaller scale the history of some of our cities tells the same story. Men of middle age can remember when "Boss Shepherd" had to flee from Washington in danger of now filling them, and that posterity his life, and yet the people of Wash- will acclaim them as it has acclaimington have erected a monument to ed so many of their predecessors. him in front of the new Municipal Building. His vision of the Capital that was to be was wider than theirs. but it is recognized at the present time.

The present Administration is pass ing through the same experience. Of all the members of the Cabinet the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War have been the subjects of the most scathing criticism and ridicule, but they have gone steadily on with their duties and have filled them faithfully. Under Mr. Daniels our navy has grown to be the second in size and efficiency in the world. and no better body of men can be found i nany service than the commissioned officers and enlisted men in the United States navy. New methods of educating and training these men have been devised and but into operation, and the efficiency of the force in unequalled. So admirable is the present navy that for the first time Mr. Roosevelt has praised something not connected with his own activities. Mr. Daniels has certainly proved his fitness for his post. The work of Mr. Baker in the War

Department has been wonderful. From a force of less than 150,000 men, regulars and militiamen, the United States Army has developed into a force of about a million and a half; the largest body of troops ever raised by the United States. These men have been armed, uniformed and equipped. Training camps for officers have been established and officers taught their duties; munition plants have been organized and ammunition supplied in ample gauntities. The food supplied the men has been sufficient in qualtity and of nourshing quality and there has no "embalmed beef" scandal such as stained the record of the War Department at the outbreak of the Spanish War. Doubtless some things have been done better; but Mr. Baker is but human and is liable to err It is safe to say that in no other emergency have matters been handled any better, if so well. It is true that the War Department has expend ed great sums of money, but it has accomplished results and that is what is desired. In all of this expenditure there has been no savor of corruption of favoritism or of nepotism. If there have been errors they have been clean errors of judgment and no man can be always free from those

When the heat of passion passes we feel sure that the judgment of the nation will be that it would have been very difficult to have had better men in these posts than those

ASSERTS WAR WORK IS NOW WELL DOWN

Department Official Says President Has Put Through Real Reorganization'.

ass

he

re-

nd

ed

els

nd

men

ng ut of

he ed his erst. ar ul. 00 he ina ver ese ed for

on m-

as of nas as Dehe 188 k-

on

no

es of

ld ad

n-

BUSINESS MEN IN SERVICE

Declaration That President Will Soon Show Congress That Proposed Legislation Is Not Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The
Providence Journal will say tomorrow

"The Journal is able to print this morning a statement from a high official of the War Department that President Wilson will prove to the country, in support of his declaration with regard to Senator Chamberlain's charges, that the reorganization of that department is complete, that it is running at a state of efficiency which will surprise the entire country, and that the President's defense of the department will be supported by the testimony of business men of mational reputation.

"The statement, which was given to The Journal yesterday in Washington, is as follows:

"While our critics have been talking the President has been working. He has realized the evils that have existed in the War Department and the grave necessity for overcoming them, and in less than sixty days has transformed the department from an inefficient, and broken-down machine into such an organization as, when the facts realized the evils that have existed in the Congress when the facts realized the country. The President mation the details which will disassed in the total and the department force and all the details which will disassed in the facts of the entire country. The President mation the details which will disassed in the facts of the entire country. The President mation the details which will disassed in the such as showing as to bring the mass such a showing the past sixty days. Practically the entire acting executive force of the bureaus has been changed. Today the things that ought to be doing are being capried out in and a vigorous production of power has been decided upon.

"The new system about by a radical change in methods and the appointment of men'big in the pushess world to positions has been cut; army officers have been brought above the supplied with all equipment.

"The new system about by a radical change in methods and the appointment

TIMES,

NEW

large manufacturing experience. He has won a reputation for his ability as an organizer and for his business efficiency, which is all quite unusual for an army offcer.

"And there is Colonel J. M. Dunn, who has been called back from the retired list and who has made a reputation in transportation problems that places him in the front rank of men of that profession.

"Such men as these head the different divisions into which the Ordnance Bureau has ben divided in this new scheme of efficiency and system, and this scheme has been worked out so carefully in the past month that no manufacturing concern with a reputation for efficiency could have its ideas and plans more carefully charted than have these men charted the working plan of the Ordnance Brueau.

"General Wheeler heads the list as acting chief of the bureau, and under the new scheme his office is divided into three bureaus—the general administration bureau, under Colonel Rice, and the control bureau, under Colonel Rice, and the control bureau, under Colonel Rice, and the control bureau, are really executive, and care for the perating divisions, and it is in these that the radical changes have been placed in charge for the purpose of getting action.

BAKER DECLARES 1,500,000 WILL BE IN FRANCE IN 1918

"And now, let me be frank with you, raising it to war strength and supplementing it by the operation of a draft.

"When the selective draft was proposed I was told that an army by I think, with nine now something like a now something like."

greater change in our mode and practice been accepted by the public than under the selective service system?" monly thought throughout the countries of the cou

under the selective service system?"
The Secretary said that a magazine of which Colonel Roosevelt was associate editor, urged that "every nerve be strained to get 150,000 to 200,000 men to France in 1917."
"I am disclosing no secret." Secre-

nen to France in 1917."
"I am disclosing no secret," Secre ary Baker said, "when I say tha be exceeded that maximum in 1917."
Senator Chamberlain asked if the maximum had not been exceeded by August, 1917.

the maximum," answered Secretary Baker. "The minimum was ex-

Soon to Have 500,000 There.

"Now, instead of having 50,000 or

Secretary Baker said earlier in his

"You know the size of the official corps of the regular army in this country when the war broke out.
"It was a pitiful handful of trained men, and yet it was necessary to divide them up, and send over to France officers of the highest quality so that they would be at the front and see in the workshops and in the factories and in the war offices, and factories and in the war offices, and in the armies, where consultations n the armies, where consultations would take place immediately back

of this war.

"General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every minute, and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General Pershing from ten to

Summing up his revelations to the Senate Military Committee regarding the rising, equipping and housing of an American article of 1,000,000 men, and declaring that this force will be ready to depart for France in 1918, and 500,000 will be there as soon as shipping can be arranged, Secretary of War said:

"Het Us Be Frank."

sixteen and iwenty pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week, and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they want us to do.

Already in Discard.

"Already you will find in your and let your judgment be frank with further examination into some of the me about this. Has any army in his- bureau work of the department that tory, since the beginning of time, been weapons which were selected and so raised and cared for as this army which we had started to manufac-Can the picture be duplicated? ture, have been so far discarded that We have raised this army, taking the people have forgotten the names of regular army and the national guard, them almost, and new things substi-

that means could not be raised.

"And yet, has any great enterprise been carried on with more unfailing justice and patriotism on the part of the American people, or has a greater change in our mode and practice."

I think, with ninety-three or ninety-six officers, has now something like 3,000 officers. They have had to be specialized, and that has had to go on contemporaneously with this tremendous response to the changing conditions on the other side.

"In the meantime when we started."

try that our contribution at the outset might well be financial and industrial. The industries of this country were largely devoted at that time to the manufacture of war materials for our allies." terials for our allies."

What War Entry Required.

"When we entered the war France was a white sheet of paper so far as is a fighting army, an army trained in the essentials and in the beginning of military discipline and practical could be a supported by the write an army, but had not only to write an army, but had not only to write an army, but tice, and trained, seasoned fighters we had to write the means of main- in this kind of a war on the actual taining that army, and from the first time when a carefeul and scientific study of the opportunities of France study of the opportunities of France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, and instead of 500,000 men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have in the United States, and more—many more of the proposition of the United States, and more—many tisans immediately.

many more men than that in France, and instead of 500,000 men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than 500,000 in France early in 1918, and we have available, it the transportation facilities are available, it the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, 1,500,000 who is 1918 can be shipped to France."

"Why." Chairman Chamberlain perserved the best ports in France for their own supplies. The channel ports have been reserved for the best ports in France for their own supplies. The Channel ports have been reserved for the best ports in France for their own supplies. The Channel ports have been reserved for the best ports in France for their own supplies. The Channel ports have been reserved for the best ports in France for the best ports in France for the port of the best ports in France."

"Why." Chairman Chamberlain perserved the best ports in France for their own supplies. The Channel ports have been reserved for the best ports in France for the port of the best ports of the best ports of disembarkation with reference to these things that you are telling now?"

Secretary Baker replied that he hesistated to do that and referred to a statement by Gen. von Hinderburg to the effect that America was advertising her intentions.

"But isn't it a fact that Germany has known all about this?" queried Senator Chamberlain.

"No." replied Secretary Baker.

"The German government is still mystified regarding the number of men ow in France."

"His statement, Mr. Baker added, was made on the basis of the most reliable confidential reports received by the War Department.

Secretary Baker said earlier in his discourse:

"Great Plants Bullt.

"We have had to build ordnance depote and repair shops and great mag."

"Why." Chairman Chamberlain perserved the best ports in this country and could send at the left that he best tates, and more—many of them of the same character.

"For instance, the French had nath of the best ports in the b

"We have had to build ordnance depets and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior. All "We sent over to France General Pershing, and we sent with him merely a division of troops, but we sent with him, perhaps I can say safely, the major part of the trained, expert personnel of the army.

"You know the size of the official expert of the conficial expert of

thing, gentlemen.
"We have had to go back to the planting of corn in France in order

British, but there were ties between them and us which there had not been between them and the British, we are in this war to win it; that we are in it to hit and to hit hard; equally instant and spontaneous in-

sistence that these soldiers who came from America should continue to come in an unbroken stream. "And so we made the election. We

decided not to send the regular army as a whole, but to send regular divisions and national guard divisions, selected according to the state of their preparation, and keep back here some part of our trained force in order that it might innoculate with its spirit and its training these raw levies which we were training, and one after another these divisions have gone over until in France there battlefields where it is taking place.

Joffre Wanted Artisans.

"Although not contemplated at to the last degree

those already there:

Assumes Responsibility.

Mr. Baker took personal resposi-

the civilian population. I've gone from camp to camp. I have asked each commander: 'What about your disciplinary problem?' Men old in the army all say they have never seen anything like this; that the disciplinary problem is pagligible.

anything like this; that the disciplinary problem is negligible.

"Your committee will have full opportunity, and will doubtless go into those things. If you deal with the hospital situation, the medical corps the signal corps, you will hear the wonderful work done by the engineering France welcomed the first American soldiers, peasants kissing, he said, the hems of their coats.

"Of course," he said, "they wel." Senate of the United States as being a tremendous response to a been between them and the British, and so when our troops went there was an instant and spontaneous rise in the morale of the French, but an that the problem is not one of indicate the problem is not o vidual star playing, but of team play with these veterans and experience persons under actual battle ditions that more has been done, per haps, than the country expected, mor the wisest thought was possible to do.

Knows American Feeling.

"In so far as I am personally concerned, I know what is ahead of us know what the American feeling

about this war is. Everybody is impatient to do as much as they can.

"There will be no division of counsel; there will be all the criticisms there ought to be upon short comings." and failures; there will be so far as the War Department is concerned, a continuing effort at self-improvement and a hospitality toward every gestion for improvement that can come from the outside; but the ner result is going to be that a united and confident American people believing n themselves and in their institution are going to demand, and that at no are going to demand, and that at no late day, on European battlefields, in the face of veterans with whom they are proud to associate, that veterans though they be, cannot excel us in achievements, and when the victoris won over there, Mr. Chairman, the credit which will come to American courage will be an nono.

The tenacity of purpose and splendid achievements of the British and French already shed great luster on the verses of those great nearly. Congress What It Did Yesterday

Secretary Baker Shows That the United States Have Not "Fallen Down" in War Preparations—The War Program Outlined. Answering Anonymous Letters—British "Winding Sheets." Amending the "Ownership Section" of the Railroad Bill-Pine Knots and Water Power on Heatless Days.

By W. V. BYARS.

Secretary Baker showed that he

statement to the few questions. His

The Senate Committee on Inter-

state Commerce had referred back t

it its substitute for the House rail road control and relief bill, intro

sioner Anderson offered before the

part of any system, no longer needed

They are now

The United

Baker vindicated the Government of day, after it had already been given importance for the country, an imin full. It is sufficient. the United States. The vindication is adequate. No one could have made it more so. The Government is had taken the course recommended by General Wood, General Pershing, and the military experts of the duestion remaining is on how army in everything relating to arm-secretary Baker sacrificed himself, army in everything relating to arm-ing the troops. They are now It was the question after Strafford's clothed and armed to meet any defense before "the Long Parlia" emergency of the present, or anyment." The issue then did not extend the transfer of the present in the ceed the issue now in importance. immediate future. And Strafford, vindicating his "king States have not "fallen down." and his cause," sent himself to the retary Baker fully refuted charge.

"The more mischief, the more sport," said Lord Lovat, just before the kneeled for the headsman. It was a gala day on Tower Hill. The "beauty and chivalry" of London, overcrowded a temporary "dress circles and wishes had to be consulted at every point. This coverage was rendered necessary for tary Affairs, Mr. Hicks introduced a bill reorganizing the army medical whose needs and wishes had to be consulted at every point. This coverage was rendered necessary for tary Affairs, Mr. Hicks introduced a bill reorganizing the army medical consulted at every point. This coverage was rendered necessary for tary Affairs, Mr. Hicks introduced a bill reorganizing the army medical consulted at every point. overcrowded a temporary dress circles and wishes had to be cle" in front of the scaffold and broke it down. The result was discrete the case. The necessity of such astrous to the Society of London a program is self-evident. The program the "wicked Lovat" laughed. It was a gala day yesterday, with no lightly discrete of the Baker, hearment. visible disaster, at the Baker hear- ment. The rooms of the Senate Military Committee were crowded be-yond capacity. So were the halls, Secretary stated again that army with ladies who could not get in. overcoats and blankets contain 50 per The Red Cross showed conspicuously. cent of shoddy or "re-wrought wool" They plied their knitting needles. understood, however, that he had been previously misinformed as to They ate their luncheons before the was no excitement of any kind to shoddy in other uniforms—that they reward them. The Secretary of War are "all wool." This confirmation of spoke on and on hour after hour as calmly as if he were reading an him from Mr. Charles Eisenmann. It doors during the recess. But there

was that of his official life, the en- day. The hearing yesterday was de-tire proceeding would have been dull voted almost wholely to his direct

The points of vital attack on Sector Baker in Senator Chambersented to him as of vital importance warmth. retary Baker in Senator Chamber-lain's speech were only two: First, lain's speech were only two: First, were given weight against him. It he two pathetic anonymous letters, is on such points that he left himself mplying that soldiers died neglectmost open to attack in his anxiety mplying that soldiers died neglected in the camps where they had been drafted; second, the charge that our soldiers in Europe were obliged to rely on "poor France" for ordnance and munitions. Baker answered both, and other attacks. to vindicate the Administration and obliged to rely on "poor France" in preparation for winning the war for ordnance and munitions. Baker The country has not "fallen down." answered both, and other attacks He made that clear. But when he reand insinuations, at great length turned of his own motion. great length turned of his own motion to the stand

and with minute detail.

A sufficient answer to the first—
the moral attack of anonymous etters—was that Chairman Chamberlain had not yet secured the peruission of the witters to give fore Mr. Baker is recalled. ames, places, and dates.

As great statesmen need not stop or anonymous attacks, this would went beyond it and read into the road control and relief bill, lines record reports from every camp duced in the Senate by Senator Smith where complaints had been made, or where complaints had been made, or of South Carolina.

Interstate Commerce Commissions of the kind might have occurred.

He showed in the case of the a new amendment to the section supboody of an American boy said to posed to involve "Government owner-have been sent home in a coffin, wrapped only in a sheet; that an American soldier, killed at the To-and the Administration. It provides ronto flying field, had been sent that the President may at any time home by the British major in relinouish control of any system or arge, with the body shrouded in "winding sheet" and the clothing ent in a separate package, accordng to the British custom. This British custom of using "winding heets" is a very old one. As it hocks American prejudices, the ecretary explained that Americans t the Toronto field had been put inder an American officer. So he explained in other cases. His best defense on hospital "prepareness" vas a letter he read from Mary Roberts Rhinehart, who, after visits o the camps, described conditions everywhere improved.

The answer to the charge that we re depending on "poor France" for annon and munitions, is that rance, with England supporting request, asked for the contracts aving idle capacity for manufac uring beyond its own needs. This was already in the record. That 'poor France," standing greatly in eed of more money, is getting noney, doing the work, and allowng American plants greater opporcourse, also to the railroads as a

Judge Thom, who argued before the House committee, gave it as his opinion that while the "war power' of the President is paramount above all statute law, the United States have the same power to take permanent control and possession of the roads "with adequate compensation" in peace under the "Commerce power" that they have in war under the war power. But he does not think that the roads can be held under the war power longer than for "a reasonable time" to allow a satisfactory On trial for his official life yester- tunity to do other badly needed work day, Secretary of War Newton D. was the answer developed yester- thing else, he urged as of paramount

mediate settlement "by agreement. "The financial markets of the world are now closed to the rail-roads," he said. They may have to depend on the Treasury to supply heir needs, even in meeting "matur ing obligations"-in other words, bonded debt.

The House spent the day on the agricultural appropriation bill, discussing tuberculosis in cattle as a the remedy. It can be held in check but there is as yet no more hope o getting rid of it in cattle than in He gave an extensive review of human beings.

the war program. It is such a pro-gram as was rendered necessary for tary Affairs, Mr. Hicks introduced For the House Committee on Mili-

The Senate's session was brief, devoted almost entirely to telegrams of protest against the Garfield Heatless Monday order from the South and to support of woman suffrage from the On the question of uniforms, the

Colorado supreme court judges in dorsed Woman Suffrage through Senator Shafroth They pronounced the Colorado experiment with it

as the record shows throughout He complete success. Boards of Trade and merchants in the South wish Dr. Garfield to re-member that their hyacinths may begin blooming while he is still "snowed in." They also protest against being prohibited from runannual report.

But for the issue which all felt was that of his official life, the endire proceeding would have been duly annual report.

But for the issue which all felt be questioned by the committee to energy" when they use no cool at the circ proceeding would have been duly annual report. pine knots and like native fuel which does not contest the railroads or declinics without a model child, and CRUISER GOEBEN AGAIN being made for another.

'It is easy for us to get an 'almost fect' baby," said Dr. A. M. Seaok, medical superintendent and

diet, and so forth.

"Such a child is desired to demonate in clinics to the students of the llege attached to our hospital. We llege attached to our hospital. We low there are many in Philadelphia, d we are confident some proud other will favor us with a perfect the Dardanelles despite the damage inflicted by British bombing raids.

Bad weather hampered the operations against the Goeben, which was borned to this country in 1834, and worked for years as a farmhand at various places in Gloucester county. British men-of-owar.

FLOATED, BERLIN SAYS

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Dispatches from tal; "but it is a task more difficult an might be imagined to get a child refectly proportioned in every way, andard in its every action, proper as diet; and so forth.

Berlin, said to be official, announce that the Turkish cruiser Sultan britthday, John Black, said to have been the oldest resident of south Jersey, is dead. He had lived alone for years in a little farmhouse built on land which he cleared half a century damage inflicted by British bombing.

NEW JERSEY FARMER DIES AT AGE OF 104

SWEDESBORO, N. J., Jan. 29. al, but it is a task more difficult Berlin, said to be official, announce Just a week after reaching his 104th

GOODS, KNOW WHAT YOU ARE PAYING FOR, YOU THEN SAV * U. S. Food Administration License No. G-04638 *



enth Anniversary Sale

element weather which prevailed reek, we have decided to continue ortunity another week.

ork

High-grade foods of all kinds and varieties, priced to make this the greatest of our annual sales. overbuy—but buy your needs in all departments.

FISH

| | We have q | We have quite a variety of Fish for your lunch and dinner | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|--|--|--|
| 22 | on Meatless Da | ys. | | | | |
| 33 | C Smoked Labrae | dor 7c | POLLOCK, Lb | 20c | | |
| | | | | | | |
| rs, 30 | C Smoked WHITEFISH, | _{lb.} 20c | CROAKERS, Lb | 15c | | |
| ns 29 | HALIBUT, | 35c | WHITING, Lb | 10c | | |
| LID | | | | | | |
| ins (nd), Lb 36 | SALMON, | 32c | DRESSED TROUT, lb | 20c | | |
| End), Lb. JU | C Lb | | TROUT, ID | | | |
| 22 | BUTTERFISH | 150 | SMELTS, | 20c | | |
| | C _ Lb | 100 | | | | |
| | | | 4 for | 250 | | |
| 38 | C Herring | - | 4 101 | 40 C | | |
| | - I TOTALING | | | STATE OF THE STATE | | |

Grocery Items

California Pea 15c Beans, lb.

and

Save

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

OLEO Swift's Premium

30c Oleo, lb..... Nut Oleo,

Fancy Whole Milk Cheese, lb..... Phila. Cream Cheese, pkg.....

CHEESE

Cash and Carry" Prices! FISH **PEACHES**

California grown and cked. Put up in rich, heavy

Can, 23c Dozen, \$2.65 Can, 22c Dozen, \$2.60

CORN

nder, sweet kernels, ed expressly for us.



Can, 13c Dozen, \$1.50

-Tall ca

ERSEY GIRL ORGANIST DIES MYSTERIOUSLY

9, 1918.

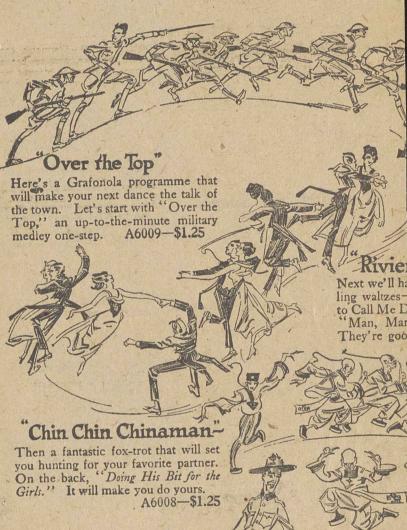
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.-Edward W. aecklein, of Paterson, N. J., and his raecklein, of Paterson, N. J., and his ife, have arrived in Ottawa, Ontario, response to telegrams from the pope of that city announcing the mysrious death there of their twenty-ur-year-old daughter, Viola, former ganist of St. Paul's Episcopal nurch, the most fashionable church Paterson, and known locally as an nateur actress.

The young woman, who was unsually accomplished as an organist, went to Ottawa at the request of Frank White, of Paterson, to demonstrate an orchestral organ with plano connection, which had just been installed in the Center Theater.

She was talen suddrily ill Sunday afternoon. When a physician reached her he found her dead in bed.

have died of causes attendant upon an operation performed some time ag and inquest sessions are being held An Ottawa physician, who was held by the police, has been released. A prominent merchant is said to have been in Miss Bracklein's room at the time of her death, but the police are

Colum Records you cows



Long Next the grea

as a rattling Prince's Band show you how

"Wait till the cows come home A fox-trot medley from "Jack O' Lantern' that no one ever sat out yet.
Introducing "A Sweetheart of My
Own" and "Along Came Another
Little Girl." It will make them come A2448-75c along!



HEAR BAKER MONDA

Senators Give Him Opportunity to Present Statement.

GORGAS TELLS OF HOSPITALS

Those for National Guard Vetoed Because Expected to Be in France.

More Confusion Ahead Seen in Selection of Stettinius as Buyer for the War Department-Recognized as Able, but Held His Ability Will Be Much Hampered by His Station, Which Has Many Chiefs Over It.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

Secretary of War Baker, again the target of criticism at the Capitol yesterday, for delays in speeding up the war, requested that he be given an opportunity to present "an explicit statement" for the benefit of Congress and the country, and announced a change in the military organization that fails to satisfy the advocates of thorough reform.

Before the Senate military affairs committee, Surgeon General Gorgas, in reply to a pressing cross-examination, placed upon the Secretary the responsibility for the failure to construct hospitals first at the cantonments, as he had recommended, and for the fact that although he urged six months ago that hospital ships be provided, no action has yet been taken, and the wounded soldiers will have to be prought back from France in transports, subject to attack by submarines.

Another Failure.

The surgeon general also disclosed that Mr. Baker had expected the national guard to be in France by last Christmas. The failure of the War Department to cooperate with the shipping board had resulted in the abandonment of this plan to send to our allies the troops they so desperately need.

The change in the organization of the department announced during the day by Secretary Baker was the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the man who for more than three year has had absolute control of the allied purchases in the United States, as "surveyor general" for all army purchases. He will be in charge, according to a statement issued by Mr. Baker, "of the procurement and production of all supplies" by the five bureaus of ordnance, quartermaster, signal, engineer and medical. "It will be his duty," said the Secretary, "to coordinate such purchases and properly relate the same to industry, to the end that the army program be developed under a comprehensive plan which will best utilize the resources of the country."

Near Director of Munitions.

This language apparently indicated that large powers would be conferred upon the new "surveyor general," and there was a feeling at the Senate yesterday afternoon that Mr. Baker had created, under a different name, the "director of munitions" which is provided for in one of the reconstruction bills of Senator Chamberlain. There was talk of immediately abandoning the attempt to pass that measure.

Later in the evening, however, Mr. Baker explained that the "surveyor general" is to have none of the functions of a director of munitions. He is to be, in fact, an official without a shred of executive authority. Later on, it was intimated, he may be given a commission in the army.

See More Confusion Ahead.

Instead of a constructive step having been taken, the advocates of radical reorganization of the military branch see in the appointment the possibility of even more confusion in the War Department. The fight for a director of munitions and the war cabinet will go

Mr. Stettinius is one of the best qualified men in the United States to direct

the war purchasing. If he had been placed in absolute control of it the appointment would have been received

with satisfaction.

His employment by the government in some such capacity has been urged by responsible persons for nearly six months. His name, together with those of Garrison, Root and Schwab, was mentioned repeatedly recently in connection with the proposed war cabinet. He is the kind of man that the advocates of efficiency want to see taking a leading part in the conduct of the war.

Under Authority of Col. Peirce.

There was amazement yesterday that he should have accepted a position of the kind now created, one that is purely advisory. Mr. Stettinius will be under the authority of Col. Palmer L. Peirce, the new director of purchases for the War Department. He will review all orders for supplies, keeping in touch with the entire industrial situation in the country, a task for which he is perhaps better fitted than any other man in America. It was announced that he would come to Washington immediately. Secretary Baker explained how the

would come to Washington immediately. Secretary Baker explained how the revised purchasing plan will operate. If Gen. Goethals wants 5,000 overcoats, an order will go to Col. Peirce, who will refer it to Mr. Stettinius, who will survey the business field and consult with the war industries board and decide where the order should be placed. His recommendation will go back to Col. Peirce, who will then transmit it to Gen. Goethals, who will then let the contract for the 5,000 overcoats, provided that meanwhile no disagreements ed that meanwhile no disagreements have arisen anywhere along the red-tape line. In the event of a disagreetape line. In the event of a disagree-ment Mr. Baker explained that he would act as referee.

Fresh From Big Job.

Coming fresh from his present job, in which he has had charge of all the buying for the allies, running into billions of dollars, Mr. Stettinius may find some difficulty in accustoming himself to so limited a field for his great economic talents, An examination of the official chart

An examination of the official chart showing the plan of reorganization of the War Department, submitted by Secretary Baker to the Senate military affairs committee and bearing the date of January 9, shows that as late as that date no provision had been made for a "surveyor general."

This chart discloses that under the new system the director of purchases, a colonel, is over and superior to five major generals, who must report to and operate through a man of inferior rank. The director of purchases, of whom Mr. Stettinius will be the assistant, in turn, according to the new scheme of reorganization, is under, first, the War College; second, the general staff; third, the Secretary of War, and so on up to the President.

That the nation is thoroughly aroused over the disclosures as to the conduct of the war was realized yesterday by everybody in official Washington. A flood of telegrams offering congratulations and pledges of support, many of them from Republicans, poured in upon Senator Chamberlain, who the day before had taken off the lid. In administration and army circles there day before had taken off the lid. In administration and army circles there were many conferences, although the regular meeting of the cabinet did not take place, as the President was suffering from a cold.

fering from a cold.

Secretary Baker, the storm center of the controversy that has suddenly gripped the attention of the American people, moved swiftly to counteract the influence upon public opinion. He abandoned the idea of appearing today before the House committee, and addressed a letter to Chairman Chamberlain, requesting the privilege, of appearing before the Senate committee, to make a statement in Justice to the army make a statement in justice to the army officers and business men who have been helping to run the war.

Hear Baker Monday.

He wanted to make this statement at such time and place as would enable "all members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are so disposed to attend." As there is no committee room where such an audience could be room where such an audience could be accommodated the committee voted to inform Mr. Baker that it would be pleased to hear anything he might have to say at the Senate committee room on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The committee will treat him as any other witness, and he will be subjected to a searching cross-examination.

He has already started an investigation into the cases of neglect at cantonments cited in Senator Chamberlain's speech, and the responsibility will be placed. Surgeon General Gorgas will also conduct an investigation. Sec-

will also conduct an investigation. Secretary Baker said yesterday that he had received similar complaints and safeguards against repetitions of such harrowing things will be insisted upon.

To Reassure the Public.

Mr. Baker said yesterday that he would tell the country all he knows about conditions in the army, except as to information that would disclose military secrets to Germany. He is confident that he can reassure the public and dissipate the feeling of depression caused by Senator Chamberlain's dis-

He was again under fire yesterday during the progress of the Senate committee hearing, when Surgeon General Gorgas testified as to conditions in the medical department, that strengthened the conviction that there has been de-lay, inefficiency and lack of definite war plan.

Overruled on Hospitals.

Gen. Gorgas said that he had not been consulted as to the selection of army camp sites. He had recommend-ed that at these camps the hospitals should be built first, but he was overruled, and the hospitals were built last, so that at no cantonment is the hospital yet finished, and there is lack of equipment. Secretary Baker had nospitation of hospital the cause he had thought that all the National Guard would be in France by National Guard would be in France by Christmas. Gen. Gorgas said he last Christmas den that the War Defeated that the War Defeated that the State and the integrity of Chinese territory, the American government gave recognition of the special Japanese position in regard to China.

"Tor some time there existed a certain doubt in America with regard to Lapanes the tain doubt in America with regard to Japane time the a fact, clearly at the same time it is a fact, clearly broved, that by intrigues and undertions. It is an inestimable result obtained by our mission that it has been tained by our mission that the nearly of the true sentiments of the convince the people of the same tained by our mission that it has been tained by our mission that the nearly of the true sentiments of the language of the property of the prope

mutual accord with regard to military cooperation.

"Being convinced of the sincerity of our determination to maintain and safeguard the independence of China and the infegrity of Chinese terrifory.

The American reversiment save recording the American property of the contribution of the infegrity of Chinese terrifory.

The government last year sent a special mission to America for the purpose of conveying our sincere felicitations and at the same time to consult with the American office two countries in the Coroperation of the two countries of that mission exchanged trank views with the American authorities, and the result was the establishment of a full mutual accord with regard to military mutual accord with regard to military "The government last year sent

Tells of Mission's Work Here.

FUR A BIG STANGS MONTHE

WILSON IS OPPOSED TO UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Criticism by Maryland Defense League of the Present Prepared-ness System Drew Rebuke From the President

Washington, Jan. 25.—President Wilson this afternoon declared that perhaps the real solution of the preparedness program might be a standing army of professional soldiers of sufficient size to give real preparedness.

The President voiced his opposition to compulsory universal military service in the United States.

He said such a system does not meet "the difficulties" facing the country in its efforts to establish adequate defense.

At the same time he admitted 'physical training is needed" and as-"physical training is needed and asserted the legislative and executive branches of the government are giving "serious consideration" to what is the "wise thing for the defense of the

REBUKE FOR LEAGUE MEMBERS.

The President made his declarations regarding preparedness to representa-tives of the National Security League who called to urge some form of universal training.

The President opened his remarks by saying he would have been more impressed by the delegation's contentions if they had been expressed "in more restrained language."

"From some of the unqualified statements in this paper, I must frankly dissent," the President said. "I believe it due to my colleagues on the hill to say that at this off-hand condemnation of the system which they adopted after long debate upon the urgency of many of the leading citizens of the country, it is the least I can do. You do not com-mend a cause which deserves the most serious consideration by presenting it as you have presented it.

TAKES MEN FROM CIVIL LIFE.

"Any brief service in the army of the United States withdraws men from civil pursuits just as much as the recent service on the border does. No service except a standing army with professional soldiers prevents that occasional and frequent withdrawal of men from civil pursuits. It may be inevitable, but what you are proposing does not meet the difficulty which you condemn. These things are of the utmost intricacy S and difficulty, and are not to be settled excathedra. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that I think you have gone to far, I will say for you that, of course this will have my most serious consideration of the course this will have my most serious consideration.

not do so. "The United States was bound by its navy, to force peace ere this and he did by entering war with an army He had two rears ago the opportunity, war with his pen is most inopportune.

tries which have taken an active part in the present war should "participate in the present war should "participate in negotiations for peace."

W. F. Cockshutt, Conservative, in the lower house, said:

"President Wilson's entrance into the war with his pen is most inconstume. ment last night. Senator Rufus Pope gave notice of a resolution declaring that 'only representatives of allied countries which have taken an active men which have taken an active men and the countries of the co fore both houses of the Canadian Parlia-OTTAWA, ONTARIO, Jan. 25.—The peace peace percept of President Wilson came be-

in Parliament. Wilson's Speech Discussed Last Vight

"DON'T MEDDLE," SAYS CANADA.

in the past and present, and the anwer in the past and president Wilson's adia that under President wilson's administration it has proved valueless." ments has been to their maintenance sort of value the concurrence of the tsaw sevies out ask ourselves what

tween the Fresident's viewpoint

N: SATURDAY, JANU

HEAR BAKER MUNUAN

Senators Give Him Opportunity to Present Statement.

GORGAS TELLS OF HOSPITALS

Those for National Guard Vetoed Because Expected to Be in France.

More Confusion Ahead Seen in Selection of Stettinius as Buyer for the War Department-Recognized as Able, but Held His Ability Will Be Much Hampered by His Station, Which Has Many Chiefs Over It.

BY GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

Secretary of War Baker, again the target of criticism at the Capitol yesterday, for delays in speeding up the war, requested that he be given an opportunity to present "an explicit statement" for the benefit of Congress and the country, and announced a change in the military organization that fails to satisfy the advocates of thorough reform.

Before the Senate military affairs committee, Surgeon General Gorgas, in reply to a pressing cross-examination, placed upon the Secretary the responsibility for the failure to construct hospitals first at the cantonments, as he had recommended, and for the fact that although he urged six months ago that hospital ships be provided, no action has yet been taken, and the wounded soldlers will have to be brought back from France in transports, subject to attack by submarines.

Another Failure.

The surgeon general also disclosed that Mr. Baker had expected the national guard to be in France by last Christmas. The failure of the War Department to cooperate with the shipping board had resulted in the abandonment of this plan to send to our allies the troops they so desperately

The change in the organization of the department announced during the day by Secretary Baker was the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the man who for more than three year has had absolute control of the allied purchases in the United States, as "surveyor general" for all army purchases. He will be in charge, accord ing to a statement issued by Mr. Baker "of the procurement and production of all supplies" by the five bureaus of ordnance, quartermaster, signal, engineer and medical. "It will be his duty, said the Secretary, "to coordinate such purchases and properly relate the samto industry, to the end that the arm; program be developed under a com prehensive plan which will best utilize the resources of the country."

Near Director of Munitions.

This language apparently indicated that large powers would be conferred upon the new "surveyor general," and there was a feeling at the Senate yesterday afternoon that Mr. Baker had created, under a different name, the "director of munitions" which is provided for in one of the reconstruction bills of Senator Chamberlain. There was talk of immediately abandoning the attempt to pass that measure.

Later in the evening, however, Mr. Baker explained that the "surveyor general" is to have none of the functions of a director of munitions. He is to be, in fact, an official without a shred of executive authority. Later on, it was intimated, he may be given a commission in the army.

See More Confusion Ahead.

Instead of a constructive step having been taken, the advocates of radical reorganization of the military branch see in the appointment the possibility of even more confusion in the War Department. The fight for a director of munitions and the war cabinet will go

Mr. Stettinius is one of the best qualified men in the United States to direct

the war purchasing. If he had been placed in absolute control of it the appointment would have been received

with satisfaction.
His employment by the government in some such capacity has been urged by responsible persons for nearly six months. His name, together with those of Garrison, Root and Schwab, was mentioned repeatedly recently in connection with the proposed war cabinet. He is the kind of man that the advocates of efficiency want to see taking a leading part in the conduct of the

Under Authority of Col. Peirce.

There was amazement yesterday that he should have accepted a position of the kind now created, one that is purely advisory. Mr. Stettinius will be under the authority of Col. Palmer L. Peirce, the new director of purchases for the War Department. He will review all orders for supplies, keeping in touch with the entire industrial situation in the country, a task for which he is perhaps better fitted than any other man in America. It was announced that he would come to Washington immediately. Secretary Baker explained how the

have arisen anywhere along the red-tape line. In the event of a disagree-ment Mr. Baker explained that he would act as referee.

Fresh From Big Job.

Coming fresh from his present job, Coming fresh from his present job, in which he has had charge of all the buying for the allies, running into billions of dollars, Mr. Stettinius may find some difficulty in accustoming himself to so limited a field for his great economic talents.

self to so limited a field for his great economic talents.

An examination of the official chart showing the plan of reorganization of the War Department, submitted by Secretary Baker to the Senate military affairs committee and bearing the date of January 9, shows that as late as that date no provision had been made for a "surveyor general."

This chart discloses that under the new system the director of purchases, a colonel, is over and superior to five major generals, who must report to and operate through a man of inferior rank. The director of purchases, of whom Mr. Stettinius will be the assistant, in turn, according to the new scheme of reorganization, is under, first, the War College; second, the general staff; third, the Secretary of War, and so on up to the President.

Many Telegrams Received.

That the nation is thoroughly aroused over the disclosures as to the conduct of the war was realized yesterday by everybody in official Washington. A flood of telegrams offering congratulations and pledges of support, many of them from Republicans, poured in upon Senator Chamberlain, who the day before had taken off the lid. In administration and army circles there

in upon senator (namberialit, who the day before had taken off the lid. In administration and army circles there were many conferences, although the regular meeting of the cabinet did not take place, as the President was suffering from a cold.

Secretary Baker, the storm center of the controversy that has suddenly gripped the attention of the American people, moved swiftly to counteract the influence upon public opinion. He abandoned the idea of appearing today before the House committee, and addressed a letter to Chairman Chamberlain, requesting the privilege, of appearing before the Senate committee, to make a statement in Justice to the army officers and business men who have officers and business men who have been helping to run the war.

Hear Baker Monday.

He wanted to make this statement at such time and place as would enable "all members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are so disposed to attend." As there is no committee room where such an audience could be accommodated the committee voted to inform Mr. Baker that it would be pleased to hear anything he might have to say at the Senate committee room on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The committee will treat him as any other witness, and he will be subjected to a searching cross-examination.

He has already started an investiga-

to a searching cross-examination.

He has already started an investigation into the cases of neglect at cantonments cited in Senator Chamberlain's speech, and the responsibility will be placed. Surgeon General Gorgas will also conduct an investigation. Secretary Baker said yesterday that he had received similar complaints and safeguards against repetitions of such harrowing things will be insisted upon.

To Reassure the Public.

Mr. Baker said yesterday that he would tell the country all he knows about conditions in the army, except as to information that would disclose mili-tary secrets to Germany. He is confident that he can reassure the public and dissipate the feeling of depression caused by Senator Chamberlain's dis-

He was again under fire yesterday He was again under are yesterday during the progress of the Senate com-mittee hearing, when Surgeon General Gorgas testified as to conditions in the medical department, that strengthened the conviction that there has been de-lay, inefficiency and lack of definite war plan.

Overruled on Hospitals.

would come to Washington immediately. Secretary Baker explained how the revised purchasing plan will operate. If Gen. Goethals wants 5,000 overcoats an order will go to Col. Peirce, who will refer it to Mr. Stettinius, who will survey the business field and consult with the war industries board and decide where the order should be placed. His recommendation will go back to Col. Peirce, who will then transmit it to Gen. Goethals, who will then let the contract for the 5,000 overcoats, provided that meanwhile no disagreements have arisen anywhere along the red-tane line. In the word of the contract for the 5,000 overcoats, provided that meanwhile no disagreements have arisen anywhere along the red-tane line. In the word of the contract for the 5,000 overcoats, provided that the meanwhile no disagreements have arisen anywhere along the red-tane line. In the word of the contract for the 5,000 overcoats, provided that the word of the contract for the 5,000 overcoats, and the had not been consulted as to the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that these camps the hospitals should be built first, but he was overruled, and the hospitals were built last, so that at no cantonment is the opposite to the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that these camps the hospitals were built last, so that at no cantonment is the opposite to the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that these camps the hospitals were built last, so that at no cantonment is the opposite to the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selection of army camp sites. He had recommended that the selectio partment expected to send the State troops across before winter, but had not cooperated with the shipping board to the extent of requisitioning tonnage

do so. Gen. Gorgas said that he had recom-Gen. Gorgas said that he had recommended the construction of six hospital ships for the army five or six months ago. He thought the recommendation had been disapproved by the war college, but he didn't know why. No action has yet been taken by Secretary Baker, although he is waiting for a decision every day.

100,000 Wounded a Year.

Transports will have to be used to bring home the wounded, estimated at 100,000 a year, and it would require at least three months to convert them to least three months to convert them to hospital use if the decision to do so were reached, which it has not been. The sick are now being brought home in troop ships, as the wounded will be also, and these vessels will not come under the provisions of the Geneva convention, and will not be immune to attack from German submarines.

"Here we are, ten months after the

"Here we are, ten months after the declaration of war, and six months after the recommendation was made, and we have no hospital ships," exclaimed Senator Hitchcock. "Do I understand that the only way to insure the safety of the wounded from submarine attack is to use hospital ships?"

"Yes, sir," replied Gen. Gorgas. He said that plans are being made for extensive hospitals with 100,000 beds for the treatment of the wounded. Established hospitals have offered 40,000 beds.

Need Bureau of Astrology.

Gen. Gorgas told the committee about a new "psychological board" that selects corporals and major generals by up-to-date scientific methods. Secretary Baker, he said, had extended it to the whole army.

"Has anybody expressed actable."

"Has anybody suggested establish-g a bureau of astrology?" asked

Senator Reed.

"We need it," replied Gen. Gorgas

dryly.

Gen. Pershing, he said, had recommended three months ago that officers who could not serve right in the trenches should not be sent to France. officers are now subjected to a rigid physical examination. Gen, Pershing's recommendations as to enlisted medical corps men needed, he admitted, had not we been cerried out

WILSON IS OPPOSED TO UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

FUR A BIG STAND FROM THE

Criticism by Maryland Defense League of the Present Preparedness System Drew Rebuke From the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson this afternoon declared that perhaps the real solution of the preparedness program might be a standing army of professional soldiers of sufficient size to give real preparedness.

The President voiced his opposition to compulsory universal military service in the United States.

He said such a system does not meet "the difficulties" facing the country in its efforts to establish adequate defense. At the same time he admitted that "physical training is needed" and asserted the legislative and executive branches of the government are giving 'serious consideration" to what is the wise thing for the defense of the

country.

REBUKE FOR LEAGUE MEMBERS.

The President made his declarations regarding preparedness to representatives of the National Security League who called to urge some form of universal training.

The President opened his remarks by saying he would have been more impressed by the delegation's contentions if they had been expressed "in more restrained language."

"From some of the unqualified statements in this paper, I must frankly dissent," the President said "I believe the President said. "I believe it due to my colleagues on the hill to say that at this off-hand condemnation of the system which they adopted after long debate upon the urgency of many of the leading citizens of the country, it is the least I can do. You do not com-mend a cause which deserves the most serious consideration by presenting it as you have presented it.

TAKES MEN FROM CIVIL LIFE.
"Any brief service in the army of the United States withdraws men from civil pursuits just as much as the recent service on the border does. No service except a standing army with professional soldiers prevents that occasional and frequent withdrawal of men from civil pursuits. It may be inevitable, but what you are proposing does not meet the difficulty which you condemn. These things are of the utmost intricacy and difficulty, and are not to be settled excathedra. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that I think you have gone to far, I will say for you that, of course this will have my most serious consid

"It is receiving serious consideration with the country and we in Washington of course, share and feel the great tides of opinion in the United States.

"I am sure that speaking—if I may speak for the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate—we are all desirous of doing the wise thing for the defense of the country, and it must, and will be, done, but we must not close debate by having too dogmatic an

opinion as to a method.

A NEED OF PHYSICAL TRAINING. "These things impress me the more after what we have heard from the mediafter what we have heard from the mediate what we have been after the mediate which is the mediate which is the mediate which is the more after the mediate which is the more after the more cal societies unquestionably physical training is needed, and will accomplish a great deal, but it can be had without

compulsory military service and com-pulsory service does not meet the diffi-culties which you have alluded to." POWERLESS TO DEFEND. The "utter impotence" of the United

States to defend itself against a world power is apparent to all thinking men since the outbreak of the European war, Judge Alton B. Parker, former Democratic presidential candidate and chairman of the league's convention, de-

The paragraph to which the President took most vigorous exception in the Maryland League memorial was the following:

"The injustice of our present system is receiving a striking illustration from the spectacle now presented on our Mexican border. There we have men do-ing police duty in time of peace who ought never to be called upon for military service away from their homes, except as a last resort. It is a scandalous waste of public money to have this police work done by citizen soldiers. Great numbers of these men have gone to the border at a great sacrifice—their sacrifice meaning loss of employment, destruction of their business, blighting of their business careers, and what is more to the purpose in many cases, the leaving of dependent families-women, children and parents-to suffer in poverty because the bread-winner has been taken away."

After discussing universal training with branches of the National Security League, the President held a conference with Lillian Wald, representing the American Union Against Militarism, who called to present a memorial of the organization, indorsing the President's speech to the Senate last Monday.

Bugueriones Herred Jan 24/18 Herre Explanolei - War Cal

ense

Wilhaps

proe to

n to

ce in

meet

y in

that as-

ving the the

tions entaague iver-

s by

tions

e re-

tatedislieve

ll to

after

nany

y, it com-

most g it

the civil cent

sion-

and

but

meet

emn.

cacy

ding too

irse

nsid S

u

H

10

eu

IL

ioi

M

iim

ino inU W.T.JOHNSON

UNION BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clipping from the "Pittsburgh Past", Sunday January 27th.

REMEMBER HOW DANIELS WAS ATTACKED.

It is well, in connection with the attacks on the administration of Secretary of War Baker, to remember how only a short time ago there were critics who could scarcely find things mean enough to say of the administration of Secretary of Navy Daniels—some talked as if they thought his dismissal necessary to prevent National disaster. Now the general impression seems to be that it would have been a disaster if the President had acted hastily on the criticism of the navy and removed Daniels. Even former President Roosevelt now refers to the navy as doing "excellent work." Its record has been speaking eloquently for it for months. What it is doing in getting our soldiers to France and in combatting the German submarines generally is a matter of National pride.

This at least should cause the public to withhold judgment on the case of Baker until his side is heard, and with allowance also for the conditions that make it impossible for him to make known the details of everything he is doing; prudence demands that many things be kept secret at this time. However, the public knows that this country is steadily delivering a large and well-trained army in France and that the way munitions factories have been running night and day our men will be well equipped when they go into battle. No fair-minded person expected that a country as devoted to peace as America could be turned over night into one having vast armies and other warlike preparedness to correspond. It must count for the administration that, while it is bending every energy to get into the war in the fullness of its strength, it is keeping its head and rushing into nothing pell-mell; it will not allow a man to go into battle before it is satisfied that he has the necessary training, and what could accord more with reason and the demand of the people? Critics should not expect the impossible.

Let the coming statement of the secretary of war be read with regard for these conditions. If he is not the man for the place, by all means out with him; but first make sure that putting him out will not be a leap in the dark, as it is now admitted would have been the case if Secretary Daniels had been dismissed when he was attacked by certain vehement critics.

Congressional Record.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Vol. 56.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 24, 1918.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the

following prayer

Almighty God, in these trying days that test the fiber of our national life we are thinking most of all of our national spirit. We thank Thee for the boundless wealth of all that means force and power, but we pray that these may be transmuted into instruments of divine efficiency through the spirit of a great Nation. As the ark of the national life moves forward may no one lay unclean hands upon it, but give to us such a national spirit as that its working out to victory may be the accomplishment of the divine plan in us and through us for the establishment once more of freedom and order in the world and the creation of a great democracy of nations. For Christ's sake,

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Monday last, when, on request of Mr. King and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with

and the Journal was approved.

WARNING TO OCCUPANTS OF THE GALLERIES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to call the attention of the occupants of the galleries to the rule of the Senate that there must be no manifestations of approval or disapproval upon the part of the galleries. This is a rule which the Presiding Officer is compelled to enforce. It has frequently been broken lately. The only way to enforce it is to clear the galleries if there is a violation. Before the proceedings of this day start the Chair wants to warn you that if you do not observe the rule, being the guests of the Senate; you will be excluded from the galleries excluded from the galleries.

SENATOR FROM NEVADA.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, Hon. Charles B. Henderson, appointed a Senator from the State of Nevada, is in the Chamber and ready to take the oath of office. I present to the Senate his credentials and ask that they may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the cre-

dentials.

The Secretary read as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Nevada, I, Emmet D. Boyle, the governor of said State, do hereby appoint Charles B. Henderson a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein caused by the death of Francis G. Newlands is filled by election, as provided by law.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Emmet D. Boyle, and our seal hereto affixed at Carson City this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1918.

EMMET D. BOYLE, Governor.

By the governor:

George Brodigan,
Secretary of State.
By J. W. Legate, Deputy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be placed on file. If there be no objection, the Senator appointed will present himself at the desk.

Mr. Henderson was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. King; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. President, I send to the desk an order filling committee vacancies and ask for its present consideration.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That Senator Henderson be appointed to the following committees: Industrial Expositions (chairman), Banking and Currency, Claims, Conservation of National Resources, Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, and Library.

That Senator Trammell be appointed a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—WAR CABINET.

[Mr. CHAMBERLAIN addressed the Senate. His speech will be published hereafter.]

Mr. KIRBY. Mr. President, no man who is a Member of this body will accuse me of trying to curry favor with anybody in or out of office; but I have listened to the speech of my distinguished colleague, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], and I do not believe it ought to go unchallenged or unanswered. I do not question his patriotism, his integrity, or his ability, but I believe the spectacle we have witnessed here to-day is a condemnation of

his sound judgment.

What is the condition as we find it? We find the distinguished chairman of the Military Affairs Committee yonder in New York saying that the Military Establishment of the Nation has fallen down; that it is inefficient and incompetent. Has the distinguished chairman of the Military Affairs Committee taken the judgment of that committee upon that question, and have they declared that to be their view as the result of the investigation? That has not been done. Has the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who certainly is responsible as chairman of this great body, and who ought to be and is supposed to be in touch with the administration, with the war-waging power—has he reported the condition as he now sees it, that the Military Establishment is inefficient and broken down, to the Commander in Chief of the Army? Did he do so before making the disclosure in New York? It has not been done. Instead, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee has gone to New York, and, acting on his own judgment, has made a statement, as a result, he says, of his opinion made up from the investigation that has been going on, and has challenged the Military Establishment, and charged that it has broken down, that it is inefficient, and that it can not cope with conditions. I challenge the statement of it all.

The investigation that has been developed before our committee does not warrant much of the stuff that has been said here to-day; and it does not warrant at all, anywhere, the statement that the Military Establishment has broken down or has been inefficient, when you come to dealing with the great matters that have to be dealt with, and have been dealt with suc-

cessfully, as I allege here and now.

Now, let us get down to some of the specific charges that have

The Senator says we have had reports from the commanders of the different divisions at the different camps. That is true. He has said that these reports have shown that as late as December 3 there were shortages in woolen overcoats, in woolen blouses, and in woolen breeches; that the men were not all properly clothed throughout the cantonments and on the fields yonder That is true as to the 3d day of December. All had not been supplied in the cantonments then; but all have since been supplied, and all would have been supplied then but for some negligence, probably, or inefficiency on the part of some particular man.

Let us see what was done. This supplies committee has been criticized here. Here is a man who was called in from civil life. Why? Because the Military Establishment had broken down? No; but because it wanted expert advice and assistance, it called in a man or men who could do these things. committee was created, the committee came together, the committee acted, and what was the result? They have increased the supply of manufactured product where it is possible; and not only that, but they have clothed the Army, both in the cantonments and in the field in France. That has been done in eight months. Does that show inefficiency?

The Senator says one Quartermaster General might not have been able to do it. Perhaps he was not able to do it, but this agency was called in to assist the department. It was effective, and with this agency performed the service, and the statement

can not be successfully contradicted.

They talk about the soldiers down yonder at Houston not having as much tent space as ought to be provided for each particular man. I am a hunter, Mr. President. I go out hunting sometimes down in Arkansas, and as late as the middle of December, 8 or 10 of us sometimes sleep in a 4-by-8 tent, and we have never found an injurious effects from it; and usually down in that country around Houston and Waco, and even down in my country, as late as the middle of December a man could ordinarily sleep outside without any tent, and with only an Army blanket, and be entirely comfortable. The weather conditions have been unusual. They have made it necessary that we should supply more of this clothing, and it probably ought to have been supplied a little earlier, but it could not be done. It was humanly impossible under the conditions existing with the manufactories and the supply of raw material. Now, if a thing can not be done, would you say on that account that the Military Establishment had fallen down? No. That sort of an impression ought not to go out to this country when the facts do not warrant it.

They say, "Why does not the committee come in with a report?" The committee, in my opinion, ought to have made a report. The committee ought to have said: "Here is our deliberate judgment. A majority of us think that so-and-so and so-and-so is the condition, and that this investigation reveals and establishes that fact." But the committee has not done that, and I challenge the right of the chairman to say what the evidence shows or does not show, and to make the broad assertion that he has made up yonder, and I say the facts do not warrant it.

There is another proposition: The Senator says that in 1914 it was apparent that war was going to come on, and that the Ordnance Department was absolutely quiescent, and that no move was made to manufacture heavy ordnance. He cites that as an instance of why the Militry Establishment is inefficient. In 1914 the United States had not gone into the war, and since 1914 we fought out a presidential campaign on the proposition that we should not go into the war. Then why, in 1914, should the military organization have insisted that we ought to manufacture heavy ordnance? Why should they be regarded as inefficient when, later than that time, we fought out a presidential campaign on that platform alone? Is there any indication of inefficiency there? I think not

inefficiency there? I think not.

Some member of the Military Affairs Committee, insisting with a witness that the manufacture of ordnance should have been begun in 1914, asked him if he did not know that our ambassador, Mr. Gerard, over in Germany, had said then that the German people were unfriendly, and that some day we were going to have trouble? Do you suppose that the Ordnance Department or the Secretary of War is going on what the ambassador to Germany might have reported here in a secret way in 1914? Would we have expected anything of that kind? No. No man would have expected it, no man would have justified it, and no man would have excused it then if money had been expended along that line.

Another thing that is said about the Ordnance Department is that we have no heavy guns. The Senator said we are not able now to put our men yonder in the trenches in France and supply them with heavy guns. Why? Because we did not in 1914 go to manufacturing them? No; he said we have not been able to manufacture guns. He did not say we did not have the guns. We have them. They are there. They are in the hands of our soldiers to-day, and can be used effectively when we see fit to put our men in the fighting front.

"Yes; but," the Senator said, "we had to buy them from France." That is true; we had to buy them from France, but that is an evidence of military efficiency. We bought them where we could get them, where we needed them, instead of trying to manufacture them, which would have taken a longer time. They had ample guns to supply our troops; we had ample money with which to purchase them, and time was of the essence of the condition. We bought the guns that we needed, because we could get them supplied there. We did not need to transport them from here across the ocean and take any chance on that. It might have been well, even had we had guns already manufactured, to have bought them instead yonder, where they already were in touch or could easily be put in the hands of our soldiers who are expected to use them. There is no evidence of inefficiency there.

It seems to me that that is conclusive evidence of high efficiency—to get the thing that you need when you need it, and it makes no difference where, so you can supply it. That was done. I do not see any inefficiency there.

The Senator says there is not a single trench mortar for training soldiers in our home camps. It may be true that they have not got as many trench mortars as they ought to have down there in the cantonments. They have not got as many of some

of these machine guns as they ought to have for training; but they are prepared to deliver them in quantity, even the Browning gun, next month. It is not exactly accurate to say we have no machine guns, because we have bought the Shoshon gun, we have bought the Maxim-Vickers gun, we have bought the Coft gun, even the Lewis gun; we have bought them in all the quantity in which they could be produced, except the Lewis gun, and in the quantity in which it was determined they would be needed. That has already been done, and yet the intimation is made that nothing at all has been done.

If I am making a statement here to-day that is not warranted by the record as shown down there, let some man challenge it. I have attended the investigation. That has been developed, and that has been done.

I am not going to talk at any great length here; but as to the question of tentage, we had to increase our manufacturing capacity of tentage from 3,000,000 yards a year to supply a demand for 89,000,000 yards, and it has been done. Is there any inefficiency about that?

Now, as to the uniforms. Of course, Mr. President, my remarks on this occasion will be disjointed. The uniforms have been criticized. They say there ought to be more virgin wool in the uniform, that it would last longer, it would be warmer. The testimony I heard before the committee does not warrant that criticism. The uniform to-day is not any lighter than the uniform we have always had. It is of exactly the same weight that it always has been in the Army of the United States—that is, the coat and breeches, the uniform—and it is made now of 65 per cent virgin wool and 35 per cent reworked wool, which some call shoddy. That is the condition to-day, whereas it used to be 75 per cent wool and 25 per cent cotton; and experts doubted and differed about which was the more valuable cloth, which was the warmer, and which lasted longer. Even this reworked stuff must come up to certain specifications and have a certain tensile strength. That prevents its being rotten, or prevents its being worthless.

I want to make this statement here and let anyone challenge it who will: I say that no man, no officer, and no soldier from anywhere in the United States or from the battle front in France said that his uniform was insufficient, said that it was defective in wearing qualities or in warmth, or that it had not proven entirely satisfactory. No man, officer or soldier, said so to the committee—no man at all—and I asked several. I said: "What is your judgment, and what are the facts as reported to you, about the goodness of this uniform?" No man has said anything like that. Some experts did say it should be heavier in weight

As to the overcoats, this reworked wool, and the supply committee: The intimation has been made that the supply committee were to blame about that, but that is not warranted. The specifications were agreed upon, and the supply committee produced the stuff that they said was desirable and must be had. It is a 50-50 overcoat, about 50 per cent reworked wool and 50 per cent virgin wool.

The reworked wool, or what they call shoddy, is new cloth that has never been used, wool cloth that is torn to pieces and is put in with this other amount of wool. That has not extended to the blankets, and not 35 per cent of the overcoats have gotten down to those constituent elements.

That is the condition along that line. I am not going to talk extensively about that.

The rifle manufacture has been criticized. Maybe it would have been better if we had had Springfield rifles in the hands of every soldier in the United States the very minute that he was drafted; but, if so, they could not have been used. No man is expected to use his rifle, except to become efficient in target shooting, until he goes across the sea. Every man on the other side has been supplied with clothing, with ammunition, with rifles, with machine guns, and everything else to best equip him for effective fighting. No man will dispute that. It can not be disputed.

There have not been, until recently, enough rifles for the men in these home encampments, because we have not been able to make them in sufficient quantities. We might have bought the Enfield rifles, but the Springfield rifle is the best rifle in the world, so far as our experts state and so far as experience has shown. We thought it would be better to give them the best rifle if we had time to do it, and, under the conditions existing, I say that the military department has done well. It has done this thing and the rifles are in the hands of the soldiers now. There has never come to this committee, in the three or four weeks that I have been there, any complaint whatever of any soldier going hungry, or being supplied with any but the best food that could be bought in the country, or as good food as might be had by any man anywhere. That is another condition,

Now, as to the clothing: They did not get this clothing, as I say, in some places because the cold weather was not anticipated and the time was short. The cloth had been manufactured, the contracts had been made for the delivery, it had already gone from the manufactory, but not in time, I am informed by the Quartermaster Department, to reach them all. Sometimes the clothing had been manufactured, the uniforms were made, and some of them were too small. Our men have grown larger than they were in the old Army, back yonder in 1860. A greater percentage of them require large uniforms. Some of them had to be made over again, rather other uniforms had to be made, and time was lost in that way.

Then there is another thing that was inefficient in some ways, but we thought that might be corrected. Some one department of the Quartermaster Corps down here got more of the supplies than they ought to have had, and they were not taken from that department and sent to some other department that was in greater need of them. That was a condition that ought to have been remedied perhaps, but it was remedied as soon as the condition developed sufficiently to be known.

Now, as to the hospital proposition: It is true that soldiers have died in camp. It is true that soldiers must die upon the field of battle. It is unfortunate that if a man must die he can not die with arms in his hand, on the field of battle, fighting his country's cause; but it never has been that all could do so. It is unfortunate that a few of these soldiers have died; but the hospital facilities have been supplied. These men have died. There is no question about it. There might have been neglect in some particular instance. It may be so; but would that be apt to get back to the Secretary of War? It was shown in this instance that the medical department were disposed to remedy all the conditions that it possibly could. They seemed to be kindly disposed; they seemed to know their business; and they agreed to do everything that could be done to alleviate the condition.

Is it possible that people think that measles will develop because a man wears a cotton shirt or a woolen shirt; or is it possible that it is still believed that a man might have spinal meningitis because he did not have on a particular kind of shoe, or that a man might have pneumonia for that reason? No. Those are germ diseases, and when the man gets the germs he might be weakened, of course, in his condition to a point where he could not resist the ravages of the disease; but generally it is produced by the germ and is not affected by these other circumstances.

The hospital condition, so far as I understand, is not very unsatisfactory. Of course many people have been sick. There have been many deaths from pneumonia and measles. There always have been in armies, and there always will be. Pneumonia and measles are necessarily fatal diseases to a large extent. We have not been able to overcome that condition yet, and we never will be, I fear.

I am not an apologist for anybody in this administration. The President has always been able to take care of himself, and the Secretary of War, so far as I know, has been able to look after his own interests. I simply thought I ought to say this much to the people who might be disturbed by the speech of the Senator and the disclosures that have been made, only partially, of certain instances that do not affect the great general result that has been accomplished.

What difference does it make out yonder in the cabin or the home in Oregon if Mr. and Mrs. John Smith know that Sam did not have his overcoat within a week of the time he ought to have had it, or that he ought to have had it two weeks earlier? What difference would it make about supplying the overcoat? None. I might, however, reduce those people to a condition where they distrusted the Government and the administration, and doubted its power to accomplish the end that we have gone into the war to accomplish.

have gone into the war to accomplish.

There may be other members of the Military Affairs Committee who are going to speak here to-day. I want to assume entire responsibility, however, for what I have said; and I say to you, as a man who has heard this investigation, as a man who is accustomed to weighing testimony, as a man who is accustomed to rendering judgment, that my opinion of the condition as it exists to-day is that the military department has not fallen down. The military department, where it has been inefficient, has remedied the condition by volunteer boards of the best talent in the United States, and that is all that could be done if you had the law that is proposed by the Senator from Oregon.

Now, that has been done. I am not saying anything about the law. I am referring to the condition. This voluntary advisory agency was added to the military department because it recognized the need for it, and it accomplished the result through this means. That has been done. That is already done.

I am not going to talk to you further. It may be that I ought not to have talked at all, but my judgment led me to believe that somebody ought to say this much for the benefit of the country under these conditions, and I have said it.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask that the bill introduced by the Sen-

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask that the bill introduced by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] be now referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be read the second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (S. 3583) to establish a war cabinet and to define the jurisdiction and authority thereof was read the second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, I wish to make a short statement to the Senate.

On the 4th day of January, 1918, I submitted this resolution in the Senate:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, by what warrant or authority of law the several heads of the executive departments hold their offices.

Mr. President, for many years and under many administrations every President of the United States who was reelected has at the beginning of his second term sent to the Senate his Cabinet nominations, and the Senate has always, except in one or two rare instances, promptly confirmed those nominations without question. The Constitution requires that these officers shall be confirmed by the Senate; and it has seemed to me that in times like these, when we were granting all sorts of unusual, large, extraordinary, and in some cases autocratic powers to the present Chief Executive, it was especially incumbent upon the Executive to comply with the spirit of the Constitution, even if the statutes in relation to these Cabinet officers in most cases did authorize the incumbents of these particular offices to hold them until their successors were appointed and confirmed, as is the case with respect to most of them.

But it happens, Mr. President, that by express provisions of statute law the Postmaster General of the United States does not hold his office over from one term to another, the statute providing in express terms that the Postmaster General shall hold office only during the term of the President by whom he was appointed, and for one month longer, and no longer. So that, as a matter of fact, the country ever since April 4, 1917, has been legally without a Postmaster General, and the position of head of one of the greatest executive departments of the Government has been unfilled, so far as law goes.

The object of the resolution I offered was to direct attention to that situation. I understand, however, that that is about to be met by a renomination of the Postmaster General, and that when I yield the floor the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Martin] is about to move an executive session to consider that nomination. I merely want to congratulate the country on the fact that the President has at last found out what the law is, and has at last complied with it; and I would still further congratulate both the country and the President if the President would comply with the spirit of the Constitution about all these things, as well as the letter of the law, and would follow the custom of his predecessors as well as obey the Constitution of the United States by sending to the Senate nominations for the other Cabinet places, as well as that of Postmaster General.

THE GARABED INVENTION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution, H. J. Res. 174, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JAMES. I move that the Senate insist upon its amend-

Mr. JAMES. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for by the House, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. James, Mr. Gore, and Mr. Brandegee conferees on the part of the Senate.

HIDE AND LEATHER SITUATION (H. DOC. NO. 857).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a preliminary report on the hide and leather situation, stating certain facts ascertained in an investigation of hide, leather, and leather products undertaken by the commission under resolution of December 31, 1917, and in connection with the investigation of animal food products and by-products, which the commission is making pursuant to the President's direction, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE EIGHT-HOUR COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Eight Hour Commission, transmitting a report of the commission appointed in accordance with the act of September 3 and 5, 1916, to observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard workday for railroad employees, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 8696) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution authorizing the Clerk, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 195) providing for the sale of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, to strike out the word "applied," on page 5, line 13, and to insert in lieu thereof the word apply," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented resolutions adopted by the Board of City Commissioners of Jersey City, N. J., favoring an increase in the salaries of all civilian employees, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented resolutions adopted by the Metal Trades Council of Seattle, Wash., favoring the erec-tion by the United States Shipping Board of a sufficient number of houses for workers in the shipyards in that city, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PHELAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Luis Obispo, Cal., favoring the construction of the proposed military highway from Blaine, Wash., to San Diego,

Cal., which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Napa Farm Bureau, of Napa, Cal., remonstrating against the importation of Chinese coolie labor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Stamford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the formation of a war council, which was

ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Connecticut Pedic Society, oraying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a chiropody unit in the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. TILLMAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3404) to authorize the President to drop from the rolls any naval or Marine Corps officer absent without leave for three months or who has been convicted of any offense by the civil authorities, and prohibiting such officer's reappoint-

ment (Rept. No. 209);
A bill (S. 302) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make donation of condemned naval guns and cannon balls to the John Wannebo Camp, No. 9, United Spanish War Veterans, Everett, Wash., to be placed in public parks (Rept. No. 210);

A bill (S. 3006) to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the Government of the Dominican Republic, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 211);

A bill (S. 3126) to provide temporary promotion for retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps performing active duty during the period of the present war (Rept. No. 212);

A bill (S. 3129) to provide for the disposition of the effects of deceased persons in the naval service (Rept. No. 213)

A bill (S. 3130) to amend section 1570 of the Revised Statutes

of the United States (Rept. No. 214);
A bill (S. 3131) for the relief of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller,
United States Marine Corps (Rept. No. 215);

A bill (S. 3400) to regulate the pay of retired chief warrant officers on active duty (Rept. No. 216);

A bill (S. 3406) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to determine where and when there are no public quarters available for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps (Rept. No.

A bill (S. 3427) for the relief of certain ex-paymasters' clerks (Rept. No. 218);

A bill (S. 3445) to authorize the payment of gun pointers and gun captains while temporarily absent from their regular stations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 219); and A bill (S. 3446) to amend an act entitled "An act making

appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917 (Rept. No. 220).

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the (S. 3402) to fix the age limits for candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 221) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each with amendments and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 179) to correct the naval record of Fred C. Konrad

(Repf. No. 222); and A bill (S. 3401) to authorize the President to temporarily reduce the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy (Rept. No. 223).

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (S. 3629) for the relief of Charles Haythorpe; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WATSON:

bill (S. 3630) granting an increase of pension to James Showers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 195) entitled "An act providing for the sale of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla.," the Clerk be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to strike out the word "applied," on page 5, line 13, and to insert in lieu thereof the word "apply."

Mr. OWEN. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 8696. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

I move that the Senate proceed to the con-Mr. MARTIN. sideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 20 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. MARTIN. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 28, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 24, 1918. POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas, to be Postmaster General. PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from December 29, 1917, vice Maj. Alden Trotter, detailed in

Ammunition Train.

Capt. Alfred M. Mason, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from December 29, 1917, vice Capt. Michael H. Barry, detailed in Ammunition Train.

In Ammunition Train.

Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, Coast Artillery Corps (General Staff), to be major from December 29, 1917, vice Maj. Theodore H. Koch, detailed in Ammunition Train.

Capt. Joseph Matson, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from December 29, 1917, vice Maj. Kenneth C. Masteller, retained in the General Staff.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1918.

TIME FOR THE PEOPLE TO WAKE UP

States awaken and enter a vigorous simply one of power and pelf. protest, the unscrupulous partisan elements of the two leading political recognized head of this organization parties will stage an exhibition of of political and industrial highpartisan rancor and spleen the like binders is not surprising, when it is of which has never been witnessed considered that ever since he left the since the dawn of civilization.

The stage has not only been set for the great spectacle, but the par- not permitted to occupy a place in ticipants are eager to enter the fray. the limelight as a military command-With the firing of the first gun by Senator Stone, of Missouri, practi- himself to execration and criticism cally every unscrupulous aspirant for political preferment, from the still hopeful "lame duck," to the most prominent ex-official of the United lower strata have been jailed. States, has found his way to Washington, there "to do or to die," eithor industrial interests that employ

A partisan wrangle predicated on the hope of partisan triumph and a veiled attempt to discredit those who have done their duty by their country through compelling the predatory interests to cease from their nefarious practices, constitute the program of these unpatriotic malcontents.

That success can be achieved with such a despicable program is doubtful when it is considered that the old-time party spirit and prejudice tunity to strut in France on the finds little room in the minds of the finds little room in the minds of the grounds that he was not a capable people of today. But like the lead-military leader, is equaled only by ers of the German army, who are the strength of an ambition that is now massing their divisions on the blind to everything save self.

Western front for weal or for woe, Ves. the stage is all set as these unscruptious partisans hope to great drama is on. The fact, howenlist a sufficient number of people ever, that Senator Stone, the disto make good their demands.

ger to the country, and that their lege and pelf to Washington, gives influence is not confined to one sec- ample warrant for the assumption of tion, evidence is afforded by the fact collusion, and it would be interestthat every trust-owned or controlled ing to know what kind of an underpolitical organ in the country is standing has been effected between voicing the sentiments of these Stone and Roosevelt. calamity-howling malcontents and in such subtle manner as to lead the unsophisticated to believe that their its incipiency. This can be accommisrepresentations are the expressed plished by writing letters of protest sentiments of the people.

destructive than this organization of vanish like dew before the morning unpatriotic political "has-beens" and sun.

Unless the people of the United trust hirelings, whose sole object is

That Theodore Roosevelt is the White House he has been all things to all men. Peeved because he was er in France, he has since devoted of the administration, his high standing permitting him to give expression to sentiments for which many of the

Roosevelt's open attack upon Secretaries Baker and Daniels of the er in behalf of self or the political war and navy departments respectively, amounts simply to a reiteration of the "mouthings" of every trust-owned and controlled organ in the country since that memorable occasion when those officials effectually estopped the grating tactics of the steel, copper, munitions, armor plate and anthracite coal trusts.

That his utterances have had little effect thus far, save a "second-themotion" sentiment on the part of the 'owned" press, cannot be accepted in the sense that he will relax his efforts. Not by any means. The blow to his pride when denied the oppor-

Yes, the stage is all set and the credited, fired the first gun, and That their attitude presages dan- brought the cohorts of political privi-

The best thing to do, however, is to squelch this nefarious business in to senators and representatives. Once No danger that threatens us is so they understand that the people unmenacing, no enemy more virile or derstand, Teddy and his cohorts will

Martin H. Glynn, Baitor and Publisher. January 28, 1918.
Tork Phone, Main ansolidated by John try first Year. (Wheelily (except Sunday) Union Co., Albany, & at the Albany (Nesecond-class matter)

PRESS. The Associated Press 's exclusively entitled to the second for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in his paper and also the local news published herein.

As Judge Gary Sees Conditions Judge Elbert H. Gary, who represents the highest type of that combination of lawyer, business man and scientific expert, that has exercised such a potent influence on the counother day which touches present conditions at about every point and dis cusses each one in a manner t terest, instruct and benefit the ple. He doesn't underrate the enemy or look for a relaxing of his efforts or a weakening of his ability. We skillful soldiers and even more comintrigue which has built up tem of espionage, poisoning of the human mind, the distribution

ease and physical impairment. He says "The Prussians have perfected a centralized, comprehensive, powerful business organization which, considering its size and ramifications. has never before been approached.'

The speaker says "We are appalled, not stunned, by these conditions.' And he tells us of our duty to meet the crisis and tells it with a distinctness and an emphasis that admits of no misunderstanding. And the most important of these that concern all of us is the production and sea to do civil and military service. Under proper restrictions he believes that we could bring large numbers of strong, healthy, intelligent and loyal men to meet immediate needs and he thinks that this is essential to the work of bringing our producup to the demands of the hour. He believes that there is a great shortage of labor, skilled and unskilled but he naturally views the question from the standpoint of the employer.

time, I venture the opinion that the was the underlying cause of the war, or at least had a decided influence upon its precipitation; that the questions at issue largely relate to dolment on this utterance of over three still believe the desire for commercial supremacy was the fundamental cause of the war and that it is still uppermost in the minds of European nations who oppose each other in the pending military conflict." With these matters in mind, the judge believes that it is incumbent on us now to give some attention to the economic problems that will face us after the war.

OR MISS

take your choice.

—It was Shakespeare that wrote
"now is the winter of our discontent."
Bet it was no such winter as this.

—His latest portraits make the
kaiser look more than ever like a head



Cimes-Union It Becometh and Behooveth Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Roosevelt and All Their Phonographic Cult, to Chirp Like a Cricket, Not Roar Like a Lion.

livided into two camps.

could be maintained, without the sacrifice of

in-Chief, while the great majority of those who

policies of President Wilson is no haphazard inci- their own neglect of our martial strength; they meet a German dent. It is a well-laid plot, nicely trained and forgot everything but their own personal adverarmy of more healthful and more stragetically timed. Its purpose, no matter how tisement and their own political advancement. secretive its sponsors, how insinuating its methods, petent officers. And he warns us to how seductive its arguments, is to give the Re- armed from the mind of Jupiter; and, despite the combat more earnestly the German publican party a majority in the next House of fact that the age for mythological miracles has Representatives and to pave the way for a Re- passed, these acrimonious critics demanded that publican president in 1920. From a political point the United States whittle rifles out of the air and of view this may be tolerable:—from a patriotic by some sort of prestidigitorial art transform aspect, in a national crisis like this, it is odious million civilians into full-trained soldiers between and detestable.

> war; and the political leaders, who for party gain sist that Woodrow Wilson should do in sixteen or personal aim lay the slightest obstacle in the days. The wind listeth in the night, the dew fall way of the happy consummation of this business, the stars come out, the moon works her mag clothe themselves in a diabolical livery and sur- charm and behold at dawn a full-grow round their political machinations with a a brimstone scent, a sulphurous odor offensive to the nostrils of patriotic men.

politics into the war through his articles in the and his school demand should be duplicated Kansas City Star and Metropolitan Magazine. our military world. They demand that an i With craft and caution he has planted a bomb intended to blow President Wilson out of political drawing men from the islands of the existence, and in this "Guy Fawkes" plot he has had the unctious assistance of Senator Lodge of Mass., and the crafty support of Senator Wads- the miracle; they fail to provide the necromant worth of New York. But cunning and unctious- art wherewith to ram into a night the task of ness can not win a contest like this. The moun- decade. tain of truth is too big to be discolored by such daubing brushes; the facts too potent to be mini- teeth of the hoary-headed truth that from t tions of ships, munitions and food mized by impish dissimulation or distorted by days of Washington, Franklin and Adams t cunning castigation.

shall perish by the sword. Well, Roosevelt and has been the ghost that has given this country his followers first drew the political sword in this sleepless nights for one hundred and forty years-Discussing the problems that will dispute, and with their assumptive valor they a factitious ghost, perhaps; but nevertheless

cratic administration, the Republican party was part of the country whose congressional repre for commercial supremacy the custodian of the welfare of this nation and sentatives persistently opposed large naval appro in all these sixteen years it did but little to put priations from fear of retrenchment against th this country on a basis of adequate preparation "home-town" projects of their own native heaths. for war. Grover Cleveland started the American For this ingrained repugnance to a big army, an lars and cents." He says in a com- navy on its way to imperial strength; but Theo- adequate navy, neither the Republicans of to-day dore Roosevelt, as president of the United or the Democrats of to-day, are to blame. The is to-day, it would be far greater still, if the policy so to-day we reap. of Cleveland had prevailed and the plans of the chieftains of the two leading Roosevelt buried in the bottom of the sea. And the people remember, that in eight months of war

> nomic possibilities, his sympathy with the masses and his consideration of the classes—no sooner had he become President of the U.S. than the wheels of progress were set in motion to equip has created sunbeams out of cucumbers or perthis nation as years before she should have been equipped for the solution of pressing national bility; but we do maintain that its efforts have problems and the handling of contingencies of an been amazing, its accomplishments beyond cominternational nature.

of "world-war" finance with hardly a squeak or charges, if you can! States would be grinding and pounding on the were inevitable, unavoidable. In balance though

went out and hunted for that chunk of coal."

—We hope that those Germans between the Italians and the mountains are enjoying the fine winter weather. Horse steak with snowball gravy isn't bad, if fried right.

—Another rule of etiquette that will be changed when democracy comes into its own is the one against that perfectly glorious practice of crushing one's crackers into the soup.

—Cleveland theatre manager cheerfully announces that his theatre will remain heated three days after being heated, due to heat generated by his audiences. You can see how hot those Clevelanders are at Garfield, can't you?

—Guess we will consider the January thaw a failure. War is war.

—"A fuel holiday" is the financial and aristocratic way of mentioning Mr. Garfield's blue Monday!

and enabled us to find the tunitutous waters of "world-war" finance with hardly a squeak or a tremor of our old ship of state. Without this Federal Reserve Bank to-day the United States would be grinding and pounding on the rocks of disaster.

Nor is this all.

From a vision almost prophetic came the Federal Revenue Bill which wrung a lordly portion of governmetal revenue from internal taxes instead of from tariff imposts which under the baneful influence of war dwindled to a sum insufficient to provide lubrication for our gears of government, Lt alone provide fuel for the treasury boiler that makes the wheels of national life Federal Revenue Bill which wrung a lordly por- to magnify molehills into mountains. instead of from tariff imposts which under the can war, in which Mr. Roosevelt was a king-pin: ury boiler that makes the wheels of national life

Our national experience, since the war started. must carry conviction to every fair-minded pointment of political generals and society American that for these two measures alone we admirals. owe an ineffable debt of gratitude to the wisdom

and the statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson. And of our military realm, we have the self- discipline and exalting self.

his fancy, he may insensate himself in such in- to the sensibilities of others, but harmful only to spirational riot of emotional frenzy as may give the men who hurl them. On the estimation of but the fact remains undeniable, ineffaceable, impression. They may ruffle the surface of the days Woodrow Wilson did more to put our army and our navy on a footing for war than both William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt camouflage political fire, fed by the tissues of am did in the whole eleven years of their supine reign, bitious misrepresentation, fanned by the sinister

To-day the people of this country can be possible war was pushed by President Wilson as fast as the sentiment of the country would permit Those who wanted war at any price.

And those who hoped for peace, if peace and quite as fast as even the most violent of his present-day critics then deemed expedient or politic.

Suddenly, however, conditions created by the autocratic dogmatism of Germany disregarding Now we are at war and we have the astonish- treaties and throwing promises to the winds, ing anomoly of the leaders of the "war-buzzards" hurled us into the seething whirlpool of war. try's affairs, delivered an address the trying to gnaw the vitals out of our Commander- Then the very men who had been at the helm of the ship of state for sixteen years, the men stood for peace, while peace spelled honor, are stunted the navy, began to howl because we whose policies had weakened the army and upholding the President's hands as Aaron and Hur upheld the hands of Moses in his battle with put them in the trenches of France in a day. They forgot the experience of England; they The present volcanic attack against the war forgot the experience of France; they forgot

Mythology tells us that Minerva sprang full the sinking and the rising of the sun. What these The business of the nation to-day is to win the critics had failed to do in sixteen years, they in mushroom whitens the lawn where at sunse only an embryonic stalk snuggled in the grass This is the kind of marvel, this the kind For months Col. Roosevelt has been injecting impossible legerdemain that Mister Roosevel vincible army be created over-night out of win and dew, starlight and moonshine. But they to provide the Aladdin's lamp with which to wo

And this miracle, too, they demand in the nation has set its face against a militaristic polic The Bible says, he who draws the sword, A large army, a potential military establishment, have to be met after the war, Judge Gary repeats a statement he made in October, 1914: "Without giving reasons in detail at the present For sixteen years before the present Demo-For sixteen years before the present Demo- a short-sighted sentiment of the great interior years ago "Many then believed and States, inaugurated a naval program that cur- fault lies at the door of the predominate sentiment tailed the Cleveland policy. Great as our navy of the nation since 1776. And as we have sown:

Hence it is, though critics may forget, as it was with the navy, so was it with the army; the United States, under the leadership of Wood-for Theodore Roosevelt left the army of the row Wilson, has done twice as much, and even United States weaker than he had found it seven more, than England and France did in the corresponding period of time. The accusations, No sooner, however, had Woodrow Wilson, the exaggerations, the fabrications, the distortions with his panoramic view of the history of the of supercilious censors and envious-fanged conworld in peace-time and in war-time, his thorough temners of the Wilsonian policies wear such knowledge of democratic aspirations and eco- flimsy gossamer covering as to expose this

We make no claim that the administration formed feats beyond the pale of human possipare in the history of modern warfare.

His latest portraits make the kaiser look more than ever like a head waiter.

—Bly Skiffington has observed that food has melted away the past week like the much advertised snowball in the equally advertised hot place.

—Say, Bill Kaiser! your Turk brother in Palestine is yelling for some of your "Christian Dog" troops.
—Do you remember the old fashioned man who used to say, "Every day" it be Sunday bye and bye."
—"New poets will be developed by this war," says John Mascheld That's pright, blame the war for everything.
—Homely girls always seem to head woodrow wilson to a right, blame the war for everything.
—Homely girls always seem to form six to fifteen willing young men.
—"Bly," severely said Mrs. Skiffington has observed that food has melted away the past week like the most self reliant. Anyhor they always many from selves, while each pretty girl requires the services of from six to fifteen willing young men.
—"Bly," severely said Mrs. Skiffington has observed that food has melted away the past week like the much advertised snowball in the equality advertised not past week like the much advertised snowball in the equality advertised hot place.

The rehearsal of all the legislation of Pres. We have not whipped the Kaiser yet; but we will whip him if calumniating critics do not dampen the fires of enthusiasm or grease the tracks whereon must ride our national chariots the unmistake able triumph of the democratic yearning with which the heart of mankind throbs and pulses to-day. And it carried Woodrow Wilson to a million more are waiting for the ships.

We have not whipped the Kaiser yet; but we will whip him if calumniating critics do not dampen the fires of enthusiasm or grease the tracks whereon must ride our national nature.

We have not whipped the Kaiser yet; but we will whip him if calumniating or developed will whip him if calumniating or developed in the enumistance in the history of motel will whip him if calumniating or developed will whip him if calumniating or developed will whip him if calumniat

True, we have made some mistakes, but in the this Federal Reserve Bank to-day the United magnitude of our undertaking, some mistakes with the wondrous achievements, these mistakes have been trivial and not worthy of the attention From a vision almost prophetic came the of the men who minimize their talents by trying

> And furthermore, unlike the Spanish-Amel-We have no army contract scandals.

We have no embalmed beef horrors. We have no fat old generals going to war in carriages and leading battle charges from easy

rocking chairs. We have no unpleasant gossip about the ap-

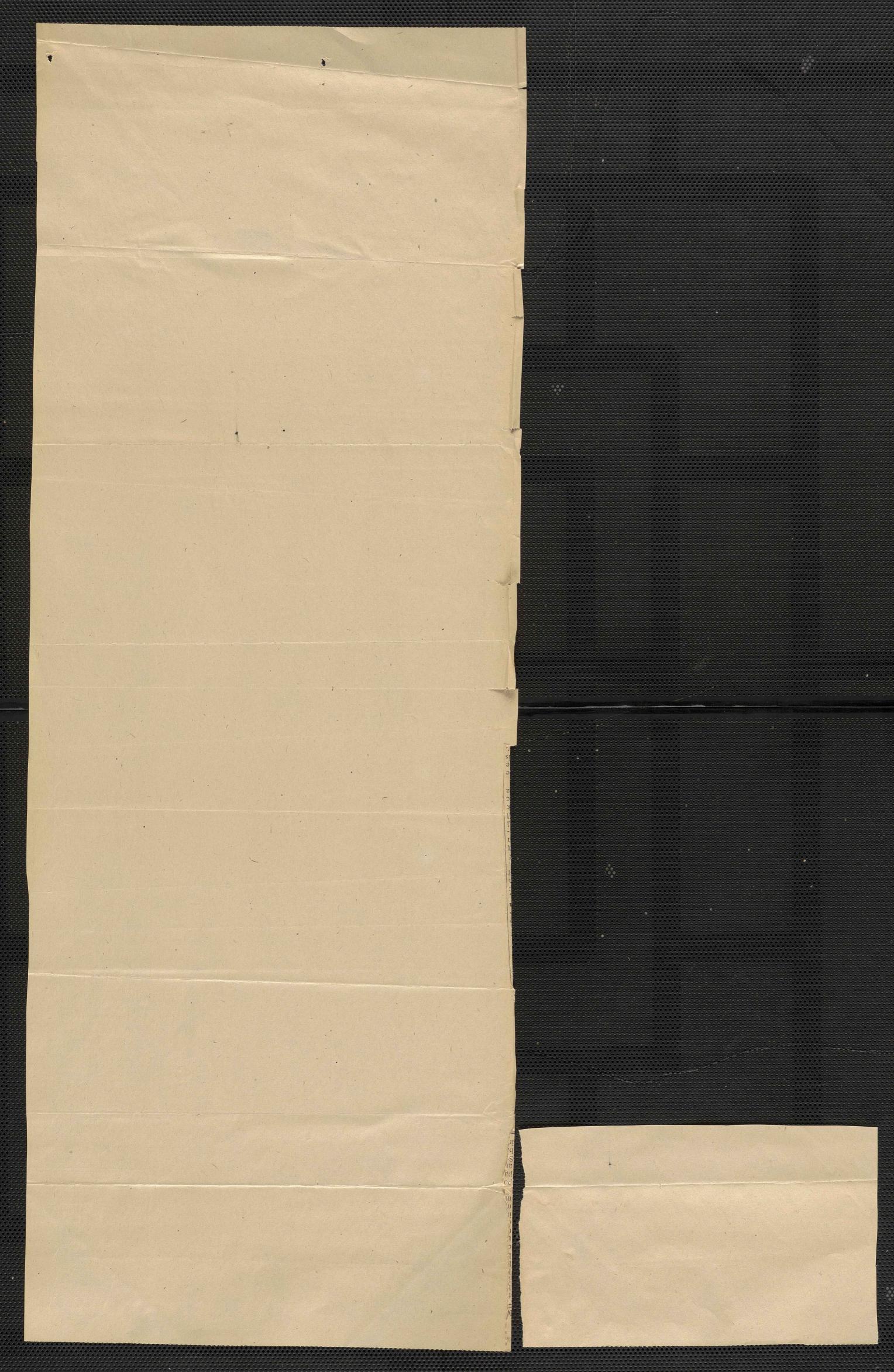
We have no Round Robin Letters from presumptuous and inferior officers demoralizing

In the face of these facts, the wild rantings of Theodore Roosevelt may indulge himself in Roosevelt and his fellow political conspirators are all the wierd juggling of language that pleases boomerangs, pestilential to the ears and revolting fire to his tongue and flare to his imagination:— thoughtful people these critics make no indelible irremovable, that in two years of ante-bellum pool of comment, but they stir not the depths of During these two years preparedness for a winds of political oratory,—there stalks forth

erior ships purchased by the government at

om memory's closet the skeleton of Alger's em-| superior prices; in view of the stigma and disgrace almed beef with its concomitant stench; there that typhoid fever killed more of our soldiers ooms into view the Commander of the U.S. than Spanish bullets sent to their graves; in view orces in Cuba, too fat to ride a horse, going into of the cable which Dewey cut to save the navy attle in a carriage, and lolloping in a portable from the malefic influence of Republican politic ath tub while our soldiers had no medicines to at Washington; in view of army contracts which onquer tropic ills;—there looms into view brought a blush to the cheek and rage to the is self same Commander of the U.S. forces in heart of the nation; in view of the attempt to uba fighting his battles from the sensuous folds deprive Schley of his share of glory in the Santiago a soporific hammock while through the stupid- victory; in view of the papier-mache generals and carelessness of an inefficient military created as a sort of "iron-cross" reward for edical force our soldier boys found typhoid fever services rendered the good old Republican party ore deadly than bullets from the Spanish guns. on many a bloodless field of politics—in view, And so in view of these verities which no in fine, of the bathos and the pathos of flagrant litical manipulation can snatch from history's Republican mismanagement in the Spanishge; in view of the official funereal-hued glories American War, it becometh and behooveth Mr. d the official scarlet-tringed scandals of the Wadsworth, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. panish-American war; in view of Alger's emIlmed beef of odoriferous memory; in view of chirp like a cricket, not roar like a lion.

MARTIN H. Chambertan, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chambertan, Contained and C



MR. CHAMBERLAIN MEETS MR. BAKER IN PEACE PARLEY

Secretary and His Critic Have Luncheon Together in Capital Restaurant.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Wednesday.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, held a peace parley this afternoon over the Chamberlain measures to reconstruct the war managament.

Mr. Baker went to the Capitol and took Iuncheon with Senator Chamberlain. They discussed at length the bills to create a war cabinet and a munitions dictator. No final decisions were reached and it was considered doubtful to-night whether the conference would have any effect upon the contest between the administration and its Congressional critics over the conduct

The appearance of Senator Chamberlain and Secretary Baker together in the Senate restaurant caused a ripple of sur-prise at the Capitol. It had been gen-erally believed that the difference between Senator Chamberlain and the administra-tion were irreconciliable. It was under-stood that Mr. Baker asked for an ap-pointment with Senator Chamberlain.

New Era of Harmony, Perhaps.

Various interpretations were placed upon the significance of the meeting. Some of Senator Chamberlain's colleagues regarded it as the beginning of a new era of harit as the beginning of a new era of harmony between Congress and the administration. Others viewed it as the marking on the opening of overtures to arrange a compromise on the War Cabinet and Munitions Dictator bills.

Senator Chamberlain said that the War Cabinet and Munitions Dictator bills were discussed "in an amicable manner," but admitted that no final decisions were reached.

"I undertook to explain to the Secretary that we were anxious to work in accord with him and that our whole aim was to help him rather than hinder him," said Senator Chamberlain.

"I told him that I thought the War Cohi

Senator Chamberiain.

"I told him that I thought the War Cabinet and Munitions Dictator bills would be of great value to the administration. I pointed out to him that the principle of these bills was endorsed by all the business men and efficiency experts who have testified before the committee, as well as by big manufacturers and captains of industry throughout the country. I told him also that I thought it was unwise for the War Department to stand in the way of these measures in view of the fact that they had been so widely endorsed."

Mr. Baker's Position Not Stated.

Mr. Baker's Position Not Stated.
Senator Chamberlain refused to state what attitude Mr. Baker had taken at the conference. He said he did not want to appear as trying to state Mr. Baker's po-

gition.

"The chief difference between Mr. Baker and myself seemed to be that he believes spo affirmative action is necessary to accomplish needed changes in system, while I do believe affirmative action is necessary," said Senator Chamberlain.

The committee devoted the entire day to hearing Major General George O. Squier, chief of the Signal Corps of the Army, testify in secret session regarding the progress on the aviation programme. None of the testimony was made public.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

and unyielding.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT CASE

For several weeks the war department has been on trial. Evidence was submitted to the senate committe on military affairs and it is freely admitted that additional evidence could have been submitted. This committee was not hostile to the war department or to the administration. It was headed by a member of the same political party as the President and the secretary of war one of the few northern senators holding a committee chairmanship. The committee's only desire was to get at the facts, to fearn the truth - to practice pitiless publicity, in other words.

The committee on military affairs has acted as the jury or the trial court in this instance. It has determined, after what seems to us proper deliberation, that certain changes are needed to win the war and to win it speedily and effectively. These changes are necessary, and if bringing them about makes it appear that a cabinet official has been censured, why the cabinet member will have to suffer the consequences. The country is in no temper to have plans go wrong merely for the purpose of giving some official a chance to save his face. As a consequence of the committee's announcement of its purpose to strengthen the government and to hasten the day when peace may come again, the President has hastened to the defense of his war secretary and has, it is freely admitted, lost his temper for the first time since he has been the nation's chief executive.

Both sides, apparently, have taken an appeal to the people. Such an appeal is eminently proper because, after all, the people are the supreme court of the country. This is their war. They are furnishing the soldiers, the money and the munitions. The men in high places are accountable to them and if officials fail to answer the public demand they fall signally in their conception of duty. So it has been for the country to decide whether or not the secretary of war was to have a blanket indorsement for every act since war was declared or whether there should be a readjustment of authority, a bringing about of co-operation and co-ordination which would put an end to red tape and secure the maximum of efficiency.

It is our opinion that the country has decided. This week the supreme court of the country, as expressed by the people, has not been silent. The newspapers of the land, for the greater part, without abating in the least their loyalty to the war and the President, have felt that Senator Chamberlain and his colleagues have performed a service for the army and the country and should not be crucified because they have dared to differ even from the views of the President of the United States.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

To those who have thought that the investigation into the war department could accomplish no good, we would say that it has accomplished much good already. It brought overcoats and clothing to men in the camps who were without them. It forced the retirement of General Crozier from the ordnance and General Sharpe from the quartermaster's bureau. Some of the defects that were brought to light have, it is said, been remedied. General Goethals as quartermaster is reorganizing his force and perhaps he will get more businesslike methods.

Finally, Secretary Baker has appointed Edward R. Stettinius as surveyor-general of all army purchases. Whether this action will meet the requirements or not is yet to be seen. Congress is pressing for a minister or director of munitions. Mr. Baker, as a result of the investigation, has found it necessary or advisable to meet this demand and to forestall the committee by the appointment of Stettinius. Clearly the organization of the war department was admittedly defective and inadequate.

Further, it is known that the men in the department are working more effectively than before, since they know that they will be subjected to "pitiless publicity." But the point we desire to make is that such reorganization as we have had would never have been effected except for the investigation. Nor can we see that any harm has been done - or will be done. The effect has been rather to arouse a determination in the people to fight the war through, and to see that the government is made as efficient as possible for war purposes.

THE REAL OBJECTIVE.

In commenting on Senator Chamberlain's effort to sustain his sweeping charge that the military establishment "has almost ceased functioning" and this "because of the inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the government of the United States," the Springfield Republican says:

The senator is the victim of the same lack of perspective that has marred the military committee's investigations as a whole. There could not have been an intelligent person of mature years in the United States, last April, who did not take it for granted that mistakes would be made and weaknesses would be developed in the conduct of the war. Even the Germans, who were prepared for everything, had to encounter them. Now, no complaint is made because men of the Chamberlain type, forecasting what everybody had forecast, determined to expose the mistakes and the weaknesses to the whole world at the very earliest opportunity and make as much of a row about them as possible. The complaint against him and his sort is that they have so exaggerated the faults of the military establishment, in dragging them into the foreground for public scrutiny, that it is impossible for the people to get a true impression of the situation from the committee's performances. The people are left without the means for seeing these blemishes in their true relation to the whole achievement of the war department.

However, this after all should not be so difficult. In order fully to understand Senator Chamberlain and his object at this critical moment in discrediting every bureau and every department of the government one needs to remember the really great matter in which the distinguished Oregonian is concerned. And that is the fastening of Prussianism on the United States through the adoption of universal compulsory military service.

This is the big prize for which Senator Chamberlain is playing; and he has the enthusiastic support of Theodore Roosevelt and of our good German-American friend Julius Kahn of California. That the latter should be peculiarly devoted to the Prussian military system is only natural. He doubtless clings to that as men of German birth or antecedents do to German dishes, German music and German literature. We cannot in the least wonder that Congressman Kahn should cleave manfully to a system under which he was born and which is the perfection of that militarism to which he is unaffectedly devoted.

But Julius Kahn frankly admits that this system cannot be "put across" in this country under normal conditions. It must be now, when the people are excited, when they are nervous, when the ordinary perspective has been obscured, or not at all. That Senator Chamberlain realizes this as clearly as the Californian is hardly to be ques-

However, there is a lion in the path in the person of the president of the United States. He has no more use for Prussianism in America than for Prussianism on Teutonic soil. He has gone into this world war for the express purpose of destroying Prussianism. Yet here are Theodore Roosevelt and his congressional co-workers demanding that in the very act of uprooting Prussianism abroad we shall proceed to establish it in all its sinister glory right

at home.

The lion must be driven from the path. By a frontal attack? No. That were too dangerous. The attack must be from the flank or perhaps from the rear. And so the distinguished senator from Oregon opens fire from a relatively safe angle with a general charge of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the government of which Woodrow Wilson is the head. If the country can be made to believe this, then it is bound to lose faith in Woodrow Wilson. It is bound to falter in its adhesion to his cause. It is bound to feel that his policies of whatever sort are open to the most serious

THE JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

If the country can be gotten into this frame of mind, the rest of the way should be relatively easy for the Prussianists. They cannot hope to win to their goal with Woodrow Wilson obstructing their course with a secretary of war who is a real democrat and not one tainted with the spirit of autocracy. Baker is the first objective of the Prussianists. He must be driven from office. In his place must be installed some one who has drunk deeply at the fount of kaiserism. Mr. Roosevelt frankly calls for a military man to fill this civilian position. He wants no Miss Nancyism at the head of the military establishment. Blood and iron are the essential requirements in the Roosevelt estimation.

So we find a studied attack on Secretary Baker. Every tory paper in the United States is denouncing him day by day. Reactionary orators from coast to coast are busy sowing seeds of suspicion against him. In a hundred

subtle ways a propaganda is in progress, directed against a member of the president's official family who has not hesitated to set his foot down firmly in opposition to the plans of Mr. Roosevelt and others to fasten the Prussian system on the United States.

That these plans are doomed to failure we do not doubt. There is not much real discussion permitted in this country at the present time, but there is still enough allowed to bring out the truth in relation to this monstrous propaganda which is headed by the former president and supported in senate and house by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Kahn and their followers. It is necessary only that the people should understand the real meaning of the attacks on the administration. are not directed at the alleged inefficiency in the government departments. They are directed at the president himself. And they are directed at him because he is the lion in the path. It is he who stands between the militarists of this country and the achievement of their object in grafting Prussianism upon our free institutions.

SENATORS TO HEAR BAKER'S REPLY MONDAY

Chamberlain Committee Will Take Testimony, but Ignores Request That Full Congress Be Present

Secretary Says in Justice to Army He Will Tell Country What Has Been Done by America in War

By John Temple Graves.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary of War Baker to-day addressed to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, a note devoid of any resentment over the Chamberlain speech of yesterday, requesting the Senator to arrange an opportunity for him to make a statement before the Military Committge.

The Secretary further requested that the time and place be so fixed to enable the members of the House and Senate, who desired to attend.

In explanation of the request Secretary Baker said:

"I feel that in justice I owe such a statement to the splendid officers and men of the army who have forgotten themselves and labored with self-sacrifice and, as I think, suc-

Duly. I

2,300 Floor, old Building.)

cent. less ountings and in fancy nate. to-day they have been

) BINGS

\$8.75, to \$291.50, regularly \$374.

from \$10.25, regularly \$13.50, and the \$368, at \$2.75, regularly \$12.75, to \$368,

,03.25, regularly \$6, to \$53.50,

M SUITES from \$71, regularly ularly \$900. \$6.75, regularly \$7.75, to \$310,

Sandurd Sunian Brooklyn, N. Y.

Baker Sees a Light.

fire

Se

fe

te

he

M

in

rig

ha

up

ma

for

Sec

hea

tar

The nation-wide protest against Secretary Baker's management of the War Department has resulted in shaking that official out of his complacency and causing him to take a wise but belated step. That step is the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, of J. P. Morgan & Co., as surveyor of all purchases for the five army bureaus.

This action by the Secretary renews attention to a long apparent weakness of the Baker regime and also emphasizes one of the fundamental faults of the Administration as a whole. The neglect to use the nation's best material, the refusal of the President and his subordinates to call to their assistance men who could render invaluable aid, has both distressed and perplexed the public.

Mr. Stettinius did marvellous work as purchasing agent for the Allies before this country entered the war This was well known at Washington but for ten months the authoritie have refused to draft him. Nothin has been plainer than the need a Washington of more men like thi Morgan representative, and while is true that some extremely competent citizens have been summoned to the service, it is also true that the vast amount of available material has been overlooked or ignored.

It has seemed as if those in power did not desire to let the whole people play their part in the war. Apparently they have preferred to make it more of a party affair than an affair of the general public, and as a result of this attitude scores of big men brimming over with patriotism have been kept in the background.

Mr. Stettinius comes in late, but there is abundant work for him to do. He brings invaluable experience, great energy, a thorough knowledge of the subject and a determination to co-ordinate the several bureaus of the War Department that have labored under diverse authority. THE REAL OBJECTIVE.

commenting on Senator Chamberlain's effort to sustain his sweeping charge that the military establishment "has almost ceased functioning" and this "because of the inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the government of the United States," the Springfield Republican

The senator is the victim of the same lack of perspective that has marred the military committee's investigations as a whole. There could not have been an intelligent person of mature years in the United States, last April, who did not take it for granted that mistakes would be made and weaknesses would be developed in the conduct of the war. Even the Germans, who were prepared for everything, had to encounter them. Now, no complaint is made because men of the Chamberlain type, forecasting what everybody had forecast, determined to expose the mistakes and the weaknesses to the whole world at the very earliest opportunity and make as much of a row about them as possible. The complaint against him and his sort is that they have so exaggerated the faults of the military establishment, in dragging them into the foreground for public scrutiny, that it is impossible for the people to get a true impression of the situation from the committee's performances. The people are left without the means for seeing these blemishes in their true relation to the whole achievement of the war department.

However, this after all should not be In order fully to understand Senator Chamberlain and his object at this critical moment in discrediting every bureau and every department of the government one needs to remember the really great matter in which the distinguished Oregonian is concerned. And that is the fastening of Prussianism on the United States through the adoption of universal com-

pulsory military service.

This is the big prize for which Senator Chamberlain is playing; and he has the enthusiastic support of Theodore Roosevelt and of our good Ger-man-American friend Julius Kahn or California. That the latter should be peculiarly devoted to the Prussian military system is only natural. He doubtless clings to that as men of German birth or antecedents do to German dishes, German music and German We cannot in the least wonder that Congressman Kahn should cleave manfully to a system under which he was born and which is the perfection of that militarism to which he is unaffectedly devoted.

But Julius Kahn frankly admits that this system cannot be "put across" in this country under normal conditions. It must be now, when the people are excited, when they are nervous, when the ordinary perspective has been obscured, or not at all. That Senator Chamberlain realizes this as clearly as the Californian is hardly to be ques-

tioned. However, there is a lion in the path in the person of the president of the United States. He has no more use for Prussianism in America than for Prussianism on Teutonic soil. He has gone into this world war for the express purpose of destroying Prussianism. Yet here are Theodore Roosevelt and his congressional co-workers demanding that in the very act of uprooting Prus-sianism abroad we shall proceed to es-tablish it in all its sinister glory right

at home. The lion must be driven from the path. By a frontal attack? No. That were too dangerous. The attack must be from the flank or perhaps from the And so the distinguished senator from Oregon opens fire from a relatively safe angle with a general charge of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the government of which Woodrow Wilson is the head. If the country can be made to believe this, then it is bound to lose faith in Woodrow Wilson. It is bound to falter in its adhesion to his cause. It is bound to feel that his policies of whatever sort are open to the most serious

THE JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

If the country can be gotten into this frame of mind, the rest of the way should be relatively easy for the Prus-They cannot hope to win to sianists. their goal with Woodrow Wilson obstructing their course with a secretary of war who is a real democrat and not one tainted with the spirit of autoc-Baker is the first objective of the Prussianists. He must be driven from office. In his place must be in-stalled some one who has drunk deeply at the fount of kaiserism. Mr. Roosevelt frankly calls for a military man to fill this civilian position. He wants no Miss Nancyism at the head of the military establishment. Blood and iron are the essential requirements in the Roosevelt estimation.

So we find a studied attack on Secretary Baker. Every tory paper in the United States is denouncing him day by day. Reactionary orators from coast to coast are busy sowing seeds of suspicion against him.

subtle ways a propaganda is in progress, directed against a member of the president's official family who has not hesitated to set his foot down firmly in opposition to the plans of Mr. Roosevelt and others to fasten the Prussian system on the United States.

That these plans are doomed to failure we do not doubt. There is not much real discussion permitted in this country at the present time, but there is still enough allowed to bring out the truth in relation to this monstrous propaganda which is headed by the former president and supported in senate and house by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Kahn and their followers. It is necessary only that the people should understand the real meaning of the attacks on the administration. are not directed at the alleged inefficiency in the government departments. They are directed at the president himself. And they are directed at him because he is the lion in the path. It is he who stands between the militarists of this country and the achievement of their object in grafting Prussianism upon our free institutions.

Salustone Poreman

Chamberlain Committee Will Take Testimony, but Ignores Request That Full Congress Be Present

Secretary Says in Justice to Army He Will Tell Country What Has Been Done by America in War

By John Temple Graves.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary of War Baker to-day addressed to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, a note devoid of any resentment over the Chamberlain speech of yesterday, requesting the Senator to arrange an opportunity for him to make a statement before the Military Committee.

The Secretary further requested that the time and place be so fixed to enable the members of the House and Senate, who desired to attend.

In explanation of the request Secretary Baker said:

"I feel that in justice I owe such a statement to the splendid officers and men of the army who have forgotten themselves and labored with self-sacrifice and, as I think, success in the building of the great

army.
"It is due also to the great number of men of business and affairs who have accepted the invitation of the War Department to come to the War Department to come to Washington and have brought their business experience, their talent, and their judgment to the work in hand. And I think the people of the country are entitled to have, at large, a summary of what has been done by America in the war." een done by America in the war.

HEARING ON MONDAY.

To this request Senator Chamberlain, in behalf of the committee, replied, fixing Monday morning as the time and the Military Committee room as the place for the hearing. He made neither reference nor provision for the Secretary's wish to have present as many members of the House ent as many members of the House and Senate as are disposed to attend. Since the interchange of these notes there is a very strong sentiment in Washington that the suggestion of the Secretary of War is most timely and appropriate, and that Senator Chamberlain has made a mistake, un-wittingly perhaps, in not giving it wittingly perhaps, in not giving it the fullest acceptance and making provision for the occasion accord-

provision, for the occasion accordingly.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate meet in a small room that will seat scarcely sixty people outside of the committee. The occasion which Secretary Baker invokes is of national and international interest and importance, and should be staged accordingly.

CAPITAL BACKS REQUEST.

It is the general sense of the capital that our Secretary of War, held in highest esteem as an official and a statesman, with his department under attack should have the opportunity for such a hearing in justice to his position and character and the vast issues involved. The question now with an interested, impartial Wash-

Why not the hall of the House of Why not the hall of the House of Representatives, with both houses in attendance? What theme is of more burning interest to the people and the time, and who is so well qualified officially to discuss it as the Secretary of War himself.

The Secretary of War is under official arraignment by a great Senator

cial arraignment by a great Senator of the Republic. The American people are startled and alarmed by the allegation so highly sponsored, and are eager and anxious for the whole

Senator Chamberlain has never been a greater Senator than he is to-day. After his great, fearless, high-spirit-ed speech he takes an even higher rank among American statesmen. He has done the Republic great service.

WILL MEET THE OCCASION.

There need be no apprehension that Secretary Baker will not rise to the level of the opportunity and the oceasion. No official in public life, scarcely excepting the President, will

scarcely excepting the President, will bear himself better in such an emergency than the Secretary of War. To dignified scholarship and high courtesy he adds an eloquence not even surpassed in the White House In discussing the committee's refusal to hold the kind of hearing which Secretary Baker has asked for Senator Chamberlain said that there is no room in the Capitol large enough to accommodate all the members of the Senate and House and

bers of the Senate and House and such others as might wish to attend. The committee therefore decided not to 8 part from its customary rule of her ang witnesses in the committee

Brooklyn, TAN 26 1918

Baker Sees a Light.

The nation-wide protest against Secretary Baker's management of the War Department has resulted in shaking that official out of his complacency and causing him to take a wise but belated step. That step is the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, of J. P. Morgan & Co., as surveyor of all purchases for the five army bureaus.

This action by the Secretary renews attention to a long apparent weakness of the Baker regime and also emphasizes one of the fundamental faults of the Administration as a whole. The neglect to use the nation's best material, the refusal of the President and his subordinates to call to their assistance men who could render invaluable aid, has both distressed and perplexed the pub-

Mr. Stettinius did marvellous work as purchasing agent for the Allies before this country entered the war This was well known at Washington but for ten months the authoritie have refused to draft him. Nothin has been plainer than the need a Washington of more men like thi Morgan representative, and while i is true that some extremely compey tent citizens have been summoned t the service, it is also true that vast amount of available materia has been overlooked or ignored.

up

ma

he

Se

It has seemed as if those in powe did not desire to let the whole peo ple play their part in the war. Ap parently they have preferred to make it more of a party affair than an affair of the general public, and as a result of this attitude scores of big men brimming over with patriotism have been kept in the background.

Mr. Stettinius comes in late, but there is abundant work for him to do. He brings invaluable experience, great energy, a thorough knowledge of the subject and a determination to co-ordinate the several bureaus of the War Department that have labored under diverse authority.

ATTACK ON SECRETARY BAKER THROWS CONVENTION IN TURMOIL

NEW YORK, January 26.—The annual convention of the national committee of patriotic societies, at which delegates from thirty representative organizations were present, was thrown into a turmoil at its first session today by the introduction of a resolution attacking Secretary of War Baker and favoring the creation of a war cabinet. After an acrimonious discussion as to its propriety the resolution was tabled.

Charles S. Davison of the American Defense Society presented the resolution which called upon the President to appoint as Secretary of War, "regardless of politics," a man "who is aggressively military and familiar with war policies."

Declaring that the resolution was prompted by partisan politics, E. W. Estes, representing the Sons of the American

inst

t of

d in

com

ke a p is

Stet-

, as

the

rent

and nda-

ation the

al of

ates

who

both pub-

work

llies

war

gton.

ritie

hin

d a

thi

le i

mpe

ed t

at)

eriae

Ap.

d to

than and

es of

riot-

ack.

, but m to

ence,

edge

ation

reaus

have

Perhaps no country in time of war ever before had at the head of its fighting services two such idealists and humanitarians as Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker. There are those who, while recognizing the fine quality of Secretary Baker's intellect and spirit, have feared lest he might not have sufficient executive energy and brutal mastery of men to direct the stupendous business that now centers in his office. No man speaks ill of Secters in his office. No man speaks ill of Secretary Baker, and there is every desire that he should prove to be the man for the occasion. After Secretary Garrison's retirement Mr. Baker came to the office frankly declaring himself a panifist and wholly unacquainted with the War Department and its duties. In our opinion, he would not be right-minded or fit for his post if he did not hate war and aim at permanent peace based upon justice and good-will. Mr. Baker is a upon justice and good-will. Mr. Baker is a man of political and social imagination, a re-former and a believer in progress. In short, he is an optimist and a lover of mankind, like Secretary Daniels. But he is not halfhearted, and he can throw himself into military activities when he sees that war is necessary for the attainment of human justice. owed He is now on a war footing, full-panoplied.

REGRETS RIGHT WAS DENIED

Mr. Lunn Thinks Secretary Baker Should Have Unhampered Hearing.

Representative George R. Lunn of New York, a member of the House military affairs committee, has written a letter to Secretary Baker expressing regret that the Senate military affairs committee had refused the Secretary's request to appear before the committee under conditions that would allow members of the House to attend the hearings. He also deplores that Senator Chamberlain and Senator Wads-worth refused to give Secretary Baker the names of those who wrote the pa-thetic letters which Senator Chamberlain read in the Senate Thursday.

In conclusion, Representative Lunn said:
"As a member of the House military affairs committee, before whom you can affairs committee, before whom you can at any time make a statement under conditions of fairness, I want to protest against the action of the majority of the Senate military affairs committee, which is open to but one conclusion, and that is that a jury packed and unfair is to receive your statement. I sincerely hope that their action will be recalled and that you will be able to speak to the country under conditions unhampered by the refusal of requests self-evidently reasonable and just."

1-27-18 7

The Times-Union

MARTIN H. GLYNN, Editor

Albany, N. Y. Jan 26, 1918

Cive Baker A Square Deal

Although the effect of the attacks of Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain has dwindled to little on the public mind to-day; it will, in our opinion, be less than little after Secretary of War Baker has made answer before the Senate committee. His enemies have so persistently pounded Secretary Baker that they have clothed him to a certain degree in an aspect not truly his. Secretary Baker is a man of wonderful ability and this he proved not to-day or yesterday, but in every day of his splendid career. By sheer ability he has lifted himself up in life by his own bootstraps. He proved his mental mettle as a student at Johns Hopkins University; his manhood and his integrity as a disciple and aid of Tom Johnson in the famous Cleveland street carbattle. As City Solicitor of Cleveland he bested some of the biggest lawyers in the west in lawsuit after lawsuit. Single handed and alone he won his way to the office of Mayor of Cleveland against all the monopolistic influence, all the wealth of that city. As Mayor he established a municipal electric light plant which to-day ensures Cleveland cheap light and cheap power and thereby promotes the commercial ascendency of the City by the Lakes. He whipped the railroads to a frazzle in their effort to grab lake-front property worth thirty millions of dollars, and then in some magic manner induced the very railroad magnates whom he had trounced to build a mag-nificent Union Railway Depot for the people of Cleveland. These facts show that Baker is no easy meat for any "head-hunter."

Moreover, he is a powerful speaker and a graceful writer. He has the oratorical gift and the literary manner, a "glory of words" and a pun-gency of expression. When he speaks he says something, when he writes he ornaments thought with the lustre of style. He has a lively imagina-tion, a great flow of words and a vigorous mode of thought-delineation. He can be caustic as well as gracious; and this Col. Roosevelt learned in an exchange of letters when the Colonel was aspiring to lead a regiment in France.

As an executive Mr. Baker made good as Mayor of Cleveland; and,

despite what his calumniators may say, he is making good as Secretary of War.

The recent congressional investi-gations of the War Department must convince any fair-minded person of the truthfulness of this statement. After a month of prying and quizzing and delving the investi-gators unearthed some peccadilloes, it is true, but no grievous fault. In the immensity of the undertaking thrown upon Secretary Baker's shoulders, the wonder is that the investigators did not disclose more at which the howlers could howl and the growlers growl. It is unfair to judge any great work by some little relatively unimportant detail. Justice

demands that such work should be weighed in its totality. And in its totality the work of Secretary Baker has been good, exceedingly good. In nine months he has increased the strength of the army ten-fold, with all the attending military work and pendous task means, and this he has done without a scintilla of scandar or an imputing shadow of unfairness or dishonesty in any form. Neither France nor England has done any such thing in any such time. He found the War Department enmeshed in the sleepy traditions of fifty years of peace, and business enterprises that this stutions of fifty years of peace, and while the sudden call of war wrenched the gears and twisted the axles of this old rusty machine nigh unto the breaking point, Secretary Baker has kept it going and improved it every day as it moved its arduous path along. In nine months he has equipped and transported to Europe an army ten times as big as the army we had in the Spanish-Ameriarmy we had in the Spanish-American war—and this too without the loss of a man or the scratch of a ship. Such a feat is well-nigh marvelous! But say the sneerers who can't answer these facts, the purchasing department of the army wars a regular hadge rodge. And loss was a regular hodge-podge. And lo-and behold as they say this, the in-vestigating committee very uncom-fortably ascertains that Secretary Baker had installed efficiency while they talked and dreamed. They found that Secretary Baker had re-organized the purchasing system of the War Department to meet the very changes held out as sure to bring about the millennium in our military world..

And so it is that Roosevelt and Chamberlain may fill the circum-ambient air with resounding words and pyrothenic phrases—but these truths, undeniable and incontestable, about Baker's management of the War Department will find hospitable lodgement in the public mind, long after the echoes of sinister and malicious criticism have ceased to plague the public ear with their irhetorical tintinnabulations of rancor

and deceit.

The Haw Republic fan 26/18,
Bussing Mi, Balan
A, Ma Hark,

A COPY READ IN EVERY HOME

PASSAIC DAILY NEWS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917.

JUST READ THIS.

If may be that the War Department is responsible for the lack of many things in certain cantonments.

But we have no first hand testimony of any such unfortunate laxity. Just today two sturdy young soldiers, one from Camp Dix and the other from Camp Wadsworth, visited The Daily News office for the express purpose of letting as know that there was no truth in the criticism so far as

they knew.

Here is about what each one said,

almost in the same language:

"I stopped in to shake hands with you and say you have done fine work in supporting the administration. The criticism, believe me is a lot of bunk. Look at me—I'm a hundred per cent. better than I was be ore I went away. I've been sleeping in a tent all winter, mind you (this the Camp Wadsworth man) and I've been mighty comfortable every minute. The government has done awonderful things for us. I tell you there's no mistake about it. Of course there may be a hold-up in supplies here and there, now and then, for a day or two, but that's to be expected. Things on the whole are just great. I'm having the time of my life."

We need only add that The Daily News knows both of these young men intimately.

We know these two young men, whereas we don't know even the identity of the person who mailed us a lot of clippings with these words printed in lead pencil—as though we might inform the spy catchers:

"When a little two cent paper in a plebian williage attempts to criticise men of Brains like Rosevelt and Chamberlin it is to laugh."

The spelling is not ours. The sorrow is.

U

We have not assailed such men as Roosevelt and Chamberlain. Indeed, we are sorely disturbed by what they say—even fearful that there is much truth in what they say.

But the need is for harmony, not disruption. If mistakes have been made, it is not remarkable, after all, in so huge an undertaking. What we do not believe is that mistakes, when found, are persisted in.

JUSTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Senator Chamberlain and his excellent committee have already seen the justification of their investigation. They have forced the appointment of Mr. Stettinius, a trained and capable expert, as head of the war supplies purchasing department. The fact that the appointment is made in order to obviate the need of following Senator Chamberlain's more thoroughgoing program does not alter the fact that it represents a certain advance and that this advance is primarily due the investigation by Senator Chamberlain's committee. It is a striking tribute to the necessity for and the good results of that investiga-

The investigation has been wholly nonpartisan. It has been conducted with an eye single to the needs of the army and of our country. Senator Chamberlain is a Democrat, just as Secretary Baker is a Democrat. The committee has fearlessly exposed very grave abuses and shortcomings and has taken constructive action to remedy them. Secretary Baker's testimony shows that, to use the language of Senator Chamberlain, the President has been misled as to the facts. His statements as to the satisfactory condition of things in the camps are not in accord with the facts. It is, of course, exceedingly difficult to get testimony from army officers because they have vividly before their eyes the signal punishment inflicted by the administration on General Wood for fearlessly telling the truth, and those of us who have examined conditions and know how bad they are cannot give our authorities in many cases because we will not expose good officers to punishment in order to save ourselves from contradiction

But certain vitally important facts are easily attainable. At the very time that Secretary Baker was testifying that the army had enough rifles, the governor of Mississippi in the public press on January 17 stated that he had been helpless to prevent the burning alive of a negro because the home guards had no rifles and because "there are over five hundred national guardsmen at Camp Jackson, but they are equally helpless because they have no rifles." Many deficiencies can be covered up or their existence denied, but some cannot thus be concealed. Anyone can see the wooden cannon and wooden machine guns in the training camps, everyone knows that our army at the front has French cannon and French machine guns. Will not Secretary Baker state frankly when our own cannon and machine guns will be ready? After one year of war we have none. Must we wait another year before getting them? Caspar Whitney, a responsible man, has stated lamentable shortcomings of our army at the front. Will not the secretary advise us what steps he has taken to investigate this statement and remedy the shortcomings?

The appointment of Mr. Stettinius is a good thing, but it does not represent even a half step towards bringing order out of the administrative chaos at Washington. Drastic action is needed to secure a plan providing for co-ordination, responsibility and efficiency, and above all, for securing the right men to administer the plan.

(Copyright 1010 .

Pursuing Mr. Baker

LIE now by the roadside and watch Mr. Baker coursing happily across the next field ahead in all that splendid new fur called "functional reorganization" in the War Department, and I turn and look back in despair at all the other "organizations" and "reorganizations" with which Mr. Baker has diverted and baffled his pursuers ever since the war began.

Last April, in company with virtually every other moderately humble and moderately teachable person in the United States, I said that in order to get munitions fast it was necessary to have a civilian-headed, single-headed new munitions organization, as in France and in England. Mr. Baker did not seem to think so. However, we pursued him and caught up with him and he said, in effect:

"Wait! Civilians? I am chairman of the Council of National Defense and I have authorized the members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense to appoint all the civilians in the United States to be members of committees to advise them and to advise me. I am about to make, I am now making, the greatest known recorded use of civilians. This is a great country. Give me a chance."

What could we do? This is indeed a great country. We all sat down and wrote little articles saying that this is a great country and that no other country had ever invented anything quite like those committees belonging to the Advisory Commission—which was quite true. And we tied a handkerchief about our eyes and gave Mr. Baker a sporting head-start. And then we took up the scent; and we ran; and, not without effort, we caught up with Mr. Baker's organization and examined its achievements; and they were not satisfactory; and Mr. Baker, in effect, admitted that they were not satisfactory; but he said, in effect:

"Wait! Just as you were coming over the crest of that last hill I invented another organization. Behold the 'General Munitions Board'! Those old committees reported to the Advisory Commission. This new 'General Munitions Board' reports to the Council of National Defense direct. This country has a genius of its own. And now we will begin again."

What could we do? We began again. We said that this country has a genius of its own and is three thousand miles wide, while you can go from London to Edinburgh in eight hours, though just what that fact has to do with the case is now not quite clear; and Mr. Baker took another head-start.

Again, however, after a sporting length of time

had elapsed, we were upon him; and the achievements of his new organization were far from satisfactory; and this time we said that surely, after all, a principle which worked between London and Edinburgh would work between Washington and Pittsburgh and then between Pittsburgh and Indianapolis and then between Indianapolis and St. Louis, and so on in short dashes until it had covered a country three thousand miles wide; and we were prepared to find Mr. Baker beaten and apologetic and converted; but as we rounded the last hedgerow, there he stood, our old friend Br'er Baker, grinning from ear to ear and all dressed up in the "War Industries Board." And he said in effect: "Foiled again! I have changed the name of the 'General Munitions Board' to 'War Industries Board' and I have given it some new powers. You will understand what these new powers are if you will read this announcement, which I hand you, fifteen or sixteen times and if you will watch the operations of the 'War Industries Board' for three or four months. I have the honor, gentlemen, to wish you good morning, and it would hardly be fair or patriotic of you to do any hueing and crying after me till I am well out of sight."

For the third time, for the third important time, we lay by the roadside and watched Br'er Baker leaping jauntily into the distance in clothes of a cut never before worn by any minister of war on earth. We began to be a bit doubtful about these War-Department tailors whose chief recommendation for their wares appeared to be that they got out a new fashion every few months. Nevertheless, as seemed to be our duty, we said the best that could be said for the "War Industries Board," and the columns of The New Republic and of almost all other magazines and newspapers will bear this statement out, and we hoped against hope that the intricate and laborious idea of a "War Industries Board " " coördinating " the purchasing departments of the War Department would turn out to be an improvement on the perfectly simple and self-proved idea of a separate munitions ministry. And we did not resume our pursuit of Mr. Baker for quite a while.

When we took it up again (I speak now of newspaper and magazine correspondents), we were joined, soon, by gentlemen from the Senate; and these gentlemen were not merely alarmed, they were most of them appalled and even panic-stricken by what they discovered with regard to our prospects in such primary and indispensable matters as machine-guns and artillery; and we all ran; and Mr.

Baker ran; and, just exactly as on every other similar occasion, Mr. Baker broke out at once into a lot of new protective colorings in the way of "organization" and "reorganization." In rapid succession he developed a "War Council" within his Department and a "functional reorganization" and a "Directorship of Purchases."

The question now is: Has Mr. Baker earned the right to another head-start? Surely the answer must be emphatically: No. When a man three times in succession has invented a strange and monstrously complicated system which three times in succession he has virtually abandoned, he has no right to any head-start whatsoever on his fourth. This time he should be compelled to open his arms to receive at once the one system which in a democracy is known to work well for the production of munitions, the system tested and triumphant at Paris and at London. Mr. Baker's new doings are nothing but new evasions of the central point of that system and new efforts to seem to be "reorganizing" the heart and brain of his Department when in reality he is only "reorganizing" its arms and legs.

His "War Council" I have already discussed in these columns. Consisting of military men who either have never been purchasers at all or else have ceased, for cause, to be permitted to be purchasers, it manifestly is no step forward whatsoever toward a civilian-headed, single-headed munitions organization.

His "functional reorganization" is an internal technical scientific management matter which has nothing to do with the one great principle at issue. If Mr. Smith lets a contract for blankets and then follows up the making of those blankets and inspects them as they are made, he is not working in a "functional" scheme. If the letting of the contracts is in the hands of Mr. Jones, and the following up of them in production is in the hands of Mr. Brown, and the inspecting of them is in the hands of Mr. Green, then they all of them are working in a "functional" scheme. You could have this "functional" way of doing things inside an organization which was essentially right at the top. You could have it inside an organization which was essentially wrong at the top. It is a detail, an important detail, but a detail. The big thing is the top. The big thing is to be right at the top. And Mr. Baker, in naming a "Director of Purchases," makes one more move, one more evasive move, one more pretended move, toward getting a right top.

He will have a "Director of Purchases," but of what sort? First, this Director is a military man and not a civilian. We shall have civilians still in the "War Industries Board," which will continue to exist. That will do for a pretence of civilian control. It is powerless, harmless, having no genuine executive authority; but it will do for window-dressing. And in the meantime the "Director of Purchases," sitting actually within the War Department while the "War Industries Board" is outside, will be a military man, bound by precisely the same sort of training which made the best military men in France and in England fail at precisely that same sort of job.

But, second, this military man will not be given even the power which those military men of France and of England enjoyed. They at any rate had a chance to succeed, so far as their power was concerned. This "Director of Purchases" of ours is modeled after the officials of the old Chinese Imperial Court. He has an overwhelming title and no real power at all. He is placed above General Wheeler of Ordnance and General Gorgas of Medicine and General Goethals of Quartermaster Stores and General Squier of Aircraft. Can he compel them? He cannot. You cannot compel people who derive their authority from somebody else and whom you cannot remove and replace no matter how much they flout you.

Ever since the beginning of the war we have been trying to get things done by putting people over other people whom they have no power to compel. We did it in the committees of the Advisory Commission. We did it in the General Munitions Board. We did it in the War Industries Board. And we reached a failure every time. And now Mr. Baker is doing it all over again in the Directorship of Purchases and is calling it reform. It is not reform. It is a repetition of a failure already several times repeated.

The gentlemen of the Senate might well say to Mr. Baker:

"If we ask you to resign or reorganize, we mean really reorganize. We do not mean give us a phantom of civilian-headed control in the War Industries Board. We do not mean give us a phantom of single-headed control in the Directorship of Purchases. Those controls are not controls, and we know that they are not controls, and you know that they are not controls. The only control worth talking about is executive control, control with power to hire and fire and compel. We want that kind of control, and we want it lodged in one man, and we want that one man a civilian. That system, that one-civilian-executive system, has worked. Your successive systems have not worked. Stop pretending to change. Change!"

Every man with liberal instincts must profoundly hope that Mr. Baker will consent to change, and will not drive on to final failure and resignation. His services to the cause of liberalism, in the matter, for instance, of labor, have been enormous. By adopting a reasonable and a friendly and a helpful attitude toward labor and toward labor-organizations in all the industries which are engaged in working for the War Department, he has done more than any other man in the United States to keep American labor fairly satisfied in its just claims and to keep it thoroughly solid, on the whole, for the war. Mr. Baker's labor policy is one of the chief reasons for our present national unity.

That unity is even more important, Lam bound to say, than machine-guns. We cannot win without machine-guns, but we cannot even stay in the war without unity. If certain of Mr. Baker's critics were put in his place, they would outrage and alienate enough workingmen and enough other people to give us an anti-war majority in the next elections.

Mr. Baker's policy in the matter of labor and in the matter of the project for the immediate adoption of permanent universal military service and in many other matters has been a very great influence indeed in persuading the mass of the American people that this is a democratic war and not a militaristic war. It has been a very great influence indeed in persuading the mass of the American people to continue to support this war. It is an influence which, if possible, must be retained at Washington.

Mr. Baker should really be, like Lord Curzon, and like Lord Milner, in England, a "minister without portfolio." He is a statesman. He is a statesman with a deep insight into popular social feelings and with an absolutely sure touch in his dealings with those feelings. He is a statesman, and he should be given to statesmanship. He is not an administrator. At any rate, he persistently and perversely refuses to adopt the one central simple manifest principle of administration by which alone our greatest administrative task—the production of munitions and the organization of our war-industries—can be accomplished.

Why will he be so stubborn? Why will he not open his mouth and swallow that pill and appoint a genuine executive civilian Director of War Industries and stay in Washington and give to that Director and to all of us the continued immense and invaluable benefit of his liberal-minded social statesmanship?

WILLIAM HARD.

To Make the League of Nations Real

HE recent statement of war aims, first by Lloyd George and then by President Wilson, produced some of the effects which the advocates of open diplomacy have always claimed on its behalf. They reinforced the military and economic coöperation of the Allied governments with a larger measure of political and moral unity; and aided by the peace initiative of the Bolsheviki they have undoubtedly widened the breach between the pan-Germans and the socialists in Germany. So far so good, but it is not enough. Those whose chief preoccupation is to obtain some assurance of a better international order as a result of the sufferings and sacrifices of the war, now have to insist upon a final step, which, if it is adopted, will contribute still further to the cohesion of a group of sincerely liberal nations and to the disintegration of a group of essentially militarist nations. This further step consists in proving the sincerity of their belief in the idea underlying a League of Nations by doing what they can to bring it into existence now. This idea has since the beginning of the war obtained wide and increasing acceptance as an idea, but the time has now come when, if it is to live and thrive, it must be acted on as well as approved and discussed. In order to explain why action on behalf of the League of Nations has be-

come necessary, we shall have to review the political history of the war, and thus to bring out the stage which has been reached in the evolution of the idea of a league of nations.

Early in the war the Allies were reluctant to state their war aims frankly because of a general disability of which the case of Italy is perhaps the best example. Italy was at that time cherishing aims which could have been interpreted as "imperialistic." The difficulty of stating them did not arise only from their imperialistic character but also from their partial conflict with claims of other Allies actual or prospective—Serbia and Greece. They did not altogether harmonize with the aspirations of the very subject peoples whose cause the Alliance was espousing, with the principle of nationality which has been proclaimed as the chief political boon for which the Allies fight.

Not only did such conflicts play a part in the failure to hold Russia to the Allied cause; it was mainly accountable for the military failure to establish the "single front." The conquest of the Dalmatian coast, for instance, was not an aim common to or in the interests of the whole Alliance; it was indeed opposed by some members of the Alliance. It was not indispensable to military defeat of the Central Powers; it was merely a special political object,

cherished only by one member of the Alliance. The ultimate effect of its achievement would have been to weaken the Alliance as a whole, not to strengthen it. British and French soldiers could not be asked to die for an object quite special to Italy. The net result of such conflicts was to create in some degree an active agent of disintegration within the Alliance; in considerable degree a passive bar to concentration of effort by the whole group.

But the process of disintegration was not confined to encouragement of dissension among the separate states of the Alliance. It created cleavage among opposing elements within each state. What the existence of secret treaties, the reluctance to restate aims, refusals of passports for Stockholm, the promotion of the war by reactionary groups admittedly hostile to democracy, the increasing influence obtained by such groups during the warwhat all this had done to Russia in the way of creating suspicion was also done in lesser degree by the same causes in Italy, and even in France and England. General Maurice, of the British General Staff, has in his report on the Italian reverses declared that revolutionary unrest behind the line must be counted a large factor therein.

What prompted the Allies to agree to such promises, Italy to exact them, a large element of Italian opinion to sustain the exaction and European opinion as a whole to sanction the principle of secrecy in treaty making? The answer is plain. It was the national instinct of self-preservation expressing itself in the only way in which it could express itself under the conditions of international anarchy which have hitherto prevailed in Europe, in the scramble for national power as the only sure foundation of national security.

In no country of the Allies would imperialist aims have had any chance of general sanction unless they were defended on grounds of the needs of national defense. Italian statesmen, for instance, seeing before them nothing but the old Europe of shifting Alliances; no hope of national defense save in Italy's own military and naval strength and strategic position, desired command of the Adriatic, and so needed possession of the Dalmatian coast. But for that, these Italian demands would not have been presented. Italy said in effect—"I have no defense but my power; I must have Dalmatia, stations in Asia Minor. I am sorry for Serbia, the southern Slavs, and the Greeks, but our national safety must come first." And the Allies, knowing that they had nothing tangible in the way of guaranties of future security except territory to offer Italy as payment for her coöperation, offered territory, notwithstanding the risks from the point of view of the present and future solidarity of the Alliance.

But we have not exhausted the cost of their un-

dertaking. The same policy which inevitably creates conflicting "imperialist" claims within the Alliance, creates also a contrasting unity in bitterend resistance on the part of the enemy. The same instinct for national self-preservation which disintegrates us, unites him. The implied admission that the political future of Europe holds nothing better than the old competition for power and territory justifies the enemy in fighting to the last for the preservation of all he now possesses. If the implied forecast is correct, Germany must remain preponderantly strong or perish.

A severely practical question is immediately suggested as the result of this analysis. Could any alternative policy on the part of the Allies have so satisfied the Italian instinct of national selfpreservation as to have prevented an Italian imperialist program from obtaining general support by appeal to that instinct? There is only one alternative policy that could, given certain circumstances, have accomplished the desired result. If the Allies had been able to say to Italy, "We are determined to bring into existence a League of the Nations. There will be no reversion to the old scramble for a favorable balance of power, and you need have no anxieties about the naval command of the Adriatic, because hereafter our combined fleets will be at your disposal for defensive purposes."

Unfortunately, however, such an offer would not have satisfied Italy. It would not have brought her into the war, and it would not have been regarded as practical politics by any diplomat in Europe. An offer made in those terms would have been regarded as childish and derisory.

We have now reached an ultimate fact in respect to the standing of a League of Nations, which its advocates must frankly face. In order to secure the cooperation of a great European state in the defense of civilization against a great common menace, the Allies had to resort to the old method of territorial payment and secret bargaining. The mere suggestion of a League of Nations as a practical alternative creates instantly in one's mind, now in 1918, an impression of political unreality, amateurishness, Utopianism. We are driven consequently, to one startling conclusion; namely, that orthodox statesmanship did not take seriously in 1915, and does not today, the one policy above all others for which America is fighting. That should not surprise us, for in a sense Americans have not taken it seriously themselves. They have proposed the League of Nations as a general indication of objects, but no "general statement of principles" can be regarded as a policy until definite plans and methods for their application to concrete difficulties have been indicated.

ALTROUBLE AT WASHINGTON

There are plenty of indications that rie harmony which has prevailed at n ashington for the past two years is pout to be broken. Storm clouds are wering over the capitol and the White House, a northwest wind is olowing, and there are indications of blizzard which may cause the unhmely death of a number of political pomlets.

First in importance, doubtless, is yae quarrel between Senator Chambersin of Oregon, chairman of the senate tommittee on military affairs, and resident Wilson. The direct cause sf the severe criticism of Senator hamberlain by President Wilson, and -f the president's defense of Secretary ylaker of the war department, whom te eulogizes as a great administrative 1-fficial, is a speech Senator Chamberein made in New York last Saturday, en which he criticised some of the nhings the administration, and particslarly Sccretary Baker, has done or as neglected to do. But the cause of he president's castigation of Senator hamberlain lies far deeper than that. he president, whom all Americans vill cheerfully concede to be a great fnan in many respects, and a patriotic statesman, devoted heart and soul to the welfare of the republic, is nevertheless impatient of criticism, and disposed to look upon anyone who happens to disagree with him upon any point, as "willful," if not worse.

er-

he

ise

he

ad-

ar-

us

OW

will

ent

tra

are

that

anu

less

egro

ifles

dred

son.

ause

cies

aled.

and

ining

ny at

ench

Baker

and

r one

st. We

hem: n. has

f our

secre

taken

emedy

is is a

resent order

Wash-

to se

nation

above

admin-

Many senators have grown impa tient with the manner in which the war department apparently has bungled some parts of the war program. Senator Chamberlain, as chairman of the important senate committee which he heads, has sought to bring some sort of order out of the apparent chaos, by introducing a bill for a supreme war council, composed of three men "of proved administrative ability," to supervise and coordinate the work. The president is vigorously opposed to such a council, al though the bill provides that its members are to be appointed by him. He complains that the senate committee has taken action without consulting him, and he makes no secret of the fact that he regards such action or the part of the senate committee on military affairs as being the height of Wilson has never been shown more

It is barely possible that much of the criticism of the war department is due to lack of adequate knowledge of abled to learn very little about departmental activities. Never in the history of the country has the various bureaus of the several departments flooded the newspapers and the press associations with a larger volume of

publicity matter-but much of this matter is of trifling consequence. Even the much advertised publicity bureau headed by George Creel seldom sends out anything that justified any thing more than a small type heading-and it is usually from three days to three weeks old when it reaches the newspapers. A little more real, genuine publicity; a little more confidence in the good faith and good judgment of press associations and newspapers, would place the country in a far better position to understand just what has been accomplished, and just what difficulties the administrative officials encounter. The people, and the newspapers, want to stand by the president; they want to help him win the war. But he should not be too secretive concerning what he and his subordinates are doing, or are trying to do. And he should stop the eternal boastfulness of subordinate, member of the government concerning what they are "going" to do. We all know we are "going" to have a great fleet of merchant ships on the ocean, and that we are "going" to have a great fleet of like 100,000 airships, and we are "going" to have a few million men in France, and they are "going" to be fully armed and equipped. But we all would like to know, more fully than in the past, what has actually been accomplished, as well as what is "going" to be done.

The other incident of political interest at the national capital yesterday, was the venomous attack of "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone of Missouri on Theodore Roosevelt and the Republicans in congress. Colonel Roosevelt has often been fortunate in the enemies he has made. He is particularly so in this instance. Senator Stone has played for the applause of his German constituents in Missouri ever since the war began. He has found that course was as unpopular in Missouri as it was at the White House. He now seeks to cover his tracks by assailing the former president and questioning his patriotism, and by accusing the Republicans of the house and senate with partisanship in their attitude toward questions connected with the war. "Gumshoe Bill" is deliberately lying, of course, and he knows it and knows that his colleagues, Democratic as well as Republican in house and senate know it, quite often exhibited by President and that T. R. knows it, but he is a wily old sinner with a long record of "slick" politics behind him, and he hopes to throw dust in the eyes of the Missourians who have tolerated him so long, and induce them to reelect him in 1920. Doubtless he will ac The press associations, even, are enich has been happily dormant ce the war began, and which, if re ed, will be due to such exhibitions

that of Stone on Monday, rather

n to any desire on the part of the

publicans to precipitate a partisan

Mr Baker,
This is about the sentiment of all Texas. Jun 28-18 Yours truly,

THE HOUSTON CHRONICI

mariens

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY

MARCELLUS E. FOSTER, President.
C. G. PILLOT, Vice President.
C. B. GILLESPIN, Secretary.

Entered July 25, 1902, at Houston, Texas, as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Member Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it, or not otherwise credited, in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

Concerning Mr. Baker

It has become very fashionable to rap Baker.

He has taken Mr. Daniels' place as the administration's chief

This is but natural, since circumstances have thrust upon him the administration's biggest job.

The war has compelled him to assume duties and responsibilities much greater than those of the entire government in normal times.

He is now spending about six times as much money as was the whole cabinet one year ago.

For everything the whole cabinet did last year there was a precedent.

For what Mr. Baker is doing this year there is no precedent.

He has not only organized the greatest army ever assembled under the American flag, but he has organized it, and equipped it, to engage in battles across the Atlantic Ocean, which is a new thing for the United States.

He has organized it and equipped it in a day of rapid fire change and under conditions which made comparatively new standards untrustworthy.

No matter what other blunders and mistakes he may have been guilty of, no one can accuse him of underestimating his task or exaggerating his own ability.

At the very outset he backed up against the wall and declared

Hoyal Geographical Society, on minister, and M. Kamenet, left Pelast Africa, last night, contrasted the British and German colonial ing for homes for settlers and had no population, particularly farmers, of the control of workmens and solution population, particularly farmers, imperialistic tenor of the German oppopulation, particularly farmers, imperialistic tenor of the German pease for settlers and had delegates, while deploring the good oppopulation, particularly farmers, imperialistic tenor of the German of Germany farmers, the gent of the German farmers and had been delegated to the German farmers. Leon Trotzky, the bolshevik foreign

Petrograd, Monday, Jan. 28.-By Associated Press.

Royal Geographical Society, on eral J. C. Smuts, lecturing before the London, Jan. 29.-Lieutenant Gen-

By Associated Press.

Says Boer Chief Of Separate Peace Aim of Germany, To Abandon Idea

World Conquest Trotzky Refuses

against the revolution and an enemy of the people and is hereby front, Lieutenant General Stcherbatcheff, be declared a rebel "3. That the former commander-in-chief of the Roumanian

Roumanian people. the council being responsible to hold it and to return it to the "2. That the Roumanian gold reserves in Moscow be seized,

representatives be expelled from Russia. "I. That diplomatic relations be broken and that Roumanian

issued the following orders: Roumanian offensive." The council of peoples commissaries has detention of the Roumanian minister here had failed to stop "the

ABERDEEN DAILY NEWS

A TROUBLE AT WASHINGTON

There are plenty of indications that he harmony which has prevailed at Vashington for the past two years is bout to be broken. Storm clouds are pwering over the capitol and the Vhite House, a northwest wind is lowing, and there are indications of blizzard which may cause the unimely death of a number of political pomlets.

First in importance, doubtless, is yne quarrel between Senator Chamberelin of Oregon, chairman of the senate tommittee on military affairs, and resident Wilson. The direct cause of the severe criticism of Senator Jhamberlain by President Wilson, and of the president's defense of Secretary ylaker of the war department, whom te eulogizes as a great administrative -fficial, is a speech Senator Chamberein made in New York last Saturday, er which he criticised some of the nnings the administration, and particslarly Sceretary Baker, has done or as neglected to do. But the cause of he president's castigation of Senator hamberlain lies far deeper than that. he president, whom all Americans vill cheerfully concede to be a great nan in many respects, and a patriotic statesman, devoted heart and soul to the welfare of the republic, is nevertheless impatient of criticism, and disposed to look upon anyone who happens to disagree with him upon any point, as "willful," if not worse.

Many senators have grown impatient with the manner in which the war department apparently has bungled some parts of the war program. Senator Chamberlain, as chairman of the important senate committee which he heads, has sought to bring some sort of order out of the apparent chaos, by introducing a bill for a supreme war council, composed of three men "of proved administrative ability," to supervise and coordinate the work. The president is vigorously opposed to such a council, al though the bill provides that its members are to be appointed by him. He complains that the senate committee has taken action without consulting him, and he makes no secret of the fact that he regards such action or the part of the senate committee on military affairs as being the height of impudence. The schoolmaster mind quite often exhibited by Presidents Wilson has never been shown more

It is barely possible that much of the criticism of the war department is due to lack of adequate knowledge of what the department is really doing. The press associations, even, are enabled to learn very little about departmental activities. Never in the history of the country has the various bureaus of the several departments flooded the newspapers and the press associations with a larger volume of

publicity matter-but much of this matter is of trifling consequence. Even the much advertised publicity bureau headed by George Creel seldom sends out anything that justified any thing more than a small type heading-and it is usually from three days to three weeks old when it reaches the newspapers. A little more real, genuine publicity; a little more confidence in the good faith and good judgment of press associations and newspapers, would place the country in a far better position to understand just what has been accomplished, and just what difficulties the administrative officials encounter. The people, and the newspapers, want to stand by the president; they want to help him win the war. But he should not be too secretive concerning what he and his subordinates are doing, or are trying to do. And he should stop the eternal boastfulness of subordinate, member of the government concerning what they are "going" to do. We all know we are "going" to have a great fleet of merchant ships on the ocean, and that we are "going" to have a great fleet of like 100,000 airships, and we are "going" to have a few million men in France, and they are "going" to be fully armed and equipped. But we all would like to know, more fully than in the past, what has actually been accomplished, as well as what is "going" to be done.

The other incident of political interest at the national capital yesterday, was the venomous attack of "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone of Missouri on Theodore Roosevelt and the Republicans in congress. Colonel Roosevelt has often been fortunate in the enemies he has made. He is particularly so in this instance. Senator Stone has played for the applause of his German constituents in Missouri ever since the war began. He has found that course was as unpopular in Missouri as it was at the White House. He now seeks to cover his tracks by assailing the former president and questioning his patriotism, and by accusing the Republicans of the house and senate with partisanship in their attitude toward questions connected with the war. "Gumshoe Bill" is deliberately lying, of course, and he knows it and knows that his colleagues, Democratic as well as Republican in house and senate know it, and that T. R. knows it, but he is a wily old sinner with a long record of "slick" politics behind him, and he hopes to throw dust in the eyes of the Missourians who have tolerated him so long, and induce them to reelect him in 1920. Doubtless he will ac complish his purpose, too, but at the expense of arousing partisan feeling ich has been happily dormant

ce the war began, and which, if reed, will be due to such exhibitions that of Stone on Monday, rather n to any desire on the part of the publicans to precipitate a partisan test.

Mr paker,
This is about the sentiment of all Texas.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

MARCELLUS E. FOSTER, President.
C. G. PILLOT, Vice President.
C. B. GILLESPIN, Secretary.

Entered July 25, 1902, at Houston, Texas, as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Member Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it, or not otherwise credited, in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

Concerning Mr. Baker

It has become very fashionable to rap Baker.

He has taken Mr. Daniels' place as the administration's chief goat.

This is but natural, since circumstances have thrust upon him the administration's biggest job.

The war has compelled him to assume duties and responsibilities much greater than those of the entire government in normal times.

He is now spending about six times as much money as was the whole cabinet one year ago.

For everything the whole cabinet did last year there was a precedent.

For what Mr. Baker is doing this year there is no precedent.

He has not only organized the greatest army ever assembled under the American flag, but he has organized it, and equipped it, to engage in battles across the Atlantic Ocean, which is a new thing for the United States.

He has organized it and equipped it in a day of rapid fire change and under conditions which made comparatively new standards untrustworthy.

No matter what other blunders and mistakes he may have been guilty of, no one can accuse him of underestimating his task or exaggerating his own ability.

At the very outset he backed up against the wall and declared that nobody knew how to run this war except experts.

If it is wrong for a civilian secretary of war to listen to men of military training and experience, he has committed a grievous error.

Certainly no secretary of war has ever shown greater confidence in army officers, or given them more hearty co-operation and support.

This, at least, is worth remembering.

Manifestly no secretary of war could run the department by himself.

Neither can a secretary of war exercise wholesale choice in the selection of his advisers.

Military regulations are such that in many instances his assistants are prescribed and selected for him.

This is right, too, unless we are to assume that war demands no expertness and special training.

Mr. Baker took the department as he found it and put it to work.

He has backed it up and sustained it in every particular.

A more conceited man might have tried to jump in and run things alone, but he has listened to specialists and heeded their advice on the ground that they ought to know what they were talking about.

If this is a bad policy, then the civil service, West Point and promotion for proven ability are all wrong.

* * * *

Everyone realizes that mistakes have been made in the management of this war. They were bound to be made.

Everyone realizes that mistakes should be corrected, and that incompetence should be frowned upon for the sake of efficiency.

Sometimes, however, incompetence arises from confusion rather than lack of ability, and sometimes it is difficult to trace and locate.

It is no use getting so excited over blunders as to mistreat innocent persons, for the first requisite of efficiency is to place a premium on merit.

Doubtless this consideration has influenced Mr. Baker, and doubtless some of his moderation is attributable to it.

In most matters it strikes us that he has tried to be careful and just, and no one can doubt the constructive value of such an attitude.

He is not a particularly aggressive man by nature, but is that a crying defect, since he must leave the initiative to specialists? He was a pacifist three years ago, but hardly more so than

was President Wilson.

He still has some theories and fancies with which we can not agree, as his opposition to universal military training, for instance, but they do not necessarily unfit him as an administrative

Now, no newspaper has been more outspoken with regard to the shortcomings of the war department than The Chronicle, but The Chronicle has never felt, nor does it now feel, that all the blame, or even a major portion of the blame, can justly be laid at Mr. Baker's door.

Perhaps there are men better qualified for the position he occupies, but up to the present time he seems to have engendered a spirit of co-operation and confidence throughout his department which is of far more consequence than the minor errors that have been made, and this, at least, should count heavily in his favor.

2

elne n. of exirhe te

is for ga-

ses onsec, to peras the the ets.

earf us
now
auwill
nent
traare
that

the or of anuoless egroifles dred ason, ause ncies e de-

aled.
and
ining
ny at
rench
Baker
and
r one
st we
hem?
h, has

f our secretaken emedy as is a resent order wash-to se-

above

dmin-

ITHACA DAILY NEWS

Published by THE FOREST CITY PRINTING CO. 126 South Tioga Street

WM. L. PACKARD, President
CHESTER C. PLATT, Vice President and General Manager
N. M. McHALE, Secretary and Treasurer

CHESTER C. PLATT, Managing Editor

TELEPHONE CALL

Subscription Rates.—If delivered by carrier in the City of Ithaca, the subscription rate of The News is ten cents per week or 45 cents per month. If paid in advance, the price is \$1.25 for three months, \$2.50 for six months or



· MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918

ROOSEVELT IS FIGHTING FOR ROOSEVELT

That "Colonel" Roosevelt, in his attack on the government's war administration, is fighting, not for the victory of the United States and its allies in the great war, but for the Republican Party in the next congressional elections and for himself in 1920, is becoming apparent even to those who did not wish to think so a few days ago.

No one can read the issues of hide-bound Republican organs of Saturday and yesterday and fail to see the signs of this. In hailing the ex-president as the returned prodigal son of the G. O. P. and forecasting his advancement from that dubious status to the honor of being the head of the paternal house and leader of its reunited clans; in the jubilation of such headlines as "Colonel opens congress fight with a smash," "All cheer expresident as foremost citizen of the world," and in the featuring of his characteristically Rooseveltian attacks on the men who are trying to lead America to victory against brave foes abroad and sneaking traitors at home; the end and aim of his sensational and Quixotic raid upon Washington are only too clearly confessed, only too shamelessly paraded in the sight of the nation.

How long is this selfish seeker for personal aggrandizement to be permitted to go on with the vicious program indicated in his Army and Navy Club tirade? On that occasion he said, "When you go before the people, tell the truth even if it-is painful." In other words this politician, who has achieved the reputation of being the most reckless and untruthful public man in the history of the country, proposes to go on heralding before the world that distortion of fact, that exaggeration and pervesion of reality which he calls the truth, "even if it is painful," that is, even if it offends the patriotic sentiment of the people and endangers the allied cause. That is what this whole wretched crusade of the amateur military critics and wartime muckrakers does more surely than all the war counsels of the Teutonic allies. And what can be done about it?

There is one way to discourage this base attempt to make partisan capital out of the nation's crisis, to coin rallying phrases for the next political campaign from dishonest and fake probes directed at the country's real or alleged extremity In its prosecution of the war—that is to visit it with public condemnation. Let all loyal citizens, including that decent part of the Republican party which has long ceased to regard Roosevelt as anything but a humbug and a menace, make it known in every way possible, by frowning them down, by talking them down, that attacks on the government in these times are unpopular—that they cannot succeed. When this becomes apparent they will cease, because there is nothing back of them but the unworthy wish to climb to party and personal triumph over the wreckage of the war plans and policies? of the administration.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

BURFALO EXPRESS MR. BAKER'S STATEMENT.

The strongest point made by Secretary Baker in his defense yesterday was his statement that the decision to adopt the rechambered Enfield rifle was reached at a conference at which Generals Pershing, Scott, Bliss, Crozier and Kuhn were present and that they were unanimous. At the time the decision was reached, howeversome time in May or June, we believe-those officers who realized the war may well have been ready to support any reasonable proposition in order to put an end to the arguing and get started at doing something.

There does not appear to be the same explanation of the machine-gun delay and other subjects of criticism. The main argument of the secretary appears to rest on the enormous amount of work which the War department has accomplished and the plea that, because of its magnitude, minor faults should be overlooked.

It is in this connection that he made the statement that we will have 500,-000 men in France early in the year. Here again comes out the singular confusion of mind in the War department which has cost it so much public confidence. Last week the country heard from General Sharpe that it was worth while to call out men faster than they could be properly housed and clothed, even at the cost of some lives, in order to impress Germany. Yet Mr. Baker says that General Pershing considers it of the utmost importance that nothing should be said or printed regarding the number of men we are sending abroad lest Germany learn, and as a matter of fact, the utmost precaution has been taken to suppress any news of troop movements. Having thus asserted the great importance of keeping the matter secret, Mr. Baker calmly announces that the number which we will have in France will soon reach 500,000. That, of course, is the one essential bit of information which will be of the utmost importance to Germany if German agents in this country have any means of getting it to Berlin. If it were possible to throw 500,000 American against a sector where the German have prepared to receive only two o three divisions, we should have a nea surprise for them.

Of course, every senator and every newspaper and every citizen who has been watching matters knows that the regular army's authorized war strength is 450,000 men and that it was recruited nearly to full ranks last summer. And, of course, all have noticed that for some time little has been heard about any regular army PRINTER'S MACHINIST

> Washington and Exchange Streets Works The Matthews-Northrup

Ve have an extensive Job Department y on small work: Letter and Bill Heads, nor Menus, Given We put into these the ne QUALITY that characterizes our large when the contract of the characterizes our large of the characterizes of the

PRINTING.

MIXED (Nitrating) KEES OF ESS COMPANY

AIVE BAKER CHANCE TO STATE HIS CASE BEFORE BIGCROWD

Today's Hearing Shifted to a Room in Senate Building Seating 500 Persons.

CHAMBERLAIN GIVES ORDER

ta

th

fa

cc m

ar

al

Se

ha

th

m

in

an

ca

W

re

ha

he

sė

of

th

ne

fr

to

Chairman Deluged with Requests to Allow All to Hear Secretary's Statement.

BUREAU CHIEFS ARE NAMED

Ayers, Maltbie, McKay, and Willoughby in Supply Department -Authority for Stettinius.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- So as to accommodate the throng that wishes to hear Secretary Baker, in his appearance before the Senate Military Affairs Committee tomorrow, Senator Chamebrlain. Chairman of the committee, decided tonight, to have the event staged in the hearing room of the Senate office building. In this room, which easily accommodates 500 persons, occurred the historic drawing, last June, for the selective draft.

Secretary Baker wanted to make his statement in some place other than the restricted hearing room of the Military Affairs Committee so that many members of the House and Senate could hear what he had to say. He explained to Senator Chamberlain that he hope the hearing would not have 3

> manently. able opportunity d loss of interest schange for these

for idle tunds. profitable and no to woy tof sither at a near Certificates of

əlbi won shn id convenient

on stains no harmful or deleterlous substance. FOR INDIGESTION

ITHACA DAILY NEWS

Published by THE FOREST CITY PRINTING CO. 126 South Tioga Street

WM. L. PACKARD, President CHESTER C. PLATT, Vice President and General Manager N. M. McHALE, Secretary and Treasurer

CHESTER C. PLATT, Managing Editor

TELEPHONE CALL

Subscription Rates.—If delivered by carrier in the City of Ithaca, the subscription rate of The News is ten cents per week or 45 cents per month. If paid in advance, the price is \$1.25 for three months, \$2.50 for six months or through the mails at second class rates.)



MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918

ROOSEVELT IS FIGHTING FOR ROOSEVELT

That "Colonel" Roosevelt, in his attack on the government's war administration, is fighting, not for the victory of the United States and its allies in the great war, but for the Republican Party in the next congressional elections and for himself in 1920, is becoming apparent even to those who did not wish to think so a few days ago.

No one can read the issues of hide-bound Republican organs of Saturday and yesterday and fail to see the signs of this. In hailing the ex-president as the returned prodigal son of the G. O. P. and forecasting his advancement from that dubious status to the honor of being the head of the paternal house and leader of its reunited clans; in the jubilation of such headlines as "Colonel opens congress fight with a smash," "All cheer expresident as foremost citizen of the world," and in the featuring of his characteristically Rooseveltian attacks on the men who are trying to lead America to victory against brave foes abroad and sneaking traitors at home; the end and aim of his sensational and Quixotic raid upon Washington are only too clearly confessed, only too shamelessly paraded in the sight

How long is this selfish seeker for personal aggrandizement to be permitted to go on with the vicious program indicated in his Army and Navy Club tirade? On that occasion he said, "When you go before the people, tell the truth even if it-is painful." In other words this politician, who has achieved the reputation of being the most reckless and untruthful public man in the history of the country, proposes to go on heralding before the world that distortion of fact, that exaggeration and pervesion of reality which he calls the truth, "even if it is painful," that is, even if it offends the patriotic sentiment of the people and endangers the allied cause. That is what this whole wretched crusade of the amateur military critics and wartime muckrakers does more surely than all the war counsels of the Teutonic allies. And what can be done

There is one way to discourage this base attempt to make partisan capital out of the nation's crisis, to coin rallying phrases for the next political campaign from dishonest and fake probes directed at the country's real or alleged extremity In its prosecution of the war—that is to visit it with public condemnation. Let all loval citizens, including that decent part of the Republican party which has long ceased to regard Roosevelt as anything but a humbug and a menace, make it known in every way possible, by frowning them down, by talking them down, that attacks on the government in these times are unpopular—that they cannot succeed. When this becomes apparent they will cease, because there is nothing back of them but the unworthy wish to climb to party and personal triumph over the wreckage of the war plans and policies? of the administration.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

BURFALO EXPRESS MR. BAKER'S STATEMENT.

The strongest point made by Secretary Baker in his defense yesterday was his statement that the decision to adopt the rechambered Enfield rifle was reached at a conference at which Generals Pershing, Scott, Bliss, Crozier and Kuhn were present and that they were unanimous. At the time the decision was reached, howeversome time in May or June, we believe-those officers who realized the war may well have been ready to support any reasonable proposition in order to put an end to the arguing and get started at doing something.

There does not appear to be the same explanation of the machine-gun delay and other subjects of criticism. The main argument of the secretary appears to rest on the enormous amount of work which the War department has accomplished and the plea that, because of its magnitude, minor faults should be overlooked.

It is in this connection that he made the statement that we will have 500,-000 men in France early in the year. Here again comes out the singular confusion of mind in the War department which has cost it so much publie confidence. Last week the country heard from General Sharpe that it was worth while to call out men faster than they could be properly housed and clothed, even at the cost of some lives, in order to impress Germany. Yet Mr. Baker says that General Pershing considers it of the importance that nothing should be said or printed regarding the number of men we are sending abroad lest Germany learn, and as a matter of fact, the utmost precaution has been taken to suppress any news of troop movements. Having thus asserted the great importance of keeping the matter secret, Mr. Baker calmly announces that the number which we will have in France will soon reach 500,000. That, of course, is the one essential bit of information which will be of the utmost importance to Germany if German agents in this country have any means of getting it to Berlin. If it were possible to throw 500,000 Americans against a sector where the Germans have prepared to receive only two or three divisions, we should have a neat surprise for them.

Of course, every senator and every newspaper and every citizen who has been watching matters knows that the regular army's authorized war strength is 450,000 men and that it was recruited nearly to full ranks last summer. And, of course, all have noticed that for some time little has been heard about any regular army camps in this country except on the Mexican border. There is a great deal of news about national army camps and national guard camps, but the regular army camps have about disappeared. All know, too, that at least one full national guard division has reached France, and all have heard of other national guard units over there which probably mean the arrival of more divisions. It is not likely, therefore, that the secretary astonished the senators by his statement or that any have been without information as to the magnitude of the work which the department has been doing. The most astonishing thing is the secretary's own mind, which appears to be hopelessly unadaptable to conditions of war.

Public confidence in Secretary Baker, never very strong and considarably weakened by the which has come out during the last few weeks, is not likely to be restored easily. But if the President is determined to retain Baker, those who have been urging that the department be turned over to stronger hands must give way. We cannot afford to quarrel. The reorganization which already has been made in the War department since this investigation has started promises immense gains. The appointment of Mr. Stettinius indicates a complete revolution in Democratic thought. The investigation has been fully vindicated by the reorganization which it has brought about, whether Baker stays or goes.

GIVE BAKER CHANCE TO STATE HIS CASE BEFORE BIGCROWD

Today's Hearing Shifted to a Room in Senate Building Seating 500 Persons.

CHAMBERLAIN GIVES ORDER

Chairman Deluged with Requests to Allow All to Hear Secretary's Statement.

BUREAU CHIEFS ARE NAMED

Ayers, Maltbie, McKay, and Willoughby in Supply Department -Authority for Stettinius.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- So as to accommodate the throng that wishes to hear Secretary Baker, in his appearance before the Senate Military Affairs Committee tomorrow, Senator Chamebrlain. Chairman of the committee, decided tonight, to have the event staged in the hearing room of the Senate office building. In this room, which easily

accommodates 500 persons, occurred the

historic drawing, last June, for the selective draft.

Secretary Baker wanted to make his statement in some place other than the restricted hearing room of the Military Affairs Committee so that many members of the House and Senate could hear what he had to say. He explained to Senator Chamberlain that he hoped the hearing would not be confined to the Military Affairs Committee,

Senator Chamberlain was deluged with requests today by Members of Congress and officials outside Congress to have the Secretary's appearance in a room large enough to accommodate a crowd The Senator said he would take it upon himself, without conferring with the other members of the committee have the hearing in the Senate office building.
The Oregon Senator had no idea as to

trend of Mr. Baker's statement before the committee, he said.

The Secretary asked to be allowed to appear before the committee and the request was granted," said Senato Chamberlain. "It may be that tfter hi statement the Senators will have questions to put; again they may wan to know something more about thing he touches upon. I do not know.

Secretary Baker is expected to occur nearly the entire day on the stand, f it is believed likely that, after his state ment, various Senators will have que tions to ask. For one thing, the a pointment of Edward R. Stettinius Surveyor General Supplies, along we the appointments of Mr. McRoberts the Supply Division of the Ordnance I partment, and Mr. Eisenman to the Supply Division of the Quartermast General's Department, has aroused t interest of the Military Affairs C mit-tee. Some members wish to k what difference in the actual cont supply work the three appointment

t the Capitol the th while arousing no criticism as to the individuals, are regarded by some leader as falling into line with the idea con veyed in the Chamberlain War Cabine bill, except that authority to act is n vested in the appointees. Cabinet bill, which the President and Mr. Baker oppose, it was pointed out today, would give adequate authority t three men such as those just appointed to the War Department, to have jurisdiction over the entire supply purchasing for the army, navy, and the Shipping

One Democratic Senate leader said tonight that while the War Cabinet bill might be beaten, as a result of the opposition of the President, there was still a fair prospect that the measure to create a Director of Munitions might

"Members of Congress are beginning to hear from home," said this Senator, "The folks back home are writing to the President, too, to let him know that they want something done with the War They do not want to lose Department. They do not want to lose the war and they are letting the President know about it."

The battle in the Senate over the War Cabinet bill is scheduled to come up on Tuesday, when the bill is expected to be reported out from the Military Affairs Committee. After it has been disposed of, one way or the other, the Munitions bill will take the stage.

ab ur of

fa

ca Wil re ha an co

an

fr to he

t.h

ne

SECRETARY BAKER SPEAKS TO ALL AMERICANS

SE

to a

RDER

Re-

ear

MED

Wil-

nent

as to

shes to

Affairs

amebr-

staged

office

easily

red the

or the

ike his

an the Lilitary

mem-

jlained

-5

ew.

[qe

IP

cr

TOI

d "

tor

eith

spu

op pi

IS.

ng

Secretary of War Baker spoke to the people of this entire country on Monday when he addressed the Senate Military Affairs Committee and made reply to the critics of the War Department and the critics of the Wilson administration, who had been talking and ranting for a week or two about the need of "steaming up" the work of the administration as far as the prosecution of the war is concerned and who had been intimating that the department of war had "fallen down."

Without reserve, with a candor and a directness that marked him as a man who knows what he is talking about and is familiar with his work, Secretary Baker gave an idea of the comprehensive task that had been undertaken by the war department, of the tremendous advancement that had been made, of the aim to protect. the lives and hearth, ave, and the morals of the boys in uniform, both in the cantonments of this country and abroad. Without qualification he asserted that if there was any case of a soldier being neglected when sick, or being abused, or not receiving proper care and attention and treatment, he was the first man that wanted to know of it. There have been a few cases of this kind. he said, but they were isolated cases and in each instance the officers or the physicians responsible had been courtmarshalled, dismissed from the service. He also added with a flash of the eye that he had recommended that the men guilty of such carelessness or indifference or neglect, be imprisoned. Notwithstanding the

The secretary replied specifically statement of Mr. Baker, be reassured, that the cases referred to by Senator We will all have more confidence of the men whose letters the senator before the Senate Committee on had read, because I want to find out Military Affairs, on Monday. who was guilty of this inhuman treatment in order to punish them." He added that Senator Chamberlain had promised to supply him with the names, to the end that he might conduct his own investigation into the conditions complained of.

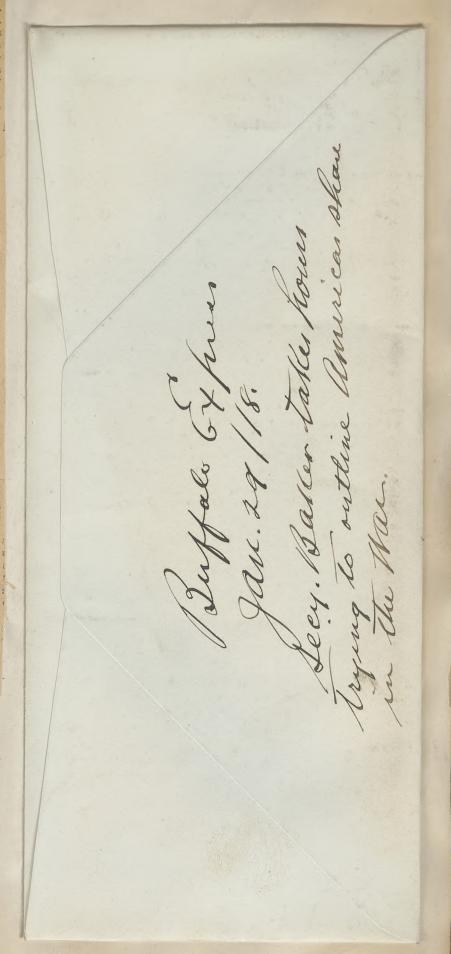
Speaking generally, the secretary pointed out that the work of preparing for our active participation in the war had gone on as rapidly as could be expected, and more rapidly than any one thought a few months ago, it could be done. He said that peo-ple generally, as well as the men intimately connected with the prosecution of the war, were becoming anxious for results, that a sort of nervous tension had commenced be felt, and he conveyed to every hearer in the big committee room that this was the time for restraint to be exercised and for confidence to remain unimpaired.

Mr. Baker did not take advantage of the opportunity to hit personally at those prominent men who had been attacking the War Department and the Wilson admisistration and who had been making fiery speeches, well calculated to destroy confidence. He appeared, stated his facts in an impersonal way, made more of an impress by the comprehensive manner in which he arrayed his facts and by his calm businesslike way of speaking, than if he had bristled with indignation and sought to raise the roof of the senate chamber with his thunderous tones.

The appearance of the secretary and the masterly manner in which he accepted the challenge thrown down by the critics of the administration, will necessary make a deep impression on the people of country and will make clear that the Wilson administration is far from needing any one to rush to Washington to "steam things up," that it is doing everything possible to prepare for a successful drive by American forces when the time for that drive arrives, that meanwhile, it is doing all that can be done to keep conditions as nearly normal as possible at home and that the boys who leave their homes for the cantonments are being well looked after, well clothed, well fed, well armed and well trained that their health is being guarded and their spiritual and moral welfare, thanks to the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Committee on Army Morals, all of which are at work in the interests of the boys, with the approval and under the supervision of the War Department, is being safeguarded.

If any citizen perturbed by thousands of men who had been taken tirades of Theodore Roosevelt last from civil life and placed in the cantonments, there have been, he as commenced to think that perhaps, serted, not more than a dozen and after all, something was amiss, such half complaints from all sources of citizen may now, in the face of the cruelty carelessness or neglect calm, business-like, common-sense

Chamberlain in his spectacular in the government, more confidence speech last week, and said that he in the Wilson administration, as a had asked the senator for the names result of the appearance of Mr. Baker



TODAY

Sun rises 7.34 a.m. Sun sets 5.24 p.m. Moon rises 8.15 p.m. BUFFALO





THE WEATHER

Snow, some colder, Tuesday; generally fair on Wednesday.

ESTABLISHED 1846. Vol. LXXIII., No. 13.

BUFFALO, N. Y., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

TWELVE PAGES TWO

CENTS.

500,000 MEN IN FRANCE EARLY IN 1918, AND MILLION AND HALF KLADY TO GO, SAYS BAKER

Secretary of War takes hours trying to outline America's share in war

Open revolt near; Kaiser now called Germany's hangman

By the Associated Press.

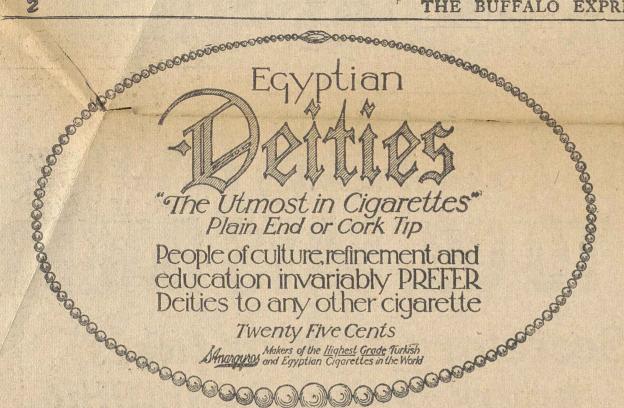
London, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Deutsche Tageszeitung openly calls on the German people to revolt against the present regime.

"We, too," says this pan-German organ, "have a Judas among us today. He appears in the red coat and mantle of Germany's hangman. Who will save Germany from these traitors but the German peo-

Senate military committee hears romantic tale of difficulties encountered and overcome when the much advertised answer to Chamberlain is given.

SAYS BERLIN IS KEPT IN DARK AS TO PREPARATIONS BY U. S.

First contingent of American forces sent



WAR PUTS SPAIN IN PITIABLE CONDITION; NO COAL OR FOOD AND JAILS ARE OVERCROWDED

long drought in the south, which lasted publican agitators.

Madrid streets are full of beggars, tervening in politics.

| are patroled at night by special police Madrid, Jan. 28.—It is not easy to to protect life and property. Scarcity see any silver lining to the clouds that of coal, gasoline and cotton must soon the great war has brought over Spain. shut down many factories in Castile Food has increased enormously in and Catalonia. For this situation the tually unobtainable. Wages have been time, even among the army and nobles reduced and strikes and troubles are In some places monarchical politicians occurring in all parts of the country. A and former ministers are turning re-

all autumn and part of the winter, ruin- The juntas de defensa or defense ed the crops. Snows have frozen fruits board of the army; which now includes and vegetables and many cattle have juntas of sergeants and corporals, aldied of hunger from scarcity of grazing. though they started as commissioned Misery is great in small towns and officers' bodies only, are continually in-

Every day the newspapers record The Conservatives are extremely disdeaths from hunger and cold. Prisons satisfied at having been dismissed from sons took part in a riot in a suburb on are reported to be full in some towns, so that no further arrests can be made, any justification, they say. The king the flour rations, a Vienna dispatch

FRESH OUTBREAKS AMONG TEUTONS

Shortage of flour rations in Bohemia leads to riots, says Zurich report.

TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT

price and coal is terribly dear and vir- monarchy has been criticized for some Industrial disturbances in Rheinish Prussia grow alarming, dispatches reveal.

(Continued from first page.)

French flying squadron in a daylight raid over Germany, all the fliers returning safely to their bases.

Riot in Prague.

so that no further arrests can be made, any justification, they say the nour rations, a the nour rations, a says. Shop windows were smashed and the Cortez, as he feared that new elective continue.

ONCE ACCUSED AS CROOK, NOW SUES FOR HUGE AMOUN

action against accusers for nearly million.

ago on charge of being notorious criminal.

H. H. Raymond to have charge of all ocean traffic in New York.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28 .- H. H. Raymond, president of the Clyde and Mallory steamship lines, was named Alexander McCauley starts court by the shipping board today control- Grade A to be sold during Februer of shipping for the port of New York. He will be given charge of all shipping board traffic entering and leaving the port.

Mr. Raymond is president of the American Steamship association and PRICES is a member of the general committee Arrested in Saint Louis a year on shipping named by the council of national defense to advise the government on shipping matters.

Although he will have no supervision of ships other than those owned or operated by the shipping board, MANAGED TO PROVE INNOCENCE of or operated by the snipping board, PERMITS SALE OF LOOSE MILK the New York war port board, headed

SHIPPING CONTROLLER NAMED COST OF MILK TO CONSUMER IS CUT HALF CENT QUAR

ary at 161/2 cents, instead of 17 cents.

for pints and half cent for quarts, ruling.

and with repre- Authorities believe children will suf



95.1% Assurance Against Fire

The National Fire Protection Association states that from 1897 to 1912, out of 13,500 fires in sprinkler-equipped buildings, 63.2% were extinguished by sprinklers and 31.9% held in check. A total saving of 95.1% by sprinklers. Is your property protected?

ning at midnight through shortage of electric power. The theaters threaten a general strike, because they are so highly taxed and receipts are so poor. The streets of the capital, unlighted,

radical and Germanophile elements, German propaganda being now credited with spending from \$1,200,000 to \$1,400,000 a month in Spain. Eventually, however, the decree was issued.

Enemy U-boat sinks steamer; twelve are lost

Yankees sail over enemy lines, drop bombs and return amid hail of shells.

By the Associated Press.
London, Jan. 28.—The steamship ork has been torpedoed. Seven passagers and five members of the crew were lost.

were lost.

The Cork was torpedoed without warning. The torpedo struck her aminship and she sank in five minutes. Many of the passengers were in their berths at the time.

The survivors were landed at a port of western England.

The Cork, 1,279 tons gross, was built at Port Glasgow in 1899. She was owned in Dublin.

MAY CONFISCATE COA

Dunkirk gets permission to keep municipal plant running.

Special to The Buffalo Express.

Dunkirk, Jan. 28.—Orders permitting the confiscating of coal to keep the municipal water and electric plant running were received by the local fuel administration this afternoon. With less than a week's supply on hand and no assurance of receiving any coal soon, the plant officials appealed to the local board, with the result that State Administrator Wiggins wired today to keep the plant running and confiscate coal if necessary.

Mayor Pierce, the water board and local fuel administration met in the morning to formulate a plan of action.

FUNERAL MISHAP IN COURT

Driver claims his machine carrying bearers was ditched by another car.

By the Associated Press.

Lockport, Jan. 28.—The near-collision between a Ford car and an auto carrying bearers to a funeral at Niagara Falls on November 16th last, was the cause of a damage action brought to trial before Judge Norman D. Fish in pounty court this afternoon. The plaintiff is Frank Pietak of Niagara Falls, owner and driver of the funeral auto, and the defendant is the Niagara Smelting company of Niagara Falls, owner of the Ford.

The funeral party was on the way to Riverside cemetery, according to the plaintiff, and reached the narrow bridge over the railroad at Devil's Hole when it met the Ford car driving at high speed. Pietak claimed he was forced to ditch his car to avoid a collision. All the passengers were thrown out. He asks \$500 for personal injuries and \$250 for damages to his car. The defense denies causing the mishap.

One juror was absent and the trial proceeded with eleven men in the box.

Arrested as enemy alien.

Arrested as enemy alien.

New York, Jan. 28.—Otto Mawlwitz, an electrical engineer formerly employed at the German wireless stations in Japan and at Sayville, N. Y., was arrested as an enemy alien by the police here today after he had been seen loitering in the Pennsylvania railroad station.

U. S. patrol ship on rocks.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—An American patrol boat was today reported to the navy department ashore on a rock in European waters. The vessel went aground during a fog on January 25th. There was no loss of life or injury to the crew. The vessel will probably have to be abandoned.

THE WEATHER.

U. S Department of Agriculture,
Local Office, Weather Bureau,
Buffalo, Jan. 28.
Wind velocity of less than ten miles an hour
and amounts of precipitation of less than of
of an inch are not included in this report.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
Observations taken at the same moment of
time (8 p.m., 75th meridian) at the stations

| Place of Observation, | Temperature. | Precip., 12 hrs. | Wind, dir | Wind, vel | State of weather |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| bilene, Tex | 36 | 130 | N | | Clear |
| bany, N. Y | 4 | .06 | NE | . 4775 | Cloudy |
| pena, Mich | 12 | .12 | E | 19.5 | Snow |
| tlantic City, N. J | 32 | .12 | N | O. S. | Rain |
| smarck, N. D | | | NW | 12 | Clear |
| Mass | . 22 | .04 | E | 12 | Snow |
| arleston, S. C | 58 | ALO. | .0.0 | 00 | 0000 |
| icago, Ill | 12 | .24 | NW | 99510 | Clear |
| eveland O | 90 | 14 | CUTT | 10 | Clauda |

| Cleveland, O | 22 | .14 | SE | 12 | Cloudy |
|--------------------------------------|-----|--------------|----|------|--------|
| Denver, Col | 28 | | S | | Clear |
| Des Moines, Ia | 10 | .18 | W | | Clear |
| Detroit, Mich | 16 | .08 | W | 20 | Cloudy |
| Duluth, Minn | 4 | .04 | sw | 10 | Snow |
| Escanaba, Mich | 4 | .12 | sw | | Snow |
| Galveston, Tex | 44 | .01 | N | 22 | Cloudy |
| Grand Haven Mich | 14 | .12 | W | 22 | Snow |
| Grand Haven, Mich Green Bay, Wis | 4 | .12 | sw | | Fair |
| Hatteras, N. C | 42 | .01 | w | | Fair |
| Havre, Mont | -6 | .16 | E | 24 | Snow |
| Helena, Mont. | 12 | .04 | NW | | Cloudy |
| | 1 | | W | | Clear |
| Huron, S. D | 72 | | SW | 12 | |
| Jacksonville, Fla Kansas City, Mo | | :: | | | Clear |
| Kansas City, Mo | 14 | .16 | W | 10 | Clear |
| Louisville, Ky | 24 | .12 | W | 16 | Cloudy |
| Marquette, Mich | 4 | .16 | sw | | Snow |
| Marquette, Mich Memphis, Tenn | 28 | .16 | N | 9 | Cloudy |
| | -4 | .10 | NE | | Snow |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 8 | .80 | W | | Clear |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 0 | .04 | W | 16 | Clear |
| Moorhead, Minn | | | NW | 18 | Clear |
| New Orleans, La | 64 | .01 | NW | | Rain |
| New York, N. Y | 22 | .14 | NE | 10 | Snow |
| Norfolk, Va | 32 | .44 | sw | | Rain |
| North Platte, Neb | 12 | 1000 | SE | 1904 | Clear |
| Oklahoma, Ok | 18 | 40.00 | N | | Clear |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 22 | .48 | N | 10 | Snow |
| Phoenix, Ariz | 52 | | sw | | Clear |
| Pierre, S. D | | | NW | | Clear |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 36 | .46 | W | 22 | Cloudy |
| Partland Out | | .06 | NW | 14 | Fair |
| Portland, Ore | 50 | | | | |
| Raleigh, N. C | 32 | .20 | SE | | Rain |
| Rapid City, S. D | - 2 | .02 | SE | ** | Cloudy |
| Roswell, N. M | 36 | :: | E | :: | Clear |
| Saint Louis, Mo | 20 | .02 | NW | 14 | Clear |
| Salt Lake, Utah | 28 | | sw | | Cloudy |
| San Diego, Cal | 60 | THE STATE OF | NW | | Clear |
| San Francisco, Cal | 54 | | W | 18 | Clear |
| Sault Sainte Marie | 6 | .08 | SE | | Snow |
| Shreveport, La | 38 | .03 | NW | | Clear |
| Tampa, Fla | 70 | | SW | | Clear |
| Toledo, O | 20 | .12 | W | 14 | Cloudy |
| Washington, D. C | 20 | 1.02 | NW | | Cloudy |
| Williston, N D | | 1000 | E | | Fair |
| Canadian Stations | | | | | |

Washington, D. C. 20 1.02 NW ... Cloudy Williston N D. ...—18 ... E ... Fair Cauadian Stations—
Batt eford, Sask ...—28 ... N ... C'oudy Calgary, Alta ...—16 ... NE ... Cl ar Edmonton, A.ta ...—22 ... E ... Cl udy Father Point, Que ...—10 ... SW ... Cloudy Medicine Hat A.ta.—12 .06 NE 10 Snow Minnelosa, Man ...—24 ... NW 12 Clear Moutrea ... Que ...—6 .03 S ... 20 Snow Parry Sound, Ont. ... 2 .20 N 10 Snow Pot Arthur, Ont. ... 3 ... SE ... Cloudy Pince A bert, Sask ...—26 ... NW ... C car Qu' Appelle, Assin.—30 ... NW ... C car Quebec, Que ... 0 .04 NE 30 Snow Stonecliffe, Ont ...—4 .20 E ... Cear Swift Current, Assin.—18 ... E 10 Cloudy Sydney, C. B. I... 0 ... SW 10 Clear Toronto, Ont ... 14 .36 NE 28 Snow White River, Ont...—0 .02 E ... Snow Winipeg, Man ...—18 ... NW 16 Clear LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 8 a.m.—Tempera u e, 5: humidity, 89; precipitation, 12; wind dir., E; vel., 26; weather, cloudy. 12 noon—Temperature, 14; humidity, 90; precipitation, 0; wind dir., E; vel., 20; weather, cloudy. 8 p.m.—Temperature, 25; humidity, 96; precipitation, 0; wind dir., E; vel., 20; weather, cloudy.

cloudy.

8 p.m.—Temperatur.e. 25; humidity. 98; precipitation. T; wind dir., SW; vel., 42; weather light snow.

Highest temperature. 23; 19.7, 34.
Lowest temperature. 1; 1917, 17.
Precipitation. 12; 1917, 7.
Jan. 23th—Sunrise, 7.34 a.m.; sunset, 5.24
p.m.; hours of sunshine. 9 hours 50 minutes; moon rises tonight at 8.16 p.m.

D. CUTHBERTSON.

FCCS the World's Best Beverage

EGGS

Cardinal—Eggs poached on toast with lobster sauce.

Chipolata—Eggs shirred with chestnuts, onions, sausage balls and mushroom sauce.

Serve with CERVA

A nutricious, healthful, soft drink. Made from grain and hops. A true tonic.

You can get CERVA at grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS

Distributor

S. LIPOWICZ

Buffalo, N. Y.

The rioters were dispersed with difficulty.

Troops called out in Prussia.

London, Jan. 28.—Reports of dis-turbances in Germany again are current in Holland and severe outbreaks are said to have occurred in the Rhenish in-

dustrial districts.

Troops with machine guns have been symmoned to Muelheim, on the Rhine, symmoned to Lologne, but there are no de-

help yourselves and God will help you.'

Although Emperor William is not named in the article the expression "Germany's hangman" is meant for the kaiser, says the correspondent.

French—Touching recital of France greeting Yankees in Paris.

By the Associated Press.
Wahsington, D. C., Jan. 28.—America
will have an army of half a million men in France early this year, with 1,500,000 more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them—and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this informa-

Secretary Baker gave this information to the nation and to the world today in a statement before the senate military committee, baring much that until now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee and a crowd, including many members of both house of congress, gathered in a bi ghearing room of the senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of 1,500,000, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and documing that such instances were isolated and not general.

speech and bearing that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked, and Mr. Baker, from time to time, had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions.

Then, toward the close of the day, the secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the Allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army and its industral supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command. In speaking of the plans of the war, Mr. Maker said:

"Now, gentlemen, about the plan of the war. It will be remembered that this war broke out in August, 1914. We went into it in April, 1917, so that for 2½ years, or more than 2½ years the war had been going on. It was not as though war had broken out between the United States and some country, each of them prior to that time having been at peace with one another and with everybody else, so that an immediate plan should be made in the United States for conducting war against its adversary, but we were coming into a war which had been going on for 2½ years, in which the greatest military experts, all the inventive genius, all of the industrial capacity of these great countries in the world had for 2½ years been solving the problem of what kind of war it was to be and where it was to be waged.

"It was not a thing for us to decide where our theater of war should be. The theater of war was France. It was not for us to decide our line of communications was across 3,000 miles of ocean, one end of it infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether we would have the maneuvering of large bodies of troops in the open. There lay the antagonists on the opposite side of No Man's land, in the trenches, at a death grapple with one anot

Problem was difficult.

Problem was difficult.

"It was not the mable of doing it our way and letting everybody else take care of himself. In the first place, we were going to fight in France, not on our own soil, and not on our adversary's soil, and, therefore, at the very beginning it was obvious that the thing we had to do was not to map out an ideal plan of campaign, not to have the war college with its speculative studies of Napoleon and everybody else, map out the theoretically best way to get at some other country, but it was the problem

Great Bear Spring Water, 60 cents for six glass-stoppered bottles.

Fresh Fish in Season—Phone us. Rowland's, 8 E. Chippewa. of studying the then existing situation and bringing the financial, the industrial and the military strength of the United States into co-operation with that of Great Britain in the most immediate and effective way. That problem could not be decided here. I fancy in this audience there are men who have been in the trenches. The altogether unprecedented character of that problem is the thing which every returning visitor tells us cannot be described in words, cannot be put down in reports; it is a thing so different from anything else that ever went on in the world, so vast in its desolation, so extraordinary in its uniqueness that it must be seen and studied on the ground in order to be comprehended at all.

"It is easily invarined that we might

ground in order to be comprehended at all.

"It is easily imagined that we might have perfected an army over here and carried it across the ocean and found it wholly unadapted to its task, and it might well have been that the army that we sent over was just one thing that they did not need, and that some other thing which we might have supplied would have been the thing essential to their success.

Ouestion of close study

Question of close study.

Question of close study.

"So that from the very beginning it was not a question of abstract speculation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder to the wheel could be put.

"They realized that, and so Great Britain sent over to us Mr. Balfour and General Bridges and a staff of experts. They came over here and you saw Mr. Balfour in the houses of congress and at the White House and in public meetings at one place and another, but the group of experts whom they brought over with them you did not see much of, yet they distributed themselves through the war department and their ordnance experts sat down with General Crozier, their supply experts with General Sharpe and his assistants, their strategists sat down with the army war college, and all over this city there were these confidential groups exchanging information, telling how the thing was over there, what we could do, what they advised us to do, what experience had had in developing this, that and the other implement or supply, how certain plans which one might naturally have evolved out of the past experience

(Continued on third page.)

DIED.

SAVAGE—January 27, 1918, Troilus W., husband of Helen Gaffney Savage, father of Alice M. and Constance E. Savage of Hamilton, Ont.; son of William M. and the late Fannie Roberts Savage, brother of Mary Z., Fannie I. Naomi B., Estelle C. and Walter L. Savage, M. D., and Mrs. Peter J. Bollinger. Fueral from family residence, No. 236 Maryland street, on Thursday morning, 9 o'clock, and from Church of Immaculate Conception 9.30 o'clock. Auto service. Kindly omit flowers.

MAHANEY—January 26, 1918, James F. Mahaney, husband of Elizabeth Mahaney, father of Zoe E. Mahaney and Mrs. Eugene M. Maischoss. Funeral from the family residence, No. 42 Horton place, on Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock, and from Saint Joseph's cathedral. Delaware avenue, at 10 o'clock. Erie (Pa.) and Ashtabula (O.) papers please copy.

ROBB—January 28th, in Cleveland, Camelia

ROBB—January 28th, in Cleveland, Camelia Thompson Robb, widow of James W. Robb of Holley, N. Y., mother of B. W. Robb, Buffalo, Burial at Holley on Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

10, 1815.

HESS—In this city, January 28, 1918, Frank I., husband of the late Rosina M. (fiee Meister), father of Frank W. Hess, Mrs. Joseph B. Hokamp, Mrs. August Winkler, head the control of the second s

seph B. Hokamp, Mrs. August Winkler Property of the State of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph B. Hokamp, No. 120 Victoria average, on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Burial at the convenience of the family.

McLEAN—In Buffalo, January 27, 1918, Harriett, wife of the late John McLean, mother of William S. of Seattle, Wash.; George R. of Pittskurgh, Pa.; Walter H. of Vandergrif, Pa., at 16 Oliver McLean of Kenmore, Mrs. Jennie Evans. of William Sving, Mrs. William Young and Ruth McLean of this city, aged 86 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Young, No. 201 Voorhees avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Friends are invited to attend. Burial at the convenience of the family.

BINGHAM—At Indianapolis, Ind., January

of the family.

BINGHAM—At Indianapolis, Ind., Janua 27. 1918, Charles W. Bingham. The fune will take place from the residence of a brother, George C. Bingham, 189 Bidwell par way, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 ° clock.

MILLER—At Eric County Hospital, January 1918, Michael Miller, aged 51 years.

Official Report of Deaths on Page 3

of the car men's union in a public statement charged that the fault of much of the poor service was because the supervisors were not trained traffic men. The car men charged that the supervisors lacked practical experience and made traffic worse than it might have been even with a crippled equipment. The company answerequipment. The company answer-y saying that the supervisors, cary to statements that they were outside men and not promoted from the ranks, were the best men in the company's employ and had come up from the ranks.

No autos on tracks.

The company further said that much of the trouble from the bunching of trolley cars on the long lines and the main routes was due to trucks, automobiles and other vehicles blocking the street car tracks. For the last two street car tracks. For the last two weeks Police Chief Girvin has had 30 policemen detailed at the rush hours at crossings and transfer points and others along the lines to hurry up traffic, prevent overloading of cars where practicable, keep trucks and other vehicles off tracks and to make arrests if driver vehicles.

ers violated orders.

"Have these policemen made any arrests for obstructions to traffic or reported any serious delays from that ported any serious delays from that cause?" the police chief was asked yes-

haven't heard of any," he answered.

What the expert says.

"I am still convinced from my study of the conditions here," Expert Brack-enridge explained yesterday, "that the chief fault is the lack of efficient supervisory management of the traffic. In every well-regulated traction system, the inspectors and supervisors have definite duties and patrels of track; they know traffic requirements and they keep the cars moving and prop-

erly spaced.

"The bunching of cars here and the consequent delays and break-up of schedules is due to the lack of supervision. For this work you must have intelligent men and they must have not only company power, but police

"The company claims to have enough "The company claims to have enough supervisors with sufficient power and intelligence now, but no one would ever know it. It doesn't appear that the car crews know it either. It doesn't appear hat the car crews are able to recognize supervisor when one does show up. I have been in Buffalo at this work for three weeks and in that time I have been only one supervisor. I'll tell you een only one supervisor. I'll tell you tow that was. I was about my work me day when I saw a man climb under trolley car. I was interested to know what he as doing. When he came up found that he was a supervisor."

Have 30 on the books.

Have 30 on the books.

As for the police power needed, the ompany claims that the supervisors from Mr. Brackenridge can't find are tow special officers. Records at police teadquarters show that since February 6, 1917, more than 30 employees of the raction company have been sworn in a special police officers under bonds of \$500 each. The last traction employees sworn in as special police are egistered on December 27th.

Mr. Brackenridge proposes a reorganzation of the supervisory staff. Hends that each supervisor of the 32

Mr. Brackenridge proposes a reorgan-zation of the supervisory staff. He inds that each supervisor of the 32 which the company now has on its books is supposed to take care of three miles of track. His plan contemplates the organization of the staff on the boasis of a police system with combina-tions of powers necessary for the ex-pedition of traffic in the congested streets, authority to divert cars, keep them properly spaced, turn them back if necessary to keep traffic moving in

Five minutes passed.

"Come on," said a conductor to the Michigan crew, "move along so that we can turn here."

"Tain't time yet," came an answer

"Come, move up, we've got a run to make. Let us take the curve."

The answer sounded much like the consignment of someone to regions of ne answer sounded made, ignment of someone to regions of mer temperature. The Michigan finally moved up grudgingly and in Exchange street were finally moved up grudgingly tracks in Exchange street

Company refuses car trains.

Company refuses car trains.

Mr. Brackenridge has practically abandoned one of his suggestions because the company, it is understood, has said that the plan is impracticable here. This plan is the one used in Detroit and in other industrial centers, the travel of trolley cars in trains of two or three when necessary. In Detroit the train plan worked out very well and the plan has been found necessary at Sparrows' Point where government work has attracted many thousands of workers.

"It's a very excellent way of moving tracffi for quick loading and unloading

thousands of workers.

"It's a very excellent way of moving tracffi for quick loading and unloading and has been successful everywhere," Mr. Brackenridge explained. "All that is required is the multiple unit control system on the pilot car. From this pilot car, all the train is driven, air and power applied for stopping and starting. It could also be done with the new pneumatic controls which can be attached under present type of trolbe attached under present type of trolley cars. This requires a change in the controllers so that operations may be directed from the pilot car."

Colonel Arnold is gone.

Colonel Arnold is gone.

Lieutenant Colonel Bion J. Arnold, traction expert of Chicago, who came here from the war department to secure a better street car system for the city, left Buffalo yesterday. He approved all the suggestions and recommendations of the mayor's committee and said that they should be put in operation. He spent much time while here trying to arrange for a staggering of hours in the factories in the Elmwood district and he found a large measure of coto arrange for a staggering of hours in the factories in the Elmwood district and he found a large measure of coperation from the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor corporation, the American Radiator company, the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company and other plants in that Elmwood war-order district. He secured the addition of more trains to the belt line system, some of which operate over the Brie tracks for the convenience of the Curtiss workers. The belt line now runs four trains of fifteen coaches each at the rush hours and they have been filled during the last four days with workers who find the ride comfortable and convenient. It means for many two or three more blocks to walk when they get near their neighborhood, but with that they are able to get home in one fourth the time the street car service imposed on them. Colonel Arnold is interested in securing from the New York Central a still greater belt line service at the morning and evening rush hours.

Anneal from Larcaster morning and evening rush hours.

Appeal from Lancaster.

Supervisor John L. Staeber of Lancaster, in a letter received yesterday by Mayo rBuck, urged that Lancaster cars be not required to stop in Buffalo to take on passengers for ponits inside the city. If such stops are made, says the supervisor, Lancaster passengers would often be required to stand.

The mayor also read a letter from Supervisor Thomas E. Lawrence of the supervisors' subcommittee on traffic, offering co-operation in find-ing a solution of the street car dif-Lawrence of committee on

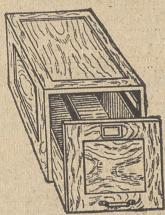
stock gamblers. When I say this I realize that I am speaking of a large class of so-called influential men, men who would hesitate to have their names read out in the church of which who would hesitate to have their names read out in the church of which they are communicants, men who if their commercial transactions were to be brought to the knowledge of their bankers, I fear their credit would not be regarded as ace high. To this class also belong men high up in the affairs of the nation so that their reputations sometimes come very near to the scorching point when it comes to taking advantage of—leaks. I regret to acknowledge that I must include in this list the heads of great corporations—railroads, insurance companies, institutions of learning, clergymen, large private enterprises, professional men of all descriptions and what is it all for? Just to come in possession of a little easy money. Take a chance. From the analysis so far made we come to the conclusion that all this trouble, all this unrest, all this perversity of ideas of what life means is a reversed psychological attitude. Everyone is taking a wrong view of things. Commercialism, which should be regarded as a means to an end, in now regarded as the saving power, the one only escape. Everyone is cherishing a perverse mental attitude from now regarded as the saving power, the one only escape. Everyone is cherishing a perverse mental attitude from the kaiser all along the line. They seem to forget that every step they take, with a view, other than the possession of liberty, is drawing their bonds more tightly. They seem to forget that, "man when least governed is greatest," "when his heart, his brain, his limbs are unbound, he straightaway. greatest," "when his heart, his brain, his limbs are unbound, he straightaway begins to flourish, to triumph, to be glorious." The evidence of this perverse psychological view of manners and things is so glaring that "wise man though a fool need not erritherein." therein.'

J. McADAM, M.D.

Barker, Jan. 27th.

Please note the directions to contributors as to the length of letters to this department.-Ed. Express.

Globe-Wernicke



HERE is shown a single **n** section of a Globe-Wernicke file. The sections may be arranged in a convenient, easily accessible way that makes the keeping of records a matter of accuracy and instant availability.

Globe-Wernicke files are sold in Buffalo by Lockwood.

Founded 1826

BEALS MCCARTHY & RO

Formerly BEALS & COMPANY

40 to 62 Terrace

IRON-STEEL-HARDWARE

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

Largest Stock of Iron. Steel and Supplies in New York State.

Second Ellicott Square Floor

ell Telephone, Seneca 2773. Federal Telephone, 21-815.

Information about tours and resorts, and books of hotels, rallways and steamship lines supplied free to travelers at The Buffalo Express Travel Bureau. 177 Weshing-

that every day he revamped and changed his weapons of attack and his methods of defense; that the stories they were telling us were true when they left England and France, but an entirely different thing was probably taking place there now, and they told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind and another which they had developed in France day they told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind and another which they had developed in France and England and which, even before they got them manufactured in sufficient quantity to take them from the industrial plants to the front were superseded by new ideas and had to be thrown into the scrap heap.

"They said to us, this is a moving picture; it is something that nobody can paint and give you an idea of. It is not a static thing.

Pershing goes over.

"Therefore, it became necessary for us to have eyes there in instant and immediate communication with us and we sent over to France General Perwe sent over to France General Per-shing, and we sent with him not merely shing, and we sent with him not include a division of troops—to that I shall refer in a moment—but there was sent with him, perhaps I can say safely, the major part of the trained, expert personnel of the army. You know the size of the official corps of the regular army in this country when the war broke of the official corps of the regular army in this country when the war broke out. It was a pitiful handful of trained men, and yet it was necessary to divide them up and send over to France officers of the highest quality so that they would be at the front, in the work shops, and in the factories, and in the war offices, and in the armies, where consultations would take place immediately back of the front, so that they could see the thing with their own eyes, and send us back the details by cable every day of the changing character of this war.

"General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the

and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every minute and every day that the run rises minute and every day that the run rises I get cablegrams from General Pershing from ten to sixteen and twenty pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week, and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting

REPORT OF DEATHS.

(From health department records for 24 hours ending at 4 p.m. yesterday. On Monday the list covers 48 hours preceding.)

| | Age. |
|---|----------|
| JOHNSTON, William, Columbus hos- pital | 35 years |
| BRODRICK, Constance, German Dea- coness hospital | |
| GRANT, William, Children's hospital | |
| SAVAGE, Trollus W., No. 236 Mary- land street | 62 years |
| TOTALA, Nicola, No. 23 Main street STEARNER, Frances, No. 69 Cot- | 10 mos. |
| tage street | |

ELLISON, Violet H., Homeopathic , Clara, No. 21 Goulding BREDEL,

KINDERMANN, John, No. 617 Ad-52 years

WOLFGRUBER, Irma, No. 67 Madison street

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

JAMES R. DIAMOND North 4960

Geo. P Wilkins Robert B. Bielby JOHNSON & WILKINS CO.

Masonic Temple Building 41 Niagara St FRED MUNCH

HENRY SAUERWEIN, 984 Niagara St. Bell. Tupper 672 Federal 41-420

The Best Illustrated Sunday Newspaper Buffalo—The Express. s p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Thompson Heater Corporation for the election of five directors and two inspectors of election to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 807 Iroquois Building, Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, Pebruary 5th, 1918, at two o'clock in the Meernoon.

sequence this little group built the grea stayed here has which special departments of the army. ordnance department, starting, I with 93 or 96 officers, has now. I think with 93 or 96 officers, has now, as I recall the figures, something like 3,000 officers. They have had to be trained; they have had to be specialized, and that has had to go on contemporaneously with this tremendous response to the changing conditions on the other changing conditions on the other

"In the meantime, when we started into this war I think it was commonly thought throughout the country that our contribution at the outset might well be financial and industrial. The industries of this country, the appropriate industries, and many converted industries were largely devoted to manufacture of war materials for our allies.

"As I suggested this morning, when we went into that market we found it largely occupied, so that our problem was not going to a shoe factory and saying, 'Make shoes for us,' but it was saying, 'Make shoes for us,' but it was going to a factory which never had made shoes because all the shoe factories were busy making shoes for peo-ple from whom we could not take them, and saying: 'Learn how to make shoes order that you make make them

for us."
"Now, of course, that is not true of machine-guns: "Now, of course, that is not true of shoes, but it is true of machine-guns; it is true of other arms; it is true of ammunition; it is true of forging capacity, which was the greatest defect in the country; and all of this time we had not merely not to disturb the programme of Allied manufacture in this country, but we had to cut off the supcountry, but we had to cut off the supplies of raw material to our Allies, and we had to disturb the industry of this country to such an extent that products upon which they depended for the success of their military operations would be interfered with, both agricultural and commercial and industrial prod-

Ouotes criticism.

At the outset the idea was that would be a financial and industrial assistance to our Allies during the year 1918, and I think I probably can read from the Metropolitan magazine for August a suggestion which will show what the current expectation of the country was. The editor of the Metropolitan was protesting against what he helieved to be the intention of the gov-ernment at that time."

Here Senator Weeks interrupted to ask if that was the magazine of which Theodore Roosevelt is associate editor. Secretary Baker replied that Mr. Roosevelt was a contributing editor, and continued:

This magazine came out in August,

"This magazine came out in August, 1917, and this editorial says:
"Since it is our war, we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind the whole plan of the war department has been flavored with a desire to hold off until the Allies finish the war for us."

"You see the editor was dealing with at he supposed to be the intention the war department at that time, it we were holding off so far as actual military operations were concerned, and letting the Allies do the fighting.

Exceeds all expectations.

"What he says we should have done, and I ask your particular attention to

and I ask your particular attention to it, is this:

"'We should have strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year.'

"That is, the year 1917. I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceeded what in August, 1917, was regarded as a programme so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain, but hopeless effort to accomplish." accomplish."

man Chamberlain the secretary said the United States did not have more

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes ndigestion. One package oves it. 25cat all druggists

itary secrets, Mr. Baker said it was not the policy of the American or other governments to do so, and added:

"I am saying this now because you have asked me why I have held back these facts until now. I am saying to you that you could not get from Great Britain at this minute—I do not know whether I could get—the number of soldiers Great Britain has in France or at home. I could get an approximation; I could get whatever information might be deemed helpful to the immediate military object to be accomplished, but I could not get from Great Britain or France, either one, the actual number of troops they have a the that that precenting is

one, the actual number of troops they have at the front.

"It may be that that precaution is unnecessary, and yet that is the precaution which military men have observed, and I have no further point to make in the matter of the number of troops there than to show, as I was showing when I read that extract, that our original intention was to make our military effort in 1918, and in August of 1917 a zealous advocate of immediate military activity laid down as the maximum obtainable programme a thing which has since been multifoldly exceeded. multifoldly exceeded.

To cheer up France.

"Why did we decide to send some troops to France in 1917? It is no se-cret. When Marshal Joffre came to this country from France, when the British mission came from France, they told us of a situation which we had not up to that time fully appreciated. There had been in France, recently conducted before that, an unsuccessful major oftensive. The French people had surfered, oh, suffered in a way that not only our language is not adapted to describe but our imprinction cannot constitute that the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction cannot constitute that our imprinction cannot constitute that the constitu scribe, but our imagination cannot con-ceive. The war is in their country. ceive. The war is in their country. This wolf has not only been at their doors, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on, there was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about the French people, about the mighty military engine which they had seen prepared to overcome them for 40 years and which was at them, and their attitude was that no matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not that they were willing to do, or not, that it was an irresistible thing, and so they said to us frankly, it will cheer us; it will cheer our people if you send over your troops of

We did send some troops.

"At that place we had a choice. "At that place we had a choice. We could have sent over as did Great Britain, our regular army, and in a very short preparation have put it into action and suffered exactly what Great Britain suffered with her 'contemtible little army' as it was called by their adversaries. Our army would have given as good an account of itself as the British army did, but it would have been destroyed like the British army, and there would have been no nucleus on which to build this new army that was to come over a new army that was to come over a little later. And so it was deemed wiser to send over a regular division, but not to send over our whole regular army at that time.

France greets Yankees.

France greets Yankees.

"Then what happened was that that regular division went over and the people of France kissed the hems of their garments as they marched up the streets of Paris; the old veterans, wounded in this war, legless or armless, stumping along on crutches, perhaps, as they went up the streets of Paris with their arms around the neck of American soldiers. Not a single man in that division was unaccompanied by a veteran. America had gone to France, and the French people rose with a sense of gratitude and hopefulness that had never been in them before. in them before.
"Of course, they welcomed the Brit

when the British went. Of course, they welcomed the British, but there were ties between them and us which had not been between them and the British and so when our troops went there was an instant and spontaneous rise in the morale of the French, but an equally instant and spontaneous insistence that these soldiers who came from America should continue to come in an unbrok-

en stream.

"And so we made the selection. We decided not to send the regular army

500,000 men in France, million and half ready for go, Baker's promise part of our trained force in order that it might inoculate with its spirit and its training these raw levies which we were training these raw levies which the mission of mercy upon which the first Americans appeared in France. American hospitals built. "Our surgeons have set up hospitals immediately behind the lines. They have been made military in every saw been made military in extend to the same character. For instance the French had its training these raw levies which the mission of mercy upon which the first Americans appeared in France. American hospitals built. "Our surgeons have set up hospitals immediately behind the lines. They have been made military in every saw levies with the mission of mercy upon which the first Americans appear

(Continued from first page.)

of the world had been tried there and found not to work at all.

teen or twenty or twenty-five young new things in their places. men, the most brilliant men in the Franch army, strategists, mechanical experts, experts in arms, experts in which they would from their respecti . cc every country which has in the war has brought us ans

No precedent to apply.

the thing for us to do over there.

mitted that it was impossible to draw thought of over there. that picture. They could describe to "They had to be hospitable to sugus and bring the specifications and gestions which came from the other drawings for a piece of artillery, but side; they had to confer with the forthey could not tell us why the British eign officers who were here and were theory of the use of artillery was by constantly being changed, so that men the British preferred to that of the fresh from the front could be here to French. They could not picture to us advise with us, and in addition to that a barrage of heavy howitzers as com- every one of them had to be a univerpared to a barrage of 75-mm. guns. sity professor, going out into the life rely upon the confidential informa-They could not picture to us the as- of the community and selecting men tion which we get from confidential sociation of aircraft, balloons and who had mechanical experience and sources, the German government is mobile aircraft with artillery uses. knowledge and training, and adding to still mystified as to the number of They could tell us about it, but even his original equipment the scientific men we have in France, or have had

the very beginning to the end, was tary scientist. that this war, of all wars, was not a statistic thing; that our adversary

to keep up to what they want us to do. France in August, 1917.

"You will find in your further examination into some of the bureau "They were exchanging information, work of the department, some of the giving us all that they thought was difficulties. You will find that sched- have had 500,000 men to send over, or are a great industrial country, our man acquiring skill and knowledge of the with insufficient water for landing at helpful. And then came Joffre, with ules which were agreed upon, weapons any part of 500,000 men which we could his wonderful reputation and his great which were selected and which he had ship. and charming personality, and he made started to manufacture, have been so a great figure here and we welcomed far discarded that people have forgot- 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have regiments, and troops of a technical ices to our own forces. him. It was a tremendous inspiration ten the names of them, almost, and new many more men than that in France, character, and although it was not "But that was not enough. It was where you have a deep sea harbor, and to see the hero of the Marne, but with things have been substituted in their and instead of having a half million known here at the outset, and only a suggested that further groups of me- all you need to do is to erect a pile him came his unobserved staff of fif- places, and those forgotten and other men whom we could ship to France if phrase in the emergency military leg- chanics might be needed. Nay, we be- wharf. We have had to build docks,

New kind of war.

supplies, experts in industry and man- this is the sort of war we used to have, facilities are available to us, and the over there and were rebuilding behind France? Special studies had to be docks. We have had to have giant ufacture, and they told us not merely the formal and military problems, but the formal and military problems, but they brought over with them men who brought over the formal and were repunding bening the static statics and were repunding bening the static statics and were repunding bening the lines of the British and French the railroads which were being carried forthly brought over with their advance, reconstructions are available to us, and were repunding bening the lines of the British and French the railroads which were being carried forthly showed that this is an over the facilities of the British and French the railroads which were being carried forthly showed that the railroads which were being carried for the railroads which were being carried for the railroads which were being carried for the railroads which wer were in from the beginning, in their had to divide this little handful of of- secretary knew who wrote the eding their broken engines and cars, had, during this war, been kept in an houses at the ports of disembarkation reorganizations of their industries, in ficers that we had and send so large torial, and Mr. Baker said he thought building new railroads, back of both excellent condition, far better than any in order that these vast accumulations their mobilization of their industrial a part of them to France, and then it was attributed to Mr. Wiggin, the the French and British lines, and those other supposed possible under war conplants, and we sat down with them in think of those who remained at home, editor-in-chief. little groups until finally we collated, you will realize, I am sure, that those "Why," asked Chairman Chamberand collected and extracted all the in- who remained here had the double lain, "have you not felt it proper to let eral Byng, when the Germans made of the needs of the French and the interior. duty, insufficient, in numbers at double dutyad to go forward telling now?" with manufacturers, work out industry sent us that sort of a staff of experts and adustrial relations; they had to and I still hesitate," replied the sec-It has been necessary to compare notes, see about supplies of raw material and retary. "I have here a statement and with this as a basis, to form such manufacture finished products, and from Field Marshl von Hindenburg, an idea as might be formed of what was make from day to day alterations and in which he is quoted as saying in a changes that had to be made, and they German newspaper, in contemptous had to be ingenious with suggestions, fashion of us, that we have advertised to see whether they could devise on our preparations for this war in an units organized in advance and antici-"But that was not enough. They ad- this side something which had not been unworthy manner."

while they told us the story grew old. training, that finishing touch which there at any time.' "The one thing they told us, from | made him available for use as a mili-

by using the eyes of the army there than the minimum number of men in

"And then the editor goes on:

for either aspect of the public into your confidence with their counter-attack, our engineers British themselves, and that when our

"Senator, I confess I have hesitated

"Do you think, for a moment, Secretary Baker," said the chairman, "that there has been any time within the last year that the German secret service has not been fully advised as to everything we have had?"

Says Germany mystified.

"Yes, senator, I know. If I may

The chairman said he doubted this. After some discussion as to the police

battlefields where it is taking place.

First specialists went over.

we could find any way to do it in 1918, islation shows the thing was thought gan to see that we were going to be we have had to fabricate in this counwe will have more than one half mil- of as a possibility, yet in a very short over there in large force, and the ques- try and send over dock-handling malion men in France early in 1918, and time we had organized engineering regi- tion that then had to be answered was, chinery; we have had to, send from this "So that if one gets the idea that we have available, if the transportation ments of railroad men and sent them how will we maintain an army in country even the piles to build the regiments were of such quality that at ditions. And yet, that those railroads can be properly housed and cared for nails, cross ties, spikes, fish plates, the Cambrai assault, carried on by Gen- were used to the maximum to take care until they can be distributed into the engines, cars, buildings. We have had they still have this reference to these things that you are threw down their picks and spades and army became a great army it would be carried their rifles into the battle and necessary for us to build back of our distinguished themselves by gallant ac- own line an independent line of com-

"Very early in this war Great Britain. through Balfour and his assistants, and | "In other words, France was a white of operation. And all of that, gentle- eral court decrees denying the right of us nurses and doctors.' Why, before cerned, and on that we had not only to studied out, as a necessary thing to do, to increase assessments on insurance pation by the Red Cross, which was from the first time when a careful and have to be carried on in this country, set aside by the supreme court.

as al vhole, but to send regular divi-taken over into the service of the scientific study of the opportunities of sions and national guard divisions, se- United States through the surgeon gen- France to help us were made, from lected according to the state of their eral's office, were on the battlefield, and that hour until this, we have been preparation, and keep back here some there are tens of thousands of men in building in France facilities, instrupart of our trained force in order that England and in France now who bless ments, agencies, just as many as we

kind of a war, trained on the actual especially fortunate in escaping attack ports of entry in order that there might from the air, and our early losses in not be confusion and admixture of our this war were the losses of Red Cross supplies, going through these ports of nurses, doctors, orderlies and attend-disembarkation with those of other "Early in this war when Joffre was ants in hospitals, and ambulance nations. We were given several ports. here and when Balfour was here, they drivers who were sent over to assist As you, perhaps, recall, the ports of said to us 'it may take you some time to our Allies in these necessary services, France are tidal ports, ports with deep "'And by next year, 1918, we could get over to us a fighting army, but you thus not only rendering assistance, but water and tidal basins at high tides, power is fully engaged in our indus- circumstances and surroundings, so the docks when the tide is out. tries and in our military enterprises, that when our own troops came in large "As a consequence, the construction "Now, instead of having 50,000 or send over artisans, special engineering numbers they could render like serv- of docks and wharves in ports of that

munication.

America faced great task,

kind is very much more difficult than

Must keep up manufactures.

in process of rebuilding and amplifying a railroad 600 miles long in order to carry our products from our ports of disembarkation to our general bases France through Joffre, said to us, send sheet of paper so far as we were con- men, has had to be done, not only the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias,

Turner for Concrete With Turner, speed and economy go together-both are the result of careful planning. TURNER Construction Co Prudential Building

to build ordnance depots and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior. All of that problem "We have had to take over, and are has been carried forward step by step.

Decrees set aside.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.-Fed-



Cut Prices and **Greater Values**

We've never had conditions in Clothingdom which parallels today's.

Good clothes are going to be harder to

DUMMY IS CUTTING **QUEER DIDOES AGAIN**

hour, that is, if it feels up to it.

WASN'T UP TO IT TWICE

Took an hour off to rub up its lamps and then saw the folly of hurry.

SO STOOD ROOTED TO THE SPOT

Actually got frozen to the rails and never moved till a freight train nudged it.

The Grand Trunk's international bridge dummy without notice yesterday went on an hourly schedule, with Provost marshal's report has Bufone extra trip at 6.30 o'clock in the evening as a sop to commuters. Bridgeburg, which thinks that its existence depends on the dummy, doesn't like the new schedule.

around the town pump last night and their indignation prompted this telegram to Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the railway war board of Canada:

Respectully call your attention to drastic nt in local passenger service between Bridge-irg and Black Rock. We recognize necesof reducing service to facilitate freight traffic, but schedule as arranged today means financial loss and serious inconvenience to people of Bridgeburg and community whose work is in Buffalo. Believe that hour service s arranged would be satisfactory through middle of day and evening, if schedule is maintained, but half-hour service is needed and 7 o'clock in the evening. Bridgeburg wishes to bear patriotically all necessary war measures, but its need for service as here is the table of such examinations lost an efficient supervisor staff be orgatake steps immediately to bring it into effect.

Opposition against a cut in service was quieted last week because Grand Trunk officials allowed it to be said that the new schedule would be maintained. The old 40-minute and halfhour schedule, it is said, was so unreable that patrons of the car thought

ANCIENT GREEKS' SHRINE

Archaeologist describes place they held to be fountain of healing.

The Buffalo Society of the Archaeolo-Does a sprint now only once an gical Institute of America met last night at the Rumsey studio in Tracy street liter the was a talk by Professo euol ee P. Bill of Lack of management stops com-Adelbert college, Western Reserve university. He took as his subject Epidaurus and the Cult of Asleptius.

The lecture was illustrated with lantern views of the shrine of Ascleptius, which was supposed by the ancient MUST HAVE MORE SYSTEM Greeks to be a divine fountain of healing. Photographs of tablets found near the ruins described the wonderful cures which had been made there.

THE FIRST DRAFT

falo averaging well up with other municipalities.

A number of commuters gathered OAE IN THREE FOUND FI

and general results are made public.

draft. A report received from Provost measure of service from its present Marshal General Crowder yesterday equipment during the rush hours dumping passengers into the street. shows that this city's averages were through a lack of system. about the same as those of other municipalities of the nation.

TROLLEY EVILS

pany from using equipment to advantage.

vestigation met only one supervisor.

STOCK COMPLAINT PUNCTURED

Police assigned to cars report no delays to cars from trucks on the tracks.

pert for Mayor Buck's citizen commit- lights. tee, is preparing a report for the meet- waiting crowds is the action of some ing on Friday which will suggest a crews who display the sign "special" time and car schedule for the impor- instead of "carhouse" and sail gaily tant lines of the International Railway by waiting crowds from The Terrace hold is in the department of legisla-Tables of physical examinations company. Mr. Brackenridge has in the Cold Spring barn. Buffalo did its share in the first ure of the company to get the greatest

Mayor Buck will before Friday ask the officials of the International what crew? They were not! regarding traffic was adopted by the committee and was then presented to the railway officials.

get at that question in a day or so," Michigan line at Main and Exchange Mr. Brackenridge said yesterday. "I streets. On Sunday night Michigan Mr. Brackenridge said yesterday. "I streets of Sunday night Michigan line at Main and Exchange Streets."

It always was the claim of E. J.

both directions and to see that schedules are maintained.

Cold Spring barn delays.

The evils of the present lack of management are shown each night from 6 o'clock to 7.30 o'clock at the Cold Spring barn. There Kenmore, Main and Forest avenue cars are constantly blocked. Frequently a dozen cars from qualitative analysis of same and to esthe Ferry and the Utica lines come tablish facts as to the cause leading trundling up Main street to swing into up to this perversity of the various dethe car barns. No one seems to have partments, social, economic, industrial, charge. Tracks become filled, leaving political, educational, professional, agone of the carhouse cars on the switch | ricultural and mercantile and the difwith the rear jutting out far enough ficulties and friction between the execto block up and down traffic. Rarely utive, administrative, judicial and legis a supervisor seen directing the work islative departments of the states and or directing the car crews, busy with nation, one is at a loss to find a reagent Brackenridge in three weeks' in- clamor of calls and yells to one another. which will precipitate the bad and al-

Service grows worse.

The warmer weather yesterday afternoon and evening instead of putting tion of what has come to be known some betterment in the local traffic sit- as incompatibles, which by nature uation made it worse than ever. This should be the opposite and all workmay have been due to the announced ing in harmony; consequently we must effort to prepare for a predicted snow- first deal with the most discordant elestory. The cars last night were few ments before we try to obtain a crysand far between. Cars are seen as talization of the less so. Therefore, often now with the wrong signs and we will begin with the moneyed innumbers displayed as without any terests. When I say moneyed interests John C. Brackenridge, traction ex- lighten signs at all and dark head- I mean those interests of such magni-

The lack of relief crews is as apparpervision, one of the chief causes of bad service in the city is the wrong timing of the schedules and the failnight four cars inbound on Main street | their condition, if elected, is more pititurned into the barns at Cold Spring, abla that of the fly in the web of

town in an extra car with an extra it appear that they are the aggrieved

They chilled their toes on a corner About one man in three here was they have decided to do in regard to found physically fit for service. This the suggestions of the committee that and swarmed to attack every car that it is impossible for them to constant any angular that it is impossible for the constant and the const appeared. When they finally found a tinue under the exactions demanded by nized. Mr. Brackenridge's suggestion register didn't stop jingling until it Lah Accepted Rejected that the supervisors be uniformed, as- had registered 120. Human beings signed to definite stations and given police authority to enforce their orders wages of a car crew, an expense of 60 cents an hour at the most, were saved.

Instances of this lack of supervision are found again at the terminal of the street car investigation was first be- 9 couldn't swing into Main street begun, following the collapse of the sys-cause the No. 5055 was too close to the llow passage. The crew of

MORNING'S MAIL

Some ideas.

Editor Buffalo Express:-In study ing conditions as we find them at the present time and in trying to make a low the good to crystalize in such form that a clear solution may be obtained.

To start with, we have a test solutude as to have greater power than the Another cause of annoyance to the government itself. This power may be exerted in various ways. It is to be deplored that its greatest efforts is toward corruption and its strongest foottion. The people elect men to act in their interests and even before they are the spider. This moneyed interest owns Were these waiting folk sent down- the press and so manages as to have and abused, that the laboring classes are so inconsistent in their demands

Labor finds fault with capital and says that it controls the politicians in such a manner that they can get no legislation passed in their interest. The politicians make the claim that they are acting up to best of their ability 'The International says that it will Michigan line at Main and Exchange not know what they really are looking for. This argument passed at some Mr. Brackenridge said yesterday. "I car No. 5055 pulled up to the limit of remote time, but no more. The people the trackage at Main and Exchange. know what they want and are bound It was ready for its return trip. The to have what they are entitled to. The It always was the claim of E. J. Crew wasn't on the car when a No. 9 Courts are overtaxed trying to interpretation lines, that the company has a sufficient number of supervisors and that the supervisors are efficient and know how to handle traffic. When the know how to handle traffic. When the when No. 5055 got out of the way. No. ple and then proceed to make either personal reputations for themselves or, what is worse, large fortunes.

Of all the corruptionists, we are

SECRETARY BAKER.

Those who read the detailed report of Secretary of War Baker's appearance before the senate committee in Washington yesterday, as telegraphed over the Associated Press wires, have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Baker gave a very good account of himself.

Secretary Baker gave a comprehensive statement in reply to Senator Chamberlain's charge that the war department had "fallen down" and in a frank, conversational manner gave the senators a statement that told of the really great work that has been accomplished by the government.

It has been only a short time since Secretary Daniels was criticised, but the achievements of the navy have silenced his critics just as the accomplishment of the army will quiet the accusations against the war department when the great work of organization is completed. That there have been some mistakes Secretary Baker has not denied, but in creating and equipping an army of a million and a half men in a few months comparatively few errors have entered.

Secretary Baker is a man of strong mental attainments, unswerving character and integrity, and an indefatigable worker. Under his guidance the war department has accomplished a wonderful piece of work and unless we miss our estimate, time will fully vindicate the wisdom of Mr. Baker's course. President Wilson has inplicit faith in Secretary Baker and there is no real evidence that his confidence has been misplaced. The unprejudiced reader of Mr. Baker's testimony cannot fail to be favorably impressed by what he said before the senate committee in Washington yesterday.

— PBI -

"DIVIDED WE FALL!"



be re h

at

ta

no

th

sp M

h w an

to n g

Secretary Baker's Defense.

The engaging frankness of the secretary of war in admitting what already has been well established does not afford any especial defense for his direction of the War department. Mr. Baker had previously accepted responsibility for the acts of his subordinates, and thus assumed all blame for mistakes made. The statement then that conditions at camps are being remedied is useful chiefly in proving that criticism has at last stirred the bureaucracy out of its complacency and is enforcing some steps for improvement.

The explanation of the shortage in arms and equipment offered by the secretary is not so satisfying. People will not easily be brought to understand why the richest and most resourceful manufacturing nation in the world had to go abroad to buy so much of the material needed for the use of its men in the field and by so doing take it away from our Allies. Delays in deciding on the type of arms, on letting contracts for clothing, and many other exasperating points are not going to be smiled away, even by one so well balanced as the secretary of war.

Accepting the situation that these mistakes are of the past, and all the harm they might bring already done beyond undoing, what the country needs is assurance that things will go better in the future, and the retention of the men responsible for past blunders does not give that. Mr. Baker's explanation of the work of his department is a convincing argument for doing it differently from now on.

The Tampa Morning Tribune

Enclosed Clipping from THE TRIBUNE of above date may interest you

MILITARY HEALTH

To the thousands of parents and friends of r boys who are in training the matter of our boys who are in training the matter of their health occasions much worry. It is the opinion of the Tribune that the re-cent congressional investigations have some-

thing to do with it.

To be told of shortage of proper clothing, and have quoted to use figures concerning deaths from pneumonia, measles, etc., is not

deaths from pneumonia, measles, etc., is not reassuring.

But a lot of this worry is needless. As a matter of fact military health is remarkably good and the death rate in our camps and cantonments is lower generally than that in cities of the same population.

And certainly the appearance of those of our loves who come home are findered december.

boys who come home on furlough does not warrant undue worry as to the state of their health.

rant undue worry as to the state of their health.

The boys show a big improvement—they look transparently vigorous and healthy and most of them have put on weight. And it isn't flabby stuff, either, but sound and solid muscle.

Nobody who had unwholesome food, and general bad conditions under which to live could show such health improvement.

That physique, that carriage, that glow of health has come as a result of regular habits, wholesome food, exercise and discipline.

Of course there has been lack of overcoats and warm clothing; there has been hospital remissness; men have died that might have been saved and some sick that should not have been sick. But taken altogether there is more cause for admiration than criticism in regard to how our boys are treated.

Many of them are in better condition at this moment than ever they were before. The life is good for them. They are not worrying—why should they?

And why should we?

good for the should they?

And why should we?

KANSAS CITY STAR

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

THE TROUBLE IN THE WAR DEPART-MENT.

It was an engaging presentation of his case that Secretary Baker made before the Senate committee yesterday. country has realized the immensity of the war task and has been disposed to be lenient with mistakes. To this reasonable patience of the American people the secretary appealed. The transformation in his attitude presents him in a much more favorable light than he occupied at his appearance before the same committee a fortnight ago.

But the engaging personality of Mr. Baker, as shown yesterday, should not blind the Nation to the facts of the situation. The picture he painted was in glowing colors. Every part of the vast undertaking was going forward effectively. And yet-when the Senate inquiry loomed ahead the secretary began a reorganization of his department that involved the retirement of the heads of two most important divisions, and an entirely new organization to handle the business side of the war.

Presumably these changes in vital departments of administration would not have been made if everything had been moving satisfactorily.

As a matter of fact, things were not moving satisfactorily. There had been no planning ahead on ordnance, on airplanes or on other equipment. Through the efforts of civilians an inventory had been taken of the industrial resources of the country, but the War Department officials had not availed themselves of it. The lessons taught by the European war and by the experience of the troops on the Mexican border had not been taken

The country got into the war with its old peace establishment. Officers without business experience were suddenly confronted with business problems on a tremendous scale. An illuminating incident was that involving wool for uniforms and blankets. The offer of the country's entire wool clip at pre-war prices was turned down by a quartermaster's department that could not conceive of buying more than a quarter of a million uniforms, and the country thereby lost not only a very large sum of money, but the opportunity to get sufficient quantities of cloth at an early day.

The defects of the ordnance department brought out in the hearings are still fresh in the public mind. As a result our small force abroad is still dependent on our allies for its artillery, and we have been prevented from rushing over the force we otherwise might have sent because we have been unable to give the proper training and equipment. To be sure, the French and British have promised to furnish guns. But that is at the expense of their own forces and of the Italians, who are now dangerously under equipped.

Well, the officers responsible for the major delays are now gone and Mr. Baker has reorganized to meet the proposals of the Senate committee. doubtedly improvement has resulted. But time of the utmost value has been

We Americans have some curious ideas. It is a national habit to assume that because a man is a moral leader he is therefore a great executive. Because a man is a fighter against special privilege and for equality of opportunity we take it for granted that he can administer an enormous business success-

Men associated with Secretary Baker in Washington have the highest personal regard for him. But there is widespread skepticism among them as to his fitness to handle a great administrative enterprise.

That is why sincere men on the military affairs committee of the Senate, genuinely alarmed over delays and inefficiency in war preparations, are urging the separation of the business from the military side of the war through the creating of a director of munitions, and the constituting of a real administrative board in the proposed war cabinet.

SIL

-MONDAY

FOURTEEN PAGES.

BAKER BARES PLANS

The Secretary of War Lifts the Veil of Secrecy From America's Operations.

HALF MILLION THERE SOON

Early This Year, Army In France Reach That Will Figure.

War Department Has a Big Task and Is Doing Its Best, the Secretary Says.

MILLION MORE MEN READY

Thirty=Two Divisions Are Fit Now

for Service, the Secretary

Asserts. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States will soon have more than ½ million men in France and more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million ready to send, Secretary Baker

told the Senate military committee this afternoon As the climax of a day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing faults and imperfections, in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the Secretary of War disclosed what hitherto has been guarded as a military secret and what the German people little sus-

Secretary Baker told the senators the United States would have ½ million fighting men on French soil early this year and that 11/2 million American troops in all would be available for for-eign duty. THIRTY-TWO DIVISIONS READY.

pect.

THIRTY-TWO DIVISIONS READY.

This great fighting force, probably little expected by the German general staff, will be composed of the men now with General Pershing, the thirty-two divisions of troops now in cantonments and camps in the United States and ready to move, Secretary Baker said, and by the next increments to be drawn and trained this spring under the Selective Service Law.

and trained this spring under the best tive Service Law.

Elemental equipment of the men from the United States is assured and the ar-tillery necessary to their support will come from the British and French gov-ernments, which have such an excess of ordnance that they have on their own initiative, offered to supply the guns and save ships which would be used for their transport. The Secretary of War went even further and laid bare facts regarding preparations for the American army in France which have hitherto been held as their transport.

close military secrets.

HAS BUILT LONG RAILROADS.

Mr. Baker described to the com Bak how the American army has built great lines of railroads, one of them 600 miles long, up to its headquarters in France; how ports and terminals have been con-

structed to handle the great quantities of supplies and equipment which the army will need on the fighting line. All this has been done by Americans, and since General Pershing's troops landed last June.

BAKER TOLD MANY SECRETS.

Leaning forward and addressing the senators earnestly, the Secretary of War told a story the German general staff probably would have given much to know long before. He approached the subject by departing from the answer to criticisms and referring to it as "the plan for the war."

"I think I understand Senator Chamberlain felt there wasn't any plan," said Secretary Baker. "I don't know how the committee and the country felt about it.

Secretary Baker. "I don't know how the committee and the country felt about it, STATE OF THE PARTY OF the only possible plan under the circum-

"It must be remembered that this war broke out in August, 1914, and we went into it in April, 1917. So that for two and a half years it had been going on. It was not as if an immediate plan could

be made for the war's prosecution.

"But we were coming into this war which had been going on over two and a half years in which all the military capacity, the inventive genius and the industrial resources of these other greatest of countries had been engaged on the problem of what the war was to be problem of what the war was to be.

SEAS INFESTED WITH U-BOATS.

"It was not for us to decide the thea-

"It was not for us to decide the theater of war. That theater was in France. It was not for us to decide the line of communication. It was three thousand miles away, with one end infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether maneuvers in the open should be attempted. Men already were in the trenches in a death grapple." HAD TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALLIES.

"Our problem was and is to get over and get at the enemy. It was not for us to map out, at the war college, an ideal plan of campaign, a theoretical plan.

Our problem was to get into co-opera-tion with Great Britain and France and our other friends in the most immediate and most efficient way. and most efficient way.

"That problem couldn't be decided here. It can't be described in words. It is so extraordinary and so vast that it must be seen and studied on the ground before it can be comprehended at all."

at all.'
Mr. at all."

Mr. Baker told of the coming of the British and French missions with Balfour and Joffre. These men were seen in the halls of Congress, but few people saw the staffs of trained experts they brought with them and who distributed themselves through the War Department.

ment.

FOREIGN EXPERTS CAME TO HELP.

"They were the most brilliant men in their armies" be said. "Every country has sent us that sort of experts.

"Even as these experts talked," Secretary Baker said, "the story they told grew old. Weapons they had helped to develop had become checkets before they

develop had become obsolete before they could be gotten to the front.
"This is a moving picture," he said.
"It was necessary that we have eyes

to see and report and we sent General Pershing and the major part of the trained personnel of the army—that wittful handful of trained man" trained personnel of the arm General Pershing now reports daily in cablegrams that run into hundreds and even thousands of words, he added.

"We are using the eyes there to keep up to what they want us to do."

The startling progress of the war in the development of munitions will be shown, he said, by the fact that weapons devised by American experts during the last few months have been discarded. carded.

Then taking up a copy of the Metropolitan Magazine for last August, Mr. Baker read a protest in its editorial columns against the supposed policy of the government to make its contribution to the war financial and industrial, to the war financial and industria, "to hold off until the Allies win the war for us."

A question brought out that

A question brought out that Colonel Roosevelt was then associate editor of the magazine, which urged that "every nerve be strained to get 150,000 to 200,000 men to France in 1917.

"I am disclosing no secret," Secretary Baker said, pausing, "when I say that we exceeded that maximum in 1917."

Chairman Chamberlain asked the secretary why he could not take the public into his confidence in the matter. Secretary Baker replied that he hesitated to do that. He referred to a statement by General Von Hindenburg to the effect that America was advertising her

effect that America was advertising her intentions.
"But isn't it a fact that Germany has known all about this?" persisted Sena-

"No," replied Secretary Baker. "The German government is still mystified regarding the number of men now in France."

WOULD HAVE DESTROYED OUR ARMY.
If the whole regular American army had been sont into battle at once, Secre-

tary Baker said, like England's, it would

have been destroyed.

In eloquent words Secretary Baker described how France welcomed the first soldiers, peasants kissing, he American said, the hems of their coats. MISTAKES ARE EXAGGERATED.

The mistakes cited in Senator Cham-

The mistakes cited in Senator Chamberlain's speech, Secretary Baker said, gave a disproportionate aspect. Without intent, he said, the effect of the senator's speech was to give the country the impression that the deficiencies "were characteristic rather than occasional." He said he was not there to defend individuals cr deny delays or false starts. "But I think I can say in confidence that in them we have sought confidence that in them we have

Describing the spirit of army officers, Secretary Baker said he had seen "strong, grizzled men turn away from his desk in tears" when they found that they could not go to France, "where the glory of their profession lay," but must remain in Washington to press forward war preparations war preparations.

There was no case, he added, of any officer who had not accepted his duty

officer who had not accepted his dury with his whole heart.

Men of high places in civil life throughout the country, he said, had come to Washington to accept salaries of office boys, many no salaries at all, to place their experience at the disposal of the Nation.

"Gentlemen," said the secretary, speaking with great corrections. said the server earnestness, if this "Gentlemen," said the secretary, speaking with great earnestness, "it would be a tragical thing if this momentous effort were to deserve the comment that it had fallen down."

THE NATION TOO IMPATIENT.

The impatience of the wide country to "do thing thing great".

to "do this thing greatly," he said, "probably inspired much of the criti-

cism. Every one of us wants to see our country hit like a man at the adver-"We look back over the that there have been shortcomings; that there have been delays. There are things that could have been better done. But our effort is to learn.

But our effort is to learn.

"I have no purpose to defend individuals or myself. If I discuss here individuals by name; if I refer to General Crozier or General Sharpe or myself it

Crozier or General Sharpe or myself it will be only to make it clear.

ASKS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

"If any of us should figure in tomorrow's casualties it would be as nothing beside the object we all seek. I am not here to deny shortcomings, but I think I can say this: that where we have found such shortcomings or mistakes we have made every effort to correct them.

have made every effort to correct them. I most earnestly ask that when you ing, whether it seems well founded not, that you instantly refer it to not, that you instantly refer it to me in order that the processes of the department may sift the truth."

From Senator Chamberlain's speech Mr. Baker said it had seem to him that, although it was not the senator's purpose to make it appear so, the country got an impression from the failures and delays that made them "disproportionate to what was going on."

SHORTCOMINGS ONLY "INSTANCES."
The secretary said there might be "instances of sortcomings, but only in-

"instances of sortcomings, but only in; . When he appeared previously Mr. Baker said it "was with the intention of being frank," but despite this desire he seemed "to have left the feeling that I was fencing in defense of some of my subordinates." He denied any such in

tention and said, when he concluded, if there was anything else the committee desired to investigate he would do everything possible within his power to assist, "without fear or favor," and to efsist, "without fear or fect any improvement. fect any improvement.

SHOCKED BY CHAMBERLAIN LETTERS.

The secretary said that when he heard of the two letters read by Senator Chamberlain concerning bad treatment of sick soldfers he immediately asked Mr. Chamberlain for all the details.

"I want to follow those through to the very end," said he, "and find out who is responsible, in order that I can punish the guilty."

Although more than 1 million men are

Although more than 1 million men are under arms in this country, Mr. Baker said, the number of complaints received have been relatively small, probably not more than eighteen. In each instance, he said, investigations have been made

widow

immediately Some reports, the secretary said, have not proved spurious upon inquiry, while others had, in which case corrections followed.

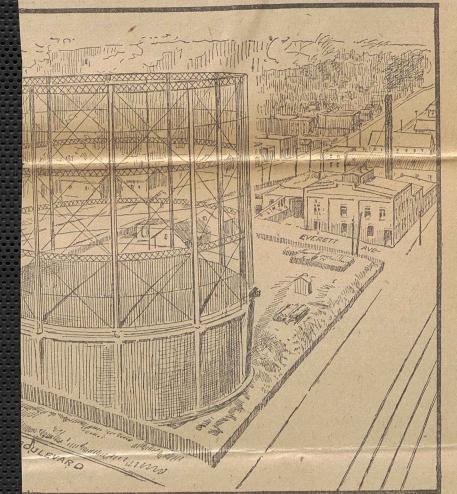
WHY BODY WAS SHIPPED NAKED. In the case of the body of an officer who died at an aviation training school

being shipped home in a sheet. Secretary Baker said, inquiry developed that the camp was in charge of a British aviation officer, who followed the British method of sending bodies home unclothed, the man's clothes being shipped in a separate parcel. An American officer was then put in charge.

Another complaint of neglect of a patient at Camp Wheeler, he said, developed that it was unjustified and resulted from the "distressed imagination of the widow."

There still are in the hands of the in-(Continued on Ninth Page.)

RE KANSAS SIDE GAS WILL BE MIXED.



any's plant, where artificial and natural gas will be mixed to give the city an Washington Boulevard is the big ¾ million cubic feet capacity reservoir where ick building near the reservoir is the meter room for the artificial gas and the I gas from the high pressure mains into the reservoir. A block north is the manufactured.

AHEAD

dition necessarily slows down the mining and shipment of coal. CHICAGO IS SHOVELING OUT.

A Train Kills Three Snow Shovelers in the Yards. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Middle West

was still trying to extricate itself from snow. Four inches fell this morning and continued fall tonight and tomor-

and continued fall tonight and tomorrow, with colder weather, was scheduled. Traffic was demoralized, several schedules being annulled, and all passenger trains were arriving hours late. Driving snow obscured the view of the engineer of the fast New York Central mail express and three snow shovelers were killed and two seriously injured when they struck in the local yards. Another trackman was struck by a Panhandle freight engine and fatally injured. MORE CARE IN SELECTING MEN. Medical Officer Cautions Draft Boards

Against Laxity.

Capt. C. F. Jenkins of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps at Camp Funston spoke to twenty-nine members of the local draft board today at the city hall on the subject of medical examinations of the draft men. He said the draft boards should be more careful in their selection of men. Too many have been passed with 'physical defects, which caused their rejection later at the camps. The boards' were especially warned against taking men with tuber-culosis or hernia. Men who tend toward hysteria or neurasthenics should on no account be accepted. The men should no account be accepted. The men should be practically void of physical defects and should be fit to be used as "shock troops.' A number of the local boards have started physical examinations. THE THIRD MENINGITIS DEATH. Was Fatal to Dread Disease

Grace Pierson The third death from cerebro-spinal meningitis within the month occurred

Saturday night. Mrs. Grace Pierson, 34 years old, wife of A. I. Pierson, 2812 Robert Gillham Road, was taken to the General Hospital Thursday night and died Saturday. Two other cases have

died Saturday. Two other cases have been taken to the hospital since Satur-day, making eleven in the isolation Meningitis is becoming a problem in usas City." Dr. Eugene Carbaugh Kansas City," Dr. Eugene Carbaugh, new health commissioner, said today. vent an epidemic, for the disease is only infectious and is not contagious." Officers Caught Safe Blower.

GARDEN CITY, KAS., Jan. 28.—An attempt to rob the postoffice at Pierceville, near here, this afternoon was frustrated and the burglar caught and lodged in jail. He gave his name as J. A. Simmons and intimated that local parents might be implicated. Four persons might be implicated. Four ounces of nitroglycerin were found on his person. Kansas City Sailor Cited for Bravery.

Philip F. Sturhahnn, who was recently cited by Secretary Daniels for bravery.

Young Sturbahm, until his enlistment last June, lived at 14 East Thirty-second Street with his mother, Mrs. Matilda Meyer. A cutter in which he and other members of the Newport News had visited the shore capsized. The crew succeeded in reaching some rocks. The tide eeded in reaching some rocks. The tide

was rising so rapidly that they could not reach shore and launches in the vicinity could not approach near enough to help them. Sturhahnn and a companion waded out in the rough water and succeeded in securing a line from one of the launches, resulting in the rescue of the crew and the saving of the cutter.

HAS OUTDONE KANSAS DAILY AVERAGE.

IN

BOND

SALES

Certificates Amounting to \$33,000 a

Day Have Been Sold Since the

Campaign Started—Total

Now \$633,000. Kansas City has oversubscribed

baby bond quota to date. However, to obtain the required quota of 6 million dollars, it will be necessary to sell \$20,000 worth of baby bonds every day

this year.

Although the bonds were placed on sale December 3, the campaign dates only from January 1. Since December 3, the total actual sales of baby bonds at the postoffice and the Federal Reserve Bank, the main distributing points, have aggregated \$633,000.20. This is an average of approximately \$33,000 a day, considering the campaign as having begun sidering the campaign as having begun January 1. MANY DOUBLE PLEDGES.

The sale of bonds and thrift stamps at the registry window of the Federal Building aggregate \$439,343.40, since December 3. Those of the Federal Reserve Bank total \$223.756.80 since that time.

Besides the actual sales, pledges amounting to several hundred thousand dollars have been procured by the womdollars have been procured by the wom-en's committee of the baby bond cam-paign and the men's teams which started a drive last week and will end Saturday

night. Many persons who signed pledges have iled to purchase bonds or thrift amps. Others who agreed to purchase failed stamps. Others who agreed to purchase a certain amount of stamps have purchased many times the original amount stipulated on the pledge cards.

QUOTA IS \$20 FOR EVERYONE.

Although the quota for Kansas City is

considered unusually high, Kansas City will respond in the same manner it has responded to all the other campaigns for responded to all the other campaigns for raising money to finance the war and oversubscribe its quota, E. M. Clendening of the general committee said today.

The quota of 6 million dollars prorated among the residents of Kansas City, is \$20 for every man young and

The members of the men's teams canreport the business districts today will report the success of the campaign at luncheon at the Hotel Baltimore Friday. "The Thousand Dollar Club," com-

posed of forty members, organized to procure a thousand \$1,000 subscriptions,

is \$20 for every man, woman and

has obtained 388, it was announced to-day. The campaign will be continued until a million dollars' worth of bonds is sold. BOY BUYS FIFTEEN BABY BONDS. Besides 15 War Stamps, Also, Jack Parsell Has \$500 in Liberty Bonds. Jack Parsell, son of W. B. Parsell, 608
East Ninth Street, of the mechanical
department of The Star, has bought fifteen baby bonds and fifteen war stamps.
He also has \$500 in Liberty bonds.

"And I just wanted to know whether it was against the law."

O. E. Shouse, 2406 Myrtle Avenue, a traveling salesman for the Douglass Candy Company of St. Joseph, concluded a telephone conversation with John T. Wayland, vice-chairman of the baby bond campaign committee, that way today. He had just been telling how he sold 160 bonds on the rounds of his territory in the central part of the

territory in the central part of the Mr. Wayland told him it was not against the law for a salesman or his company to purchase bonds and resell them, but that a man who can sell that many probably would be "investigated" if he stopped selling them. BRITISH LOST FEW LAST WEEK.

Thousand Were Killed. London, Jan. 28.—British casualties in the week ending today were 8,588, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—officers,
25; men, 1,714.

Wounded or missing—officers, 128;

Of 8,588 Casualties, Less Than

These figures represent the virtual cutting in half of British casualties as compared with the previous week when 17,043 were reported.

Friends of Chief Figure in "Ever-glades" Cases Hope for Pardon. The third respite from going to the

THIRD RESPITE FOR CHAMBERS.

The third respite from going to the penitentiary has been granted by President Wilson to Dr. Edward C. Chambers, the chief figure in the "Florida Everglades" land cases. The attempt to procure a pardon for Doctor Chambers still continues. The respite grants a 60-day stay. Francis M. Wilson, United States attorney, has recommended against any form of clemency.

Have you ENLISTED in the Army of Savers? Buy War-Saving Stamps!

IN MEMORIAM.

IN loving memory of my dear mother, Susan Clampit Akers, who passed into the higher life ten years ago today:
Her memory lingers in my mind,
And can never, never perish:
I would not call back to sorrow and gloom,
My beloved mother if I could.
For we have a promise given,
Those "with faith and trust shall enter heaven."
How precious the thought—if we live as God requires,
We shall meet again in the "Great Beyond."

DAUGHTER LIDA.
2412 Peery.

We shall meet again in the "Great Beyont.

2412 Peery.

IN loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Sarah Gallup-Albertson, who died one year ago today, January 28:
For days and nights you bore your pain;
Physicians were all in vain;
They folded your hands, dear loved one of ours, And laid you away amidst beautiful flowers
In a sunny slope in Woodlawn
They have placed our darling mother, With the calm and peaceful dead.
How we miss you, mother, dearest, none but we can tell,—Sadly missed by sons and daughters.
IN sad and loving memory of our dear boy, husband, daddy and brother, Ralph Edward Gartside, who left us two long years ago today, January 28, 1916:
Sleep on, dearest one, such a life as thine Has not been lived in vain,
On lives that here remain.
—With hearts full of sweet remembrance, and missed so much by father, mother, wife, little sons, sister and brother.
IN sad and loving memory of our dear husband and father, Dr. George Turner, who died three years ago today, January 28, 1915: Gone but not forgotten.—Wife, son and daughters.
IN sad and loving memory of our dear son and brother, Charles Adams Pierce, who died one year ago today.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pierce and family.

IN loving memory of our dear daughter and sister. Sara Rowena Miller, who passed away six years ago today.—Dr. W. A. Miller and family.

mily.

To ving memory of our dear daughter and sister,
Sara Rowena Miller, who passed away six years
to today.—Dr. W. A. Miller and family.

DIED.

DIED—Sister Mary Louise (Kennedy), of the order of Sisters of Mercy, at St. John's Hospital, Joplin, Mo., Saturday morning, January 26, at 4 o'clock. Funeral from the Mother Home St. Agnes Academy, St. John and Hardesty, Monday morning, January 28, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Father Tief officiating. Interment Sisters' Plot. Mount St. Mary's Cemetery.

FLORISTS.

ARTISTIC funeral designs and decorations. Fresh cut flowers and blooming plants; quick delivery. Linwood Floral Co., 31st and Park. Linwood 3399. FLOWERS for funerals artistically arranged.

W. J. Barnes's Greenhouses, 38th and Euclid.
Both phones. Auto delivery.
FLOWERS for all occasions, blooming plants. A. Luther, 27th and College; Home Linwood 216, Bell East 5417.

SOCIETIES.



KANSAS CITY Lodge No. 220, A. F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication promptly at 7 o'clock Monday evening, January 28, at the Masonic Temple. There will be work in the first and second degrees and the regular business. Members please be on time. cordially invited.

first and second designed of the degree of business. Members please be on the degree or cordially invited.

J. M. M'DONALD, Sec.

ALBERT PIKE Lodge No. 219, A. F. and A. M., will meet in regular communication this (Monday) evening, January 28, 7 o'clock, instead of 7:30, at the Temple, 15th st, and Troost ave. Examinations and work in the second degree. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to CHAS. BEGGS, W. M.

PARK Lodge No. 617. A. F. and A. M. Hegular communication this evening at 7:30 at hall, 6704 Cleveland. Regular order of business. Visitors welcome.

T. I. JOHNSON, W. M. T. W. FERGUSON, Sec.

SPECIAL communication Wyandotte Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., Tuesday, beginning 10 a. m. Work in the degrees. Visitors welcome.

H. W. HAVILAND, Sec.

BANNER Council No. 282, K. L. of S., will hold its regular meeting this Tuesday evening at its hall 1330 Grand ave. Visiting members welcome.

DR. C. F. CLARK, Pres.

ANNA CAHILL, Sec.

KANSAS City Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, will meet in special conclave Monday afternoon at 5 and Colored Woodland; work in the order of the Red Cross, Matta and Temple, 33d and Woodland; work in the order of the Red Cross, Matta and Temple, 33d and Woodland; work in the order of the Red Cross, Matta and Temple, Supper at 6:30; all visiting knights invited. CLAUDE 0, TESCH, Com.

KANSAS CITY Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, meets this Monday evening at 8 o'clock 1330 Grand ave. Wansas City Company and Temple, 33d and Woodland; work in the order of the Red Cross, Matta and Temple Supper at 6:30; all visiting knights invited. CLAUDE 0, TESCH, Com.

HELP WANTED.

MALE.

Under this heading, 2½ cents a word, minimum 30 cents. Applicants for positions are advised not to inclose original recommendations in answer to ads—send duplicate copy only.

AUTO trimmers; I want 3 good all around auto trimmers; can guarantee steady work and good wages; must be able to recover tops and do all around repair work; if you cannot produce the work do not answer this ad. Address Vehicle Supply Co.; Wichita, Kas.

AUTO Mechanic—First class, who is capable of taking full charge of garage. Address E, 683 Star.

taking full charge of garage. Adutes 12, 5tar.

AUTOMOBILE Mechanic—Steady work for right party; repair all classes of cars; no dubs or school mechanics wanted. Commercial Garage, 1116 Southwest Blvd.

BAKER—Second baker or helper wanted. Southest certer 6th and Spilites, & C., Kas.

BAKER—First class, wanted; \$25 week; 7 days.

208 West 12th.

BARBER—First class, steady; bring tools, ready to work. 1511 Grand.

BARBER Wanted—First class; \$15 week guarantee; steady job; young married man. 2608 E. 31st.

tee; steady job; young married man. 2608 E.
31st.

BARBER Wanted—\$14 guarantee; 60 per cent
over \$20; married man preferred. M. H. Dyer,
Beltoń, Mo.

BARBER_First class; \$17 guarantee. H. Maughermor, Ellis, Kas.

BOLLER Makers—Also handy men and helpers;
machinists, also handy men and helpers; locomotive engineers for switching service and locomotive engineers for switching service and locomotive experience required; steady work; transportation furnished if accepted. Room 210 Panama
Hotel bldg., 515 Main.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced; apply person and
bring letter in your own handwriting. MaxwellMcClure-Fitts Dry Goods Co. 8th and Bank.

BOY wanted for all around work in cleaning shop.
Lynbrook Cleaners, 39th and Prospect.

BOY Tor messenger and office; good opportunity.
Apply 403 Postal bldg.

BOY—About 16, to deliver and work in our shipping department; must be neat, corteous and
able to write clearly; salary \$7; splendid chance
for advancement. Apply Detmer Woolen Co., 1114
Grand ave.

BOYS that live at home and must know city.

Grand ave,
BOYS that live at home and must know city,
206 W. 11th.
BOYS—16 years old, for delivery. Alpha Floral

BOYS—16 years old, for delivery. Alpha Floral Co.

BOY—Colored, to deliver nights; able to ride wheel. Apply 6 o'clock, Collins & Robinson, 39th and Main.

BOY—Residing on Kansas side; must be 16, to deliver packages; references required. Palace (Lothing Co.

BOY wanted to deliver for cleaning shop. Apply 1214 Broadway.

BOY—About 18 years old for retail paint store; good future for bright, active young man; salary to start \$10 per week. Address E, 714 Star, BOY—Office, of 17 years, for mail; salary \$6 per week; must be neat and willing; good chance for advancement. Address B, 704 Star, BOY wanted to do collecting; must be over 18 years of age. Call 812 Scarritt bldg.

BOY with wheel to deliver packages. Ideal Dye House, 609 East 12th.

BOY wanted. Wyandotte Cleaners, 1104 Wyandotte.

dotte.)

BOY-18 years old, work in grocery store; must have reference; \$10 week. E. Whyte Grocery Co., 1119 McGee.

BOY to deliver and work in grocery; experienced. 622 East 12th.

BUSHELMAN and presser wanted; steady position. Address E. 687 Star.

CANDY Helper-Must have retail experience; good salary to the right man. The Rose Candy Shop. 25 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Ok. CHAUFFURS—Experienced Ford drivers; must know city; best of references; no boys or amateurs need apply, between 1 and 3 p. m. 704 Linwood.

know city; best of references, no soys of the teurs need apply, between 1 and 3 p. m. 704 Linwood

CLERK—Drug; need not be registered. Apply in person. Ward Drug Co., 1603 W. 16th.

CLERKS—Experienced, packing house departmental work; state particulars fully; good opportunity for advancement. Address E, 808 Slar.

COLLECTOR for installment furniture house; must be sober and energetic. Address E, 815 Star.

COOK wanted, with equipment to run permanent camp boarding house; 20 to 100 men. Address E, 548 Star.

COOK and helper wanted; good man and wife preferred; write Box 53, Overland Park, Kas.

COOK for short order and counter work. 100 W. 9th st.

COOK—White man or woman. 400 Southwest blvd., Rosedale.

COOK—Experienced short order man at once; \$16 per week to start. 6819 Independence road, Sheffield.

DELIVERY Man—Married, for grocery. Apply 604 Main.

DISHWASHER wanted, experienced; good wages.

604 Main.

DISHWASHER wanted, experienced; good
Karnaze's Lunch, 549 Minnesota ave.

Raffrage's Lunch, 543 Minnesota ave. Hone West 495.

DRIVER—Industrious young man for laundry route; must be a hustier and furnish cash bond; good salary. Hyde Park Laundry, 3032 Gillham Road.

DRIVER for Ford truck; stendy job to experienced, reliable man. City Cleaning Co., 531 Minne-

sota ave.

DRUGGIST—Competent; good suburban store; state references, experience, salary./ Address E,

state references, experience, salary. Address E, 684 Star.
ENGINEER to fire boiler and run engine at the Brady bldg., 1418 Main st. Apply Room 34. ENGINEERING Draftsman—Experienced in designing and detailing steel structures, tanks machinery parts, piping foundations and general plant layout; in reply state experience, qualifications and salary expected. The Smith Gas Engineering Co., Lexington, O.
FLOUR and feed packers wanted; good wages, 8 hours per day. Write or wire Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.
GROCERY Clerk—Experienced, wanted. 2700 East 18th.
HEAD Waiter—Must have had previous experience in large restaurant. Apply 208 West 12th. Apply Mr. Rebori.
HORSESHOER and blacksmith wanted 7 o'clock

ply Mr. Rebori. HORSESHOER and blacksmith wanted 7 o'clock

Monday morning, 1816, Harrison.

HOUNE Boy—Good; colored; references,
LANITOD

Linwood 2071.

JANITOR wanted, colored, married, no children.

Apply 736 New York Life bldg. Home Main 8108.
JANITOR—2 basement rooms partly furnished to attend furnace. Inquire east door, 611 West

attend litriace. Adjust
10th.

JANIFOR for apartments; must be experienced;
good references. Call Home East 4994.

LAUNDRY Help—Experienced flat work and finish washman. Kansas City Laundry.

LAUNDRY Help—Wanted, wash man and wringer man to work daily, extra 6 till 9 p. m. Laundry Dept. Hotel Muchlebach, 12th and Baltimore, rear cuttange.

Dept. Hotel Mueniebach, 17th and Antherentrance.

LAUNDRY Help—Man wanted to run wringers, 7:30 a.m., cate city Laundry, 213 West 10th.

LAUNDRYMAN—A practicable all around laundryman; no booze fighter. Marysville Steam Laundry, Marysville, Kas.

LAUNDRY Help—Boy wanted, over 16. Munger's Laundry, 1333 E. 12th.

MACHINIST Wanted—First class, to take care of about 150 machines for overalls and pants, including Reece and Union Special machines; good salary. Apply Miller Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

Salary. Apply Miller Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

MAKEUP man wanted at once; A No. 1, fast and reliable; also linotype operator: night shift; good wages; permanent situation; union shop. Salina Dally Union, Salina, Kas.

MAN—White, married, to drive coal wagon, \$15 per week to start. Home East 229.

MAN—Colored; to take care of steam plant and help around kitchen. 2822 Troost.

MAN—Night man wanted in garage. Progress Gasage, 3827 Independence ave.

MAN—Steady and reliable, with \$200 and services; wages \$30 week, 401 Finance bldg., 1011 Baltimore.

wages 500 week. 107 Finance wages worked with the control of the c

MEAT cutter wanted. 622 E. 12th.

MEAT cutter wanted, Call Feld's Market, 8th and Minnesota.

MEAT cutter wanted; good wages to good man. 705 Quinduro blvd. Home West 1748.

MEN wanted to work on trains as news agents. Van Noy Interstate Co., west wing Union Station. MEN to sunload lumber. Kansas City Second Hand. 80x Co., 34 Ewing, K. C., Kas.

MILKER wanted. Bell West 747K2.

MOLDERS—Railroad work; open shop; steady employment. Berry Foundry, St. Joseph, Mo. NIGHT Bookkeeper—Capable of handling Oliver typewriter; position with reliable firm; good chance for advancement; state particulars fully. Address E. 468 Star.

OFFICE boy, over 16; \$27.50 to start; good opportunity. Apply Rock Island Line, 716 Railway Exchange bldg.

OFFICE Work—Young man, 16 to 18 years old, to start in with well established business where there is opportunity to work up to responsible positions; bring written application. Patterson-Sargent Co.

gent Co.
OFFICE Boy—Bright, clean office boy; state experience and salary wanted. Address G, 69

PATTERN Makers Wanted. First class; steady position; only those desiring steady position; good working conditions. Address E, 340 Star.

PANTER wanted. I, Katz. 12th and Mark.

FORTER wanted. I. Katz, 12th and McGee.

PORTER—Colored; 2; between 16 and 18 years
must ride wheel. Gardner & Shelton Drug Co.

PORTER—Experienced, wanted for saloon. 825 Broadway.

PORTER Wanted—Good hours, good pay; musi-ride motor cycle; references. Call Home Jack

son 64.

PORTER Wanted—Good hours, good pay; must ride motor cycle. Call drug store, 59th and Main.

PORTER—With references; work in drug store.

Corner of 14th and Grand ave.

PORTER Wanted—Apply at Packard Shoe Co.,

PRESSFEEDERS Gordon job presses.

Gth.

REESSFEDER—Experienced job press. Apply
K. C. Slide Co., 1015 Central,

PRINTER—Good job man, in a medium sized
plant; permanent position. Address G. 1 Star.

QUARRY Laborers, Blacksmith—Camp board, W.
M. Spencer, Independence, Mo.

HELP WANTED-CONTINUED.

HELP WANTED-CONT

PRINTER'S Apprentice—Young man with one or two years' experience in composing room. Apply foreman composing room, Union Bank Note Co., 10th and Central.

SALESMAN, now employed, under draft age, wants road work at once. Address G, 127 Star.

SHIPPING clerk wanted, one experienced in wholesale furniture preferred; position in a 70,000 population city in Kansas. Call for Wagner at the Victoria Hotel between 8 and 9:30 Monday. SOD'A dispenser with drug store experience. Zinn's drug store, 31st and Prospect.

STOREKEEPER—One capable of taking charge of storeroom stock and handling book records; excellent chance for advancement; state particulars rully. Address E, 471 Star.

TAILOR and bushelman wanted at once; first class; reference required. 4704 Troost ave.

TATION First class, ladles'; steady position.

Apply 401 Missouri bldg., 1021 Grand.

TEAMS and trucks to haul coal. Liberty Coal Co., 12th and Jackson.

TINNERS wanted; young men. G. T. O'Maley, 18th and McGee.

TRANSITMAN level man and draftsman wanted for survey of 30 miles highway for purpose of paving same; above men must be able to take cross-section notes; plat and compute quantities of same. Write when you can report and salary desired. W. J. Armstrong, county engineer, Great Bend. Kas.

UPHOLSTERER wanted; capable of running shop; must have some cash. M. F. Egan, Chanute, Kas.

WATCHMAKER—Good one who understands engraving. Inquire Klein Jewelry Co., 1029

Main st.

YOUNG men for work in factory. Apply superintendent, Bailey-Reynolds Chandelier Co., 915

fendent, Balley-Reynolds Chandeller Co., Vol. Grand ave.
YOUNG man experienced in overall factory to fill orders; none but experienced need apply. Western Union Mfg. Co., 18th and Central.
YOUNG man wanted to drive car., 1925 Grand. Automobile

Mechanics Wanted SHAW TRANSFER CO., 209 West 14th St.

Wanted Watch Makers

GOOD POSITION FOR FIRST CLASS MEN.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Co.

A FIRST CLASS ENGRAVER FOR JEWELRY.
Permanent position and good salary to the one who can qualify.

WANTED—25 to 50 foreigners for stone quarry; steady work; hoard yourselves; reply string how many men you have and nationality. Address E, 547 Star.

WANTED—A first class man and wife for farm work; with or without children; woman to help do housework. Home phone Linwood 2856 or 2518 Mersington ave.

Mersington ave.

Have you ENLISTED in The
Army of Savers?

Buy War-Savings Stamps! SALESMEN WANTED.

Under this heading, 3 cents a word, minimum 40 cents. Charged ads 20 cents per agate line, minimum 2 lines. Out-of-town ads payable in advance.

mum 2 lines. Out-of-town ads payable in advance, SALESMAN—Specialty salesman; high powered, successful man who values his time at \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year as representative for a well established and successful corporation; we have a service for manufacturers and wholesalers which possesses unusually salient features and which is backed by observicement features and which is backed by observicement of leading concerns throughout the country; our men are now making from \$100 to \$250 per week and we wish to connect wift the right man for this territory; telephone appointments will be arranged with those who answer this advertisement, giving definite information as to past records and qualificatious and where they can be reached by phone or letter on and after Wednesday; this is a straight commission proposition; a very unusual one, on which a clean, high grade specialty man can make as high as \$10,000 a year. Address 6, 44 Star.

Stock Salesmen New Plan

High grade proposition, easy to sell, paying 1 per cent dividend monthly; stock worth \$2, but still selling at \$1; want good men for nearby country towns; bring references. Call today. Liquid wealth oils Co., 1509 Waldheim bldg.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO INTERVIEW LIVE PROSPECTS; OIL COMPANY; NEW PLAN; MAPS AND SELLING OUTFIT; CLEVER STUFF THAT GETS THE BUSINESS; A QUICK MONEY GETTER. SEE MR. VOGEL AFTER 1 P. M., 419 LATHROP BLDG.

STOCK SALESMEN.

We want high grade salesmen to sell automobile stock; demonstrators completed; two carloads material in factory, more on the way; have some good territory open; investigate at once. C. G. Prouhet & Co., 542 Lathrop bldg.

WE have an unusual and seasonable investment proposition in which we could use two good business men possessing some selling ability, and having some acquaintance. Call or address E. S. Truitt & Co., 101 Keith & Perry bldg. Phone Main 1444.

LIVE men with clean records in best city and every town to co-operate with us in the oil business; no experience necessary; get in touch with us. Werby oil and Gas Association, Bonfils bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN—Well dressed, high-powered men for a permanent position to handle a state on something new; income war tax forces them to buy; capital required. W. H. Powell, Room 209 Westernte Hotel.

SALESMAN Wanted—We have men making to the contract guaranteed by 100 per week; our contract guaranteed \$100 per week; our contract guaranteed \$10

capital required. W. H. Powell, Room 209 West-gate Hotel.

SALESMAN Wanted—We have men making the street was a constructed by the same of the same week; our contract guaranteed by Kansas City bank; investigate. Apply 416 N. Y. Life Bilds.

SIX experienced Scientific American introductory offer; premium proposition; \$1 commission. 407 Missouri Bilds.

WANTED—Salesmen who know the stock selling game. Call Monday, 209 Republic bilds.

SOLICITORS—Two; new proposition; guarantee and commission. 522 Snikert bilds.

AGENTS WANTED—WALE

AGENTS WANTED-MALE.

Under this heading, 3 cents a word, minimum 40 cents. Charged ads 20 cents per agate line, minimum 2 lines. Out-of-town ads payable in advance EXPERIENCED portrait men wanted, country work; expenses advanced. Roberts Portrait Co.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Under this heading, 6 cents a word, minimum 80 cents; charged ads 40 cents an agate line. Out-of-town ads payable in advance. of-town ads payable in advance.

ABLE bodied men 35 to 45 years old; inside factory work; \$2.75 per day; permanent. International Employment Bureau, 13 West 6th.

COMBINATION cook, fry cook, waiters, waitresses, out of city; kitchen men; hotel porter (out).

Jones-Smith Co., 312 East 12th.

FEMALE.

Under this heading, 2 1/2 cents a word, minimum 30 cents. Applicants for positions are advised not to inclose original recommendations in answer to ads—send duplicate copy only.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer—Wanted, experienced lady; state salary wanted. Atlantic Storage Battery Co., Atlantic, Ia.

BUS girls wanted. Apply Union Station lunch

BUS girls wanted. Apply Union Station lunch room.

CASHIER wanted; 7 days a week; hours 4 p. m. to 11 p. m. Apply at Wolferman's, 1108 Walnut. Ask for Miss Kelling.

CHAMBERMAIDS—White, experienced, will find good position with board by calling linen room, Hotel Muehlebach.

CHAMBERMAID—Good, strong, white; room and board, good wages. Home Main 8846.

CHAMBERMAID—Experienced, neat colored night maid; no other. Apply 720 East 15th.

CHAMBERMAID—Hotel; white; experienced; \$8 per week. Cordova Hotel, 12th and Penn.

CHAMBERMAID—Experienced, extitled woman, white or colored, for part days. 320 W. 13th.

COOK—Second, colored, experienced in pastry work. Buckingham Hotel.

COOK—Colored, for boarding house. Call 2421

Troost ave.

COOKING and housework; white girl; small family; best wages; references required. Bell Wabash 234.

COOKING and downstairs work; settled woman; stay nights; references. Phones South 751.

DISHWASHER for boarding house for nusband's board and wages. 1320 Locust.

DISHWASHER—Colored woman. 3354 Main st. South 3870.

FINISHBRS on trousers; good work. 2508 Peery

DISHWASHER—Colored woman. 3354 Main st. South 3870.

FINISHERS on trousers; good work. 2508 Peery ave. Home Fast 1091.

GIRLS—Lunch girls, waitresses, chambermaids and pantry girls for our hotels; West; experience not necessary; transportation furnished; apply in person, Fred Harvey's office, room 252, Union Station.

GIRLS to work in factory; good salary to beginners. 924 West 8th.

GIRLS—Strong, steady, for modern factory work; 88 week to start; good chance for advancement; steady employment. Apply 7:30 Monday morning at office, 925 Wyoming, Mrs. Campbell.

GIRL—Chambermaid or general housework; not afraid of work; good home. 1315 Locust.

GIRLS over 18 years age wanted to deliver telegrams; opportunity to attend telegraph school and learn telegraph business free. Postal Telegraph Co., 800 Delaware.

GIRL—White, general housework; no laundry; good wages; city references. 3615 Holmes.

Bell South 1307.

GIRL—White, for general housework. Bell South 637, Home South 2272. 4501 Holmes.

isburg, Knoxville, 29.8; Mo Mpls. Dlth. T

MADALINE BRIGGS ADMITS SHOOTING MRS. CHARLES FISHER AT COLLYER.

Officers Say They Are Unable to Find What Was the Cause of the Quarrel Leading to the Tragedy.

SALINA, KAS., Jan. 28.-Mrs. Charles Fisher, 41 years old, the wife of a reswas shot through the heart and killed

Saturday night by Miss Madaline Briggs, 18 years old, a friend of the Fisher family.

The women were in the rear room at the Fisher home, and Fisher, in the front of the house, heard them talking and heard the shot. The officers are unable to find what the quarrel was about or what caused the shooting.

The girl, it is said, acknowledges she fired the shot. She was arrested and Lewis gun last April with an army ofgave \$5,000 bond to appear for preliminary trial at Wakeeney, Wednesday.

(Continued from First Page.)

spector general nine cases being investi-Baker told of investigations which resulted in discharge of Lieut, Charles W. Cole and Lieut, John G. Dwyer for neglect of patients, as pub-lished in the newspapers Saturday and The judge advocate general advised adding a prison sentence to the dismissal and that is being considered.

DOCTORS MUST BE CONSIDERATE. "The department sets its face against that sort of callous disregard of soldiers' health," Secretary Baker said. "I want doctors and the country to know that their lives and the welfare are a responsibility which I will not permit to be dodged or handled in a cavalier

While camp commanders are held responsible for health conditions, Secre-Baker said, the surgeon general's office has daily inspections and he has appointed Dr. John A. Hornsby, a hospital expert, as his personal inspector telegram from Doctor Hornsby regarding camp conditions Senator Chamberlain assailed, disclosed them "greatly improved," with mortality reduced and "ample accommodations for all sick."

Secretary Baker read a letter from Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the writer, who has a son in the service, commending hospital conditions she recently inspected. Mrs. Rinehart said she was impressed by Senator Chamberlain's "tragic letters.'

A SHORTAGE OF WOMEN NURSES. "But I feel the mothers of the country know," wrote Mrs. Rinehart that the number of such cases is small. It is cruel to allow every mother to judge the medical corps because here and there mer are unwilling or unable to give the care that is their duty. There are conditions to be remedied. shortage of women nurses is serious. But of cruelty and indifference I have Ninety-nine out of a found nothing.

than they could afford at home. "And I wish to point out further," added Secretary Baker, "that the very heads of the medical profession, the masters of the profession, are in constant touch with the surgeon general."

hundred boys are receiving better care

No army could be raised in try, the secretary contended, without danger from communicable diseases. All that could be done was to provide every means of science to meet that That, he insisted, was being

AS TO THE ENFILD RIFLE

Taking up Senator Chamberlain's attack on the ordnance bureau, Mr. Baker said that men's minds differed about the types of guns to be used and about the quantity. He then disclosed that the decision to adopt the so-called rechambered Enfield rifle was reached later one night in his office at a conference attended by General Pershing, who was preparing to go to France; General Scott, chief of staff; General Bliss, assistant chief; General Crozier, of ordnance, and General Kuhn, then head of the war college, and several other staff officers "experts in It was late in May or early in

The American Springfield rifle, Secretary Baker said, "was admittedly the best military rifle developed by any country" when this dicision was reached. There were in stock six hundred thousand of them.

ALLIES USE DIFFERENT RIFLES.

It was not then known, Secretary Baker contended, whether American troops would fight beside the British or the French. The British used a rim cartridge rifle of one caliber and the French a rim cartridge rifle of another caliber. The British government had been prepared to re-arm the entire caliber. British army with the E the war broke out in 1914. Enfield when

The excellence of the American weapon was so well known that the British decided to remodel their guns, but the suddenness of the war prevented them making the change.

"That decision made that night," Mr. Baker added, referring to the conference held at which it was decided to change the American rifle, "had the unanimous consent of every man at the

WOOD URGED EARLY CALL.

After America entered the war, Mr. Baker said Major General Wood came to his office and advocated the necessity of calling out a large army. Secretary Baker said there were not the clothes or arms, but General Wood replied he knew that, but contended the men needed to live together for "preliminary training." He told General Wood he agreed that the army should be assembled as rapidly as possible, but it was the intention to build up the regular army and the Netional Guard first and army and the National Guard first and then the national army

Concluding his statement regarding the decision to call many men early, Secretary Baker said:

"So, the determination ultimately was upon an attempt to call men for needed training. It was deemed wise to put men into camp to learn living and essenwas of a soldier's life a barde in adversage in the standard of the army unitority was the standard of the army unitority was training. The standard of the army unitority was training and essenyard is of virgin wool, with a large invance before they be fully supplied with

GOOD RIFLES SENT TO CAMPS

Regarding Senator Chamberlain's statement that rifles originally sent to camp were a "motley collection," Secretary Baker said he did not object to the term, but that the facts were that had about 600,000 Springfield rifles and something over 100,000 Krags.

"The German army, best prepared in the world," he added, "furnishes an ob-solete rifle for practice until men learn

to take care of a better weapon."

"I do not mean to say," he added,

It might have been better to have used the English Enfield. But I do mean say that it was decided conscientiously and that now every man in this counintended to carry a rifle has one, and a rifle of better quality than if we had adopted the existing type at the

"And," he continued, "although we have sent soldiers to Europe much more rapidly than we ever thought we would gould, every soldier has not only a modern rifle, but has had practice with it. That also is true of every soldier who will go to Europe."

Turning to the machine gun question, Mr. Baker said that up to last April the Lewis gun had not been satisfactorily tested with American ammunition. although widely used by England. French, he said, never took the Lewis gun in any large number.
"The board," he added, referring to

board he appointed in the fall of 1916 to test machine guns, "never de most extraordinary success." layed for one second the procurement of additional machine guns.

He told of the navy's test of the ficer present, and added:
"As a result of that test an immedi-

ate order was given to the Savage Arms

Company for Lewis guns. Large orders for Lewis guns have been given. are advised, however, by General Pershing that he does not desire Lewis guns for use on land. General Pershing and his staff desire them only for aircraft. FRENCH HAVE GOOD SUPPLY.
"In the meantime," said Mr. Baker.

"the French government is able to supply us with light French guns and heavy Hotchkiss guns for the troops that are abroad and that will be sent for the 'We have ordered all the Lewis guns

we could get and have encouraged the company to extend its plant for increased production. It has not yet begun to expand to the extent we would like. Our army abroad is provided with the guns has selected as adapted to its

and our supply is to supplement that."
Obviously, he said, there were not as many machine guns for camp training as was to be desired, but he read a table showing that on November 1 each camp or cantonment had been shipped thirty Colt, sixty-five Lewis and forty-five Chauchat guns, and, in addition, each regular cavalry regiment had been supplied with ten Lewis guns and each infantry regiment with ten Chauchat

"Practically all of these were shipped before the troops were ready for them; that is, before November 1," Mr. Baker

On the question of big guns, Secretary Baker recalled that General Crozier, chief of ordnance, had urged Congress and the various secretaries of war continuously for larger programs, because the time it took to make the guns. The record served, he thought, to show that General Crozier had realized the delay that must be faced and sought to prepare in advance.

We had a limited amount of artillery and our first step,' the secretary said, "was to speed up that already ordered and in process of manufacture.

Army experts were sent abroad to study the question. Early in June it was intimated that France had so far accelerated her industrial program that "the demands of industry would not fully occuher resources and that she could supply artillery for American forces, then going to France, without curtailing her own forces.

"An agreement was made July 13 or 14," Mr. Baker continued "by which Mr. Baker continued, "by which the French government agreed to supply the principal pieces of 75 millimeter millimeter fire howitzers needed for the American forces being sent abroad. The American government wished to adopt the quickest solution to get the largest supply in the shortest possible time. that time, although we were sending troops to France, it was not in any large numbers—a matter somewhat for the remote future.' "You thought it was better to use the

French facttories instead of waiting to build our own?" asked Senator Reed.

SHIPS THE CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.
"Exactly," the secretary replied. "Also it saved tonnage. And I'm telling no secrets when I say that ships are the crux of this problem, and every time we can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it.'

TURNING OUT ARTILLERY RAPIDLY. Statistics of manufacture in this coun-Baker, some publicly and some to the committee in confidence. He said, for example, that the first 3-inch anti-aircraft gun was delivered this month and that its production is "rising steadily" to an estimate of three hundred per

month maximum. "So," he said in recapitulating, "I think it is fair to say (and if there is a possibility that I am wrong I want it called to my attention) that the American army in France, large as it is, and the American army to be sent there, large as that is, are and will be provided with artillery of the type they want as rapidly as they can use it, and that our own stream of manufacture to supplement this is in process, with delivery of pieces rising steadily.

Referring to a letter from Captain Tardieu to General Crozier, dated December 21 last, Secretary Baker read the statement that the output of the big guns in France did not become adequate until 1916. Captain Tardieu expressed the belief that the United States would make faster progress than had his own

Senator Frelinghuysen said he understood the shell making capacity of the country had dropped 75 per cent after the United States entered the war, the War Department having permitted plants to go out of business and be dis-

mantled. Secretary Baker said he had no information on that point, but would obtain it for the committee. He suggested that plants built and owned by the British government might have been dismantled and shipped to England.

ALL UNIFORMS PURE WOOL. Secretary Baker said the idea had got-

ten abroad that the American army uniform is part shoddy. He declared it is all wool and that shoddy is put only in overcoats and blankets.

'When we went into the war," he said, "the standard of the army uniform was

Resuming his statement after the luncheon recess, Secretary Baker read a report showing 60 million shells are under manufacture for delivery this year, with an increase of 50 per cent in manufacture of 75 milimeter and 3-inch shells and 25 per cent in heavier sizes since the country entered the war.

To this report on progress of shell making, Senator Frelinghuysen of New

Jersey said: "From my information I am inclined to challenge that statement."

Secretary Baker said it was hurriedly prepared by General Wheeler, acting

KANSAS GIRL KILLS WOMAN "that the question was decided infallibly, quartermaster general, but he believed it accurate.

FOOD AND CLOTHING ADEQUATE.

Referring to conditions at Meade, the secretary read from a letter from Major General Nicholson saying there had never been a time when soldier had not had three suits of heavy underwear and sufficient heavy socks. He also reported that the food situation

was adequate. "I want to make one further observa-tion," Secretary Baker proceeded, taking up army food. "I think it is not unfair for me to say that in the provision of food no army ever assembled anywhere

was ever fed as ably, as well, as nutri-tiously and as appetizingly as this army.

FOOD OF HIGHEST QUALITY. "While there have been complaints about other things, I think it is the unanimous testimony that the food has been of the highest quality, with no suggestion of defect in its quantity or preparation, and that generally the food proposition has been carried out with the

Sites for the camps and cantonments were next taken up by Mr. Baker. He detailed the war college's study of the subject and its recommendations that departmental commanders be required select camps in their respective jurisdictions, with regard to healthfulness, freedom from overflow or climatic conditions interrupting training and other desirable and non-desirable considera-

"The principal places where camps were selected were in the Southeastern, Central and Southern departments, retary Baker continued, stating that Major General Wood, senior major general the army, was then in charge of the Southeastern Department.

SOME PRAISE FOR GENERAL WOOD.

Praising General Wood's experience and qualifications to select sites, Secretary Baker referred to the fact that the general had been a medical officer and also "originated the training camp idea, carrying it to a demonstrated success at

General Wood, he added, was "recognized by common consent in the army as the most capable to select camp sites and inaugurate a training camp system.

In every instance, Mr. Baker said, the boards, including medical officers, had recommended the selected site and that the surgeon general had been notified when the final selection was made.

In only one case—Camp Zachary Taylor, at Louisville—was there a question, and Surgeon General Gorgas sent an expert sanitarian, who approved it.

"I am not raising any question with the surgeon general," Mr. Baker and the surgeon general," Mr. Baker sid after pointing out that it had been sug gested that the sites had not been re ferred to that officer, "but I want it perfectly understood that his depart ment was consulted and its advice followed.

INCREASE SPACE IN CANTONMENTS As to plans for the cantonment buildings, the secretary said Doctor Gorgas had approved the original plans and construction on the buildings was well advanced when a committee of the American Medical Association urged that the space per man be increased to fifty cubic feet. After a conference with Secretary Baker and General Gorgas in the former's office, at which the committee was present, this was done. The committee, Mr. Baker said, agreed that it would be unwise to stop building, and the course adopted was to add to the number of barrack buildings and reduce the number of men assigned to each.

In only one instance, at Camp Devens, Mass., he said, had the 50-foot rule been

STA

MONDAY

FOURTEEN PAGES.

BAKER BARES PLANS

The Secretary of War Lifts the Veil of Secrecy From America's

Operations.

HALF MILLION THERE SOON

Early This Year, Army In France Will Reach That Figure.

War Department Has a Big Task and Is Doing Its Best, the Secretary Says.

MORE MEN READY MILLION

Thirty-Two Divisions Are Fit Now for Service, the Secretary Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States will soon have more than ½ million men in France and more than 11/2 million ready to send, Secretary Baker told the Senate military committee this afternoon

As the climax of a day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing faults and im-perfections, in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the Secretary of War disclosed what hitherto has been guarded as a military secret and what the German people little sus-

Secretary Baker told the senators the United States would have ½ million fighting men on French soil early this year and that 1½ million American troops in all would be available for forpion duty

THIRTY-TWO DIVISIONS READY

Thirty-two divisions READY.

This great fighting force, probably little expected by the German general staff, will be composed of the men now with General Pershing, the thirty-two divisions of troops now in cantonments and camps in the United States and ready to move, Secretary Baker said, and by the next increments to be drawn and trained this spring under the Selecand trained this spring under the Selec-

and trained this spring under the Selective Service Law.

Elemental equipment of the men from the United States is assured and the artillery 'necessary to their support will come from the British and French governments, which have such an excess of ordnance that they have on their own initiative, offered to supply the guns and save ships which would be used for their transport.

their transport.

The Secretary of War went even further and laid bare facts regarding preparations for the American anny in arations for the American army in France which have hitherto been held as close military secrets

HAS BUILT LONG RAILROADS.

Mr. Baker descr'bed to the committee how the American army has built great lines of railroads, one of them 600 miles up to its headquarters in France; ports and terminals have been constructed to handle the great quantities of supplies and equipment which the army will need on the fighting line. All this has been done by Americans, and since General Pershing's troops landed last

June.

BAKER TOLD MANY SECRETS.

Leaning forward and addressing the senators earnestly, the Secretary of War told a story the German general staff probably would have given much to know long before. He approached the subject by departing from the answer to criticisms and referring to it as "the plan for the war."

"I think I understand Senator Cham

Secretary Baker. "I don't know how the committee and the country felt about it

"We are using the eyes there to keep up to what they want us to do."

The startling progress of the war in the development of munitions will be shown, he said, by the fact that weapons devised by American experts during the last few months have been discarded.

BACK AT ROOSEVELT.

Then taking up a copy of the Metropolitan Magazine for last August, Mr. Baker read a protest in its editorial columns against the supposed policy of the government to make its contribution to the war financial and industrial, the held off until the Allies win the war. to the war financial and "to hold off until the Allies win the war

for us."

A question brought out that Colonel Roosevelt was then associate editor of the magazine, which urged that "every the magazine, which urged the magazine, which urged that "every the magazine, which urged the magazine whi

nerve be strained to get 150,000 to 200,000 men to France in 1917.

"I am disclosing no secret," Secretary Baker said, pausing, "when I say that we exceeded that maximum in 1917."

Chairman Chamberlain asked the secretary why here.

Chairman Chamberlain asked the secretary why he could not take the public into his confidence in the matter. Secretary Baker replied that he hesitated to do that. He referred to a statement by General Von Hindenburg to the effect that America was advertising her intentions.

"But isn't it a fact that Germany has known all about this?" persisted Senator Chamberlain.
"No." replied Secretary Baker. "The German government is still mystified regarding the number of men now in France." France.

WOULD HAVE DESTROYED OUR ARMY.

If the whole regular American army had been sent into battle at once, Secretary Baker said, like England's, it would have been destroyed.

In eloquent words Secretary Baker described how France welcomed the first American soldiers, peasants kissing, he said, the hems of their coats.

MISTAKES ARE EXAGGERATED.

The mistakes cited in Senator Cham-The mistakes cited in Senator Chamberlain's speech, Secretary Baker said, gave a disproportionate aspect. Without intent, he said, the effect of the senator's speech was to give the country the impression that the deficiencies "were characteristic rather than occasional." He said he was not there to defend individuals or deny delays or false starts. "But I think I can say in confidence that in them we have sought confidence that in them we have sough the remedy.

the remedy."

Describing the spirit of army officers, Secretary Baker said he had seen "strong, grizzled men turn away from his desk in tears" when they found that they could not go to France, "where the glory of their profession lay," but must remain in Washington to press forward war preparations

war preparations.

There was no case, he added, of any officer who had not accepted his duty with his whole heart.

with his whole heart.

Men of high places in civil life throughout the country, he said, had come to Washington to accept salaries of office boys, many no salaries at all, to place their experience at the disposal of the Nation.

"Gentlemen," said the secretary speaking with

speaking with great earnestness, "it would be a tragical thing if this momentous effort were to deserve the com-

ment that it had fallen down."

THE NATION TOO IMPATIENT.

The impatience of the whole country to "do this thing greatly, he "probably inspired much of the criticism. Every one of us wants to see our country hit like a man at the adver-

sary."
"We look back over the past and that there have been shortcomings; that there have been delays. There are there have been delays. There are things that could have been better done.

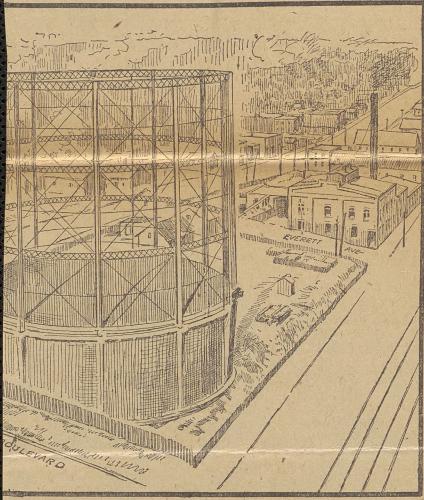
things that could have been better done. But our effort is to learn.
"I have no purpose to defend individuals or myself. If I discuss here individuals by name; if I refer to General Crozier or General Sharpe or myself it

Crozier or General Sharpe of and will be only to make it clear.

ASKS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

"If any of us should figure in tomorrow's casualties it would be as nothing to the object we all seek. I am not be the object we all seek. I am not be the object we all seek. I am not be the object we all seek. here to deny shortcomings, but I think I can say this: that where we have I can say this: that where we have found such shortcomings or mistakes we have made every effort to correct them. I most earnestly ask that when you

RE KANSAS SIDE GAS WILL BE MIXED.



any's plant, where artificial and natural gas will be mixed to give the city an Washington Boulevard is the big ¾ million cubic feet capacity reservoir where ick building near the reservoir is the meter room for the artificial gas and the I gas from the high pressure mains into the reservoir. A block north is the manufactured.

dition necessarily slows down the mining and shipment of coal.

CHICAGO IS SHOVELING OUT.

A Train Kills Three Snow Shovelers in the Yards.

Jan. 28.—The Middle West was still trying to extricate itself from Four inches fell this morning and continued fall tonight and tomor-

and continued fail tonight and tomorrow, with colder weather, was scheduled.

Traffic was demoralized, several schedules being annulled, and all passenger trains were arriving hours late. Driving snow obscured the view of the engineer of the fast New York Central area! avrees and three snow shavelers. engineer of the fast New York Central mail express and three snow shovelers were killed and two seriously injured when they struck in the local yards. Another trackman was struck by a Panhandle freight engine and fatally injured.

MORE CARE IN SELECTING MEN. Medical Officer Cantions Draft Boards Against Laxity.

Capt. C. F. Jenkins of the Medical Of-cers' Reserve Corps at Camp Funston capt. C. F. Jenkins of the local craft board today at the city hall on the subject of medical examinations of the draft men. He said the draft boards should be more careful in their selection of men. Too many have been passed with physical defects, which caused their rejection later at the camps. The boards were especially warned against taking men with tuberculosis or hernia. Men who tend toward hysteria or neurasthenics should on no account be accepted. The men should be practically void of physical defects and should be fit to be used as "shock troops." troops.

A number of the local boards have started physical examinations.

THE THIRD MENINGITIS DEATH. Dread Disease Was Fatal to Grace Pierson.

The third death from cerebro-spinal meningitis within the month occurred Saturday night. Mrs. Grace Pierson, 34 years old, wife of A. I. Pierson, 2812 Robert Gillham Road, was taken to the General Hospital Thursday night and died Saturday. Two other cases have been taken to be beginning. died Saturday. Two other cases have been taken to the hospital since Saturday, making eleven ward. in the

"Meningitis is becoming a problem in ansas City," Dr. Eugene Carbaugh, ew health commissioner, said today. Kansas City,

AHEAD IN BOND SALES

KANSAS CITY HAS DAILY AVERAGE.

rtificates Amounting to \$33,000 a Day Have Been Sold Since the Campaign Started—Total Now \$633,000.

oversubscribed City has Kansas baby bond quota to date. However, to obtain the required quota of 6 million dollars, it will be necessary to sell \$20,000 worth of baby bonds every day

this year. Although the bonds were placed on sale December 3, the campaign dates only from January 1. Since December 3, the total actual sales of baby bonds at the postoffice and the Federal Reserve Bank, the main distributing points, have aggregated \$633,000.20. This is an average of approximately \$33,000 a day, considering the sidering the campaign as having begun January 1.

MANY DOUBLE PLEDGES.

The sale of bonds and thrift stamps at the registry window of the Federal Building aggregate \$439,343.40, since December 3. Those of the Federal Reserve Bank total \$223.756.80 since that time.

Besides the actual sales, pledges

Besides the actual sales, pledges amounting to several hundred thousand dollars have been procured by the wom-en's committee of the baby bond cam-paign and the men's teams which started a drive last week and will end Saturday night.

Many persons who signed pledges have failed to purchase bonds or thrift stamps. Others who agreed to purchase certain amount of stamps have pur-

chased many times the original amount stipulated on the pledge cards.

QUOTA IS \$20 FOR EVERYONE.

Although the quota for Kansas City is considered unusually high, Kansas City will respond in the same manner it has will respond in the same manner it has responded to all the other campaigns for raising money to finance the war and oversubscribe its quota, E. M. Clendening of the general committee said today.

The quota of 6 million dollars prorated among the residents of Kansas City, is 220 for every many woman and

is \$20 for every man, woman and City child.

The members of the men's teams canvassing the business districts today will report the success of the campaign at report the success of the campaign at luncheon at the Hotel Baltimore Friday. "The Thousand Dollar Club," com-

NEWTON D. BAKER, United States Coretary of War.

"Tell the truth" was the camouflage which Colonel Roosevelt threw in front of his attack upon President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, an attack which he began in this city and whose viciousness is now revealed by the plain statement of facts given by the war secretary before the senate committee.

Before the magnificent showing of the war department, the attack stands revealed for what it was—an effort on the part of a mad egotist to divide the people of this country into warring camps, to capitalize the war for political purposes, to discredit the leader of our nation in its most critical hour.

America has accomplished the miraculous. It has produced guns in record time. It has equipped an army of greater size than any of the allies dreamed was possible. It has fed that army in a way no other army was ever fed.

Out of the million and more men called to camp, the Roosevelt propaganda called attention to two isolated cases of hospital neglect. Secretary Baker admitted 18 complaints—and showed the prompt measures of correction and punishment where there was guilt, a revelation of efficiency never before equaled.

The record as given by Mr. Baker is the answer to Roosevelt, who prated that this country was sending coffins, not guns, to France; that it had prepared for the slaughter of our boys, not their safety and fighting force.

America has produced a great fighting machine. It has prepared to deliver the death blow to kaiserism. It has equipped that army. Every move was directed by the best brains of the country, acting on knowledge of conditions, using every resource of industry and labor which the country possesses.

The part played by the Kansas City Star in the Roosevelt disgrace can be traced only to the fact that it has as its general manager a man whose abjuration of loyalty to the kaiser came after this country was at war with Germany.

How far it was ready to go to spread suspicion was shown today in its distortion of a letter from Mary Roberts Rhinehart, authoress and patriot. Her letter to Secretary Baker asked only that he give to American mothers the truth that their sons were being cared for, that every protection of health is thrown about them, that they were under better conditions than they were in their own homes, and that the fear conjured by the ghastly picture of ship loads of coffins, of neglect in hospitals be dissipated by the real facts.

The Star attempted to use that letter as a justification of its own poisoned propaganda of distrust and an appeal for "truth."

"Tell the truth," said Roosevelt as a cover for his unfounded charges.

The people have the truth, and it brings reassurance and increased confidence in President Wilson and our war machine.

The one good result is that the people now know and will be prepared against any future effort to sow suspicion, to spread disruption, to inspire revolt and bring chaos in an hour when undivided loyalty and a unanimous purpose is needed.

The people learn not to trust the rabid statements, that could bring comfort only to the kaiser, printed under the direction of a man who swore less than a year ago that he had lived his life as a subject of that mad autocrat.

Tell the truth? Certainly. Only let it be told by men who know, and not be confused with the slanders published by very recent Huns.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

TUESDAY MORNING. JANUARY 29, 1918.

HAS "MADE GOOD"; U.S. TO HAVE

BAKER

Secretary Baker lifted the veil yesterday long enough to show the War Department has not been asleep.

With 500,000 men in the firing line within a year of the declaration of war, and 1,500,000 more to follow as fast as ships can take them, the military efforts of the United States cannot

The men will not have to fight with their bare hands, either. They will be armed, clothed, equipped and trained before they enter the trenches.

The best part of Secretary Baker's statement, however, was not the facts and figures disclosed, cheering as they will be to

It is the revelation that we have as head of the War Department a man who is not afraid to admit mistakes

War Department has FOUND ITSELF

WILL BE RUSHED EAST: **NEW STORM HITS ROADS**

Confronted by Menace of Interruption by Floods, McAdoo Lifts Rail Embargo in Order to Keep Supplies Moving in Steady Stream.

By Leased Wire rom The Washington City Bureau of The Republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28 .- Con fronted by the new danger that flo conditions may further menace trans portation facilities and shut down mines, Director General of Railroads McAdoo to-day amended his recent embargo order to provide for the immediate dispatch of solid trains of foods and supplies consigned to the Allies from points east of St. Louis to the North Atlantic Seaboard. The order

Director General McAdoo has in-"Director General McAdoo has instructed in the matter of embargo on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River and the Philadelphia & Reading railroads, that the following exceptions be made: (a) Food for animals; (b) materials used in the operation and upkeep of coal mines.

RAIN SWELLS SOUTHERN STREAMS.

"To provide for the rail movement of

British and Italian Governments for perfo on the North Atlantic seahaard-already accepted or under permit, arrangements have been made to consolidate these shipments and move them in solid trains or groups of cars east from Chicago, St. Louis and intermediate terminals."

A. H. Smith reported from New York to day that the conditions in Paragraph

of the Ohio River have given added cause for alarm over the danger of floods, should the heavy snowfall be followed by warm weather or rains. In many of these districts the accumulation of these districts the accumulation of these districts the accumulation of the county to reverse the street of the county to reverse the street of the county to reverse the county to rever

Streatest for many years.

NEW HATCHE WITH ICE AND SNOW.
The rallforads of the whole eastern and of the Whole castern and the whole castern that the result th

ges could be abated.

NEW YORK TRAINS AN

and gas lights at 10 o'clock every night, all the New York terminals were half a day late, and others were annulled.

Weathound passengers over the Penn.

Weathound passengers over the Penn. Westbound passengers over the Penn-Philadelphia only, and were warned that their progress beyond that point was problematical, since it seemed for ours nothing would get beyond the

The railroads did not lie down under the added burden. In many places the battle was thrilling and even dangerthe forms for these reports to each family ous, but the biting temperature, the nowling storm and the sudden slides of great masses of tight packed snow time nd again overwhelmed the army of

Continued on Page Two, Col. Four.

THE WEATHER

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

LIGHT LAMPS, ALL VEHICLES, 5:18 P. M. Sun rises at 7:10 and sets at 5:18. Length day, 10 hours and 9 minutes.

THERMOMETER READINGS



*Readings after 9 p. m. are taken from a nermometer on the first floor of The Re-ublic building and are not official.

Close, Leaving 11,000 Without Commodity.

PROMISED DELIVERIES FAIL

Women by Handreds Chop Wood in Plots of Patter as Last

Resort.

St. Louis County this me

diate terminals."

A. H. Smith reported from New York to-day that the conditions in Pennsylvania. West Viriginia, Harrisburg and over the Allegheny Mountains and in the Pittsburgh district are worse than they have been at any time this winter. Another dispatch reads:

"Continued heavy rain in West Virginia, with rapidly rising streams and water over tracks in many places, is seriously interfering with service in the entire coal field district. Several slides also are causing trouble.

Reports from districts in the vicinity of the Ohio River have given added cause for alarm over the danger of

floods, should the heavy snowfall be followed by warm weather or rains. In many of these districts the accumulation of snow is reported to be the greatest for many years.

NEW BATTLE WITH ICE AND SNOW.

The railroads of the whole eastern and Kirkwood found themselves facing

forms will give the Fuel Committees this information:

quired to give a part of their fuel to

The fuel situation in St. Louis, while

Continued on Page Two, Col. Five.

Last-Minute News

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 29.—Fire at the Carney's Point Works of the Dupont Powder Company late yes-

terday caused a loss estimated at \$250,000.

Tessie Chapmas, told North Jeffer-son avenue, who was attacked by her husband, John Chapman, after

Continued on Page Two, Col. Six.

this season.

Three Aviators, Most Daring of Squadron Are Honored for Work at Front.

WHOLE CITY ATTENDS BURIAL

Men From Each of Allied Armies Join in Paying Tribute to Officers.

pecial Cable to The Republic and Nev York Times.
FOGGIA, Italy, Jan. 28.—The first American soldiers have given their lives on Italian soil. They were Lieut. William Cheney, the first American to receive an Italian military brevet, four days after his twenty-first birthday; Lieut. Oliver Sherwood, the most daring aviator of his squadron, and Cadet. ing aviator of his squadron, and Cadet George Beach, who was awaiting his

On the day of their funeral at noon

from all the windows.

There seemed to be a new sentiment

AGENCY "TORCHES

county fuel heads plans for a steady distribution of fuel were outlined. All consumers, private and corporate, will be asked to report to their respective fuel bodies, on the quantity of coal they will require for the balance of the winter. St. Louis which will show that the fire of last September at the National City Stock Yards and the blaze of last week were started by "torches" of pro-Ger-man tendencies as a part of a plot to prevent the sale of war horses and mules to the Government. The evidence was submitted to Unit in the city and county will be started next Monday. When filled out these

The amount of coal now on hand, the amount needed for next season, the surplus amount on hand this season and amount needed for the balance of The purpose of this plan is to determine the exact amount of coal St. Louis and the county requires. Families hav-

sible to prevent another serious blaze at the yards has been taken, according to C. T. Jones, general manager of the

last week had gained such headway be-fore a fire company a block away could reach the scene that it was impossible to save either the material save of the ani-

Shoppers' Guide

Famous & Barr Company-Page 3. Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney-

Page 2. Stix. Baer & Fuller-Page 5. Jaccard's-Pages 3 and 12. Lammert Furniture Company-

ROW TIES UP CAR TRAFFIC.
Traffic on Olive street line was
tied up half an hour last night when
Motorman John Duncan of Maplewood, went to the rescue of Mrs.
Tessie Chapman, 1817 North Jeffer-Page 2. Classified Ads-Page 10.

ry Man in 32 Cantonm Ready for Overseas Service—Secretary Answers Critics in Detail and Is So Convincing He Is Not Cross-Examined.

BY W. J. COCHRAN,

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Secretary of War Baker consumed four and one-half hours to-day in reciting to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs what the military establishment of the Government has accomplished since the United States entered the war against Germany.

Had the Secretary attempted to reveal in detail all that had been done he would be talking yet, judged by the mass of data before him, to which he continually referred. In his statement, however, necessarily general, he covered every phase of the war preparation, and when he finished the en tire membership of the committee and the roomful of spectators marveled

at the stupendousness of the task. Secretary Baker, impartial hearers admitted, successfully refuted the charge of Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, that the War Department had "fallen down," and the Oregon Senator was gracious enough to confess at the conclusion of the Secretary's statement that he

and his colleagues had been "very much impressed." Mr. Baker began his statement in an atmosphere anything but friendly. the men at the post marched into the little city at rout step. Slowly they went down the dusty road to the hospital. As the outskirts of Foggia were ciency of the organization under his direction. He was surrounded by Senators, Representatives and spectators as he started to depart, and was told The American aviators halted before the big gate of the Municipal Hospital in a square boarded by houses with coral or emerald-green shutters and quaint Itelian arches, surrounded by palms and specific properties of the Military Committee were among those who pressed forward to shake his hand, Senator Reed of Missouri being the first to offer his felicitations.

Secretary Propes His Superior Mentality.

guaint its lan anches, surrounded by palms and the control of the first to offer his felicitations.

Secretary Proves His Superior Mentality.

Murmurs of sympathy were heard as the diminutive figure of the "little Secretary" entered the committee room at 10:30 o'clock this morning the fantastic ornamentation, were moved into position by big horses covered with velvet and gold. Some Americans seemed startled by the exotic carriages until they realized that nothing else could have been so in keeping with the surroundings.

When the American soldiers halted, their officers filed into the hospital, where the bodies of the three aviators were lying. Eight firemen in brass helmets and dress uniforms formed a guard at the hospital entrance, while the city officials, gray-haired men in silk hats, passed to and fro.

Suddenly hundreds of people poured was that of a man who had succeeded in saving a cituation that might have

the city officials, gray-haired men in silk hats, passed to and fro.

Suddenly hundreds of people poured in from all sides—ragamuffins from the street, men and women of all classes and wounded soldiers. The wounded in the hospitals looked out from all the windows.

There seemed to be a new sentiment on his desk during the few hours that he had been absent from his work. It was not the smile of one who had conquered an adversary, but his air was that of a man who had succeeded in saving a situation that might have not only weakened the morale of the people of the country, but might have endangered America's success in the war.

In his concluding sentences he had told the committee that we are in the war to win, "to hit and nit hard," and it was in that spirit that he returned from the Capitol to resume the great task of making the army ready to complete.

bat an unscrupulous foe. He had expressed the belief that the committee

et that Joffre asked us to send men to France before we

ened by the great offensive of 1917, and said it would send over some of your troops.'

Avoided Fate of British Regulars.

The Secretary said that the example of Great Britain could have been followed, and trained regiments could have been sent to France, soldiers who would have been able to take their places on the line of battle in a short time. Had this been done the American regulars would have met the same fate of Britain's "contemptible little arm," as the Germans called the first

ed States authorities by Fire Chief To-bin of East St Louis. An investigation following the \$300,000 fire last Septem-ber failed to determine the cause of here. Therefore, it was decided to send in the first expeditionary force some here. Therefore, it was decided to send in the first expeditionary force some Chief of Police Ely of National City gave instructions to the men under him to arrest every man found in the vicinity of the yards who could not give an iron-glad every for being the regiment of trained artisans, engineers and troops of a technical ron-clad excuse for being there after character were sent abroad to prepare for the reception of the men yet to

He revealed what has never before been told, that cantonments had to Since the fire the number of policemen at the stock yards has been doubled. Every precautionary measure possible to prevent another serious blaze stead of, as in this country, relying upon the lumber industry to furnish the

Every task undertaken here, he said, was undertaken over there, with despite these measures the fire ast week had gained such headway beore a fire company a block away could each the scene that it was impossible of save either the materials and the arrangements of the decision that the decision that transce and England came to Washington and worked out problems with experts of the American Army, and told of the decision that transce would furnish Pershaus and heavy

of the decision that France would furnish Pershing with light and heavy artillery if the United States would furnish the raw material, thus saving cargo space in the 3,000-mile journey between the two countries.

Rifle for Every Man at Front.

He sketched the ever recurring changes in the plans of the military experts, revealed how new problems at the front demanded new methods of attack, told of the close co-operation between Gen. Pershing and War Department officials here and recited how men and supplies were being sent abroad in ever increasing numbers with every assurance that America would be a deciding factor in the war.

He conceded there had been mistakes, but asserted that they were corrected as soon as discovered and never repeated, declared that moral welfare of the troops at home and abroad was given as close attention as their

Lammertis IOTH & WASHINGTON

SEMI-ANNUAL

Clearing Sale

-offers greater savings on higher grade Furniture than are afforded in any other sale of Furniture in the

As a key to the thousands of other items offering 10% to 40% off-

Solid Mahogany Gate-Leg Table Very Spe- \$13.50 cial at.....

This is an artfully con-Furniture, structed useful



breakid Stur. Size 26x34 inches (as illustrated Same style, size 34x42 inches, special at \$18.50.

physical welfare and announced with confidence that a better or finer army

had never been raised anywhere.

At the very outset he took up Senator Chamberlain's charges, item by item, and answered them all, dwelling particularly upon the complaint that men in hospitals had been inhumanely treated. He said that not more than a dozen cases of this character had reached his notice and each had been immediately investigated and the remedy applied. He told of punishing inhumane officers and said he would not be satisfied with their mere dismissal from the army, but had ordered that such offenders be tried as criminals and imprisoned if found guilty of transgressing military law.

He said that every man who would use a rifle on the battle front now had a rifle whether he was in Europe on the United States.

had a rifle, whether he was in Europe or the United States, and asserted that there are enough machine guns for training purposes and that thousands of others would soon be forthcoming from the factories in quantities sufficiently large to meet all demands. As he went on, his story grew more fascinating with each succeeding sentence, the Secretary's eyes flashed with enthusiasm and his jaws snapped to

emphasize his firm conviction that America was equal to the great job it had He disputed the belief of Senator Chamberlain that the Germans knew how many men we had in France, said all of his confidential reports indicated otherwise, and he read from German official statements to show while they outwardly said we were buffing, inwardly they knew we would do all we

Men in Cantonments Ready for Service.

had set out to do, and more.

While many things disclosed impressed, the committee was frankly amazed when told that the men of 32 National Guard and National Army divisional camps are ready to go to-day at need. When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before Mr. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her prepara-

Emphasizing that he was not there to defend himself or anybody else, the Secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any short-coming or failure of the department that it might be corrected. Frequently he paused to seek stronger language to describe the devotion of his associates in the department, military and civilian. "For one reason or another," he said, "the impression has gone out into the country, to some extent at least, that the War Deparement has

"It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly

recedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve

Never in the history of time, he declared, had an army of its size been raised, equipped, trained and prepared for battle as had that of the United

Mr. Baker took personal responsibility for getting men under training before their equipment was ready "to the last shoe button." Such officers as Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, he said, had urged this policy. He described conferences that evolved the ordnance program and its fulfillment, submitting ducuments to prove that France and Great Britain were supplying ar tillery and machine guns for the first forces at their own urgent request in order that ships might be used for other purposes.

In all that was done prior to the departure of the first troops, Gen. Pershing shared in the deliberations and approved the decisions reached, Mr. Baker declared, and now, surrounded with a staff of trained regular officers, who could ill be spared from the great tasks at home, Pershing is in

France as the "eyes of the army."

Every step taken since had been founded on his long daily cabled reports of what is going on at the fighting fronts.

Problem U.S. Faced on Entering War.

In his statement dealing with the plan for the war and the accomplishments of the army in France. Secreta ments of the army in France. Secretary Baker said.
"Now, gentlemen, about the plan for the war. It will be remembered that this war broke out in August, 1914. We went into it in April, 1917, so that for two and one-half years, or more than two and one-half years, the

war had been going on. 'It was not as though war had broken out between the United States and some country, each of them prior to that time having been at peace with one another and with everybody else, so that an immediate plan should be made in the United States for conducting war against its adversary, but we were coming into a war which had been going on for two and one-half years, in which the greatest military experts, all the inventive genius, all of the industrial capacity of those greatest countries in the world had for two and one-half years been solving the problem of what kind of war it was

to be and where it was to be waged.
"It was not a thing for us to decide where our theater of war should be. The theater of war was France. It was not for us to decide our line of communications. Our line of communications was across 3,000 miles of ocean, one end of it infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether we would have the maneuvering of large bodies of troops in the open. There lay the antagonists on opposite sides of No Man's Land in the trenches at a death grapple with one another. Our antagonist was on the other side of that line and our problem was and is to get over there and

"It was not the problem of doing it our way and letting everybody else take care of himself. In the first place, we were going to fight in France, not on our own soil, and not on our adversary's soil, and, therefore, at the very beginning, it was obvious that the thing we had to do was not to map out an ideal plan of campaign, not to have the War College, with its speculative studies of Napoleon and everybody else, map out the theoretically best way to get at some other country, but it was the problem of studying the ther avisting situation and bringing the financial, the indestrial and the military strength of the United States into co-operation with that of Great Britain and

ance in the most immediate and effective way. That problem could not "I fancy in this audience there are men who have been in the trenches. The altogether unprecedented character of that problm is a thing which every returning visitor tells us cannot be described in words, cannot be put down in reports; it is a thing so different from anything else that ever went on in the world, so vast in its desolation, so extraordinary in its uniqueness, that

it must be seen and studied on the ground in order to be comprehended at all. "It is easily imagined that we might have perfected an army over here and carried it across the ocean and found it wholly unadapted to its task, and t might well have been that the army that we sent over was just one thing that they did not need, and that some other thing which we might have supplied would have been the thing essential to their success.

'So that from the very beginning it was not a question of abstract spec-

"So that from the very beginning it was not a question of abstract speculation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder to the wheel could be put.

"They realized that. And so Great Britain sent over to us Mr. Balfour and Gen. Bridges and a staff of experts. They came over here and you saw Mr. Balfour in the House of Congress and Staff of 15 or 20 or 25 young men, the staff of 15 or 20 or 25 young men, the most brilliant men in the French

at the White House and in public meetings at one place and another. "But the group of experts whom they brought over with them you did not see much of, and yet they distributed them-

with Gen. Crozier, their supply experts with Gen. Sharpe, and his assistants, their strategists sat down with the Army War College, and all over this city there were these confidence. selves through the War Department, and their ordnance experts sat down

manging information, telling which they could give us from their respective countries. how the thing was over there, what we could do, what they advised us to do, what experience they had had in developing this, that and the other implement or supply, how certain plans which one might naturally have evolved out of the past experience of the world had been tried there and found not to

but with him came this unobserved staff of 15 or 20 or 25 young men, the most brilliant men in the French Army—strategists, mechanical experts, experts in arms, experts in supplies, experts in industry and manufacture, and they told us not merely the formal and military problems, but they brought over with them men who were in from the hegipping in their rear-

"And every country which has been brought in the war has brought us that sort or sent us that sort of a staff of experts, and it has been necessary to

ory of the use of artillery was by the British preferred to that of the French. They could not picture to us a barrage of heavy howitzers as compared to a barrage of 75-centimeter guns. They could not picture to us the association of aircraft, balloons and mobile aircraft with artillery uses. They could tell us about it, but even while they told us the story grew old.

"The one thing they told us from the very beginning to the end was that this war, of all others, was not a static thing; that our adversary was a versatile and agile adversary; that every day he revamped and changed his weapons of attack and his methods of defense; that the stories they were telling us were true when they left England and France, but an entirely different thing was probably taking place there now, and they told us of large emplies of

was probably taking place there now, and they told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind and another which they had developed in France and England and which, even before they got them in sufficient quantity manufactured to take them from the industrial plants to the front were superseded by new ideas and had to be thrown into

WHY PERSHING WAS SENT. "They said to us, this is a moving picture; it is something that nobody can

ture; it is something that nobody can paint and give you an idea of. It is not a static thing.

"Therefore, it became necessary for us to have eyes there and immediate communication and we sent over to France Gen. Pershing and we sent with him not merely a division of troopsto that I shall refer in a moment—but we sent with him, perhaps I can say safely, the major part of the trained, expert personnel of the army.

"You know the size of the official corps of the regular army in this thing when the war broke out. It is the first the physical resolutes of the mines about Scranton and other coal regions, where the snow threatened to bury tracks, frogs and switches so deep that it would take days to dig them out.

SUSPENDS SERVICE.

While other roads were experiencing similar troubles the Pennsylvania announced that it had been forced to suspend train service entirely from the Atlantic Seaboard to the West. The worst conditions were experienced on the conditions were experienced on the

consultat take place immediately the front—so that they could see the thing with their own eyes, and send us back the details by cable every day of the changing characters.

"Gen. Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every minute and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from Gen. Pershing from 10 to 16 and 20 pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, in great long specifications of changes in details ong specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week, and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they

army there to keep up to what they want us to do.

"Already you will find in your further examination into some of the bureau work of the department, some of the divisions, when they come down, you will find that schedules which were agreed upon, weapons which were selected and which we had started to manufacture have been so far changed lected and which we had started to manufacture, have been so far changed that people have forgotten the names of them almost, and new things substituted in their place, and those forgotten and new things in their places.

DOUBLE DUTY AT HOME.

"So that if one gets the idea that this is the sort of war we used to have, or if he gets the idea that this is a static thing, it is an entirely erroneous idea.

thing, it is an entirely erroneous idea, and when you remember that we had to divide this little handful of officers to divide this little handful of officers that we had and send so large a part of them to France, and then think of those who remained at home, you will realize, I am sure, that those who remained here had the double duty, insufficient for either aspect of it, in numbers—and they still have this double duty—they had to go forward with manufactures, work out industry and industrial relations; they had to see about supplies of raw materials and manufacture finished products, and make from day to day alterations and changes that had to be made, and they had to be ingenique, with suggestions, to see Whether they could devise on this side something which had not been this side something which had not been

thought of over there.
"They had to be hospitable to sugges-tions which came from the other side; they had to confer with the foreign officers who were here and were con-stantly being changed, so that men fresh from the front could be here to advise with us, and in addition to that every one of them had to be a university professor, going out into the life of the community and selecting men who had mechanical experience and knowledge and training, and adding to his original equipment the scientific training, that finished touch which made him available for use as a mil-

GROWTH OF ORDNANCE BUREAU. "As a consequence, this little group mot be recommended which stayed here have built the great great special departments of the army. The last night.

recall the figures, something like 3,000 officers. They have had to be trained; they have had to be specialized, and that has had to go on contemporane-ously with this response to the chancular content of the content

"In the meantime, when we started into this war, I think it was commonly thought throughout the country that our contribution at the outset might well be financial and industrial. The industrials of this country that the country that our contribution at the outset might well be financial and industrial. The industries of this country were largely WITH DESTRUCTION BY FLOOD devoted at that time, the appropriate,

was not going to a shoe factory and saying, 'Make shoes for us,' but it was going to a factory which never made shoes, because all the shoe factories were busy making shoes for people from whom we could not take them, and saying Jean how to make them. and saying, Learn how to make shoes in order that you may make them for

This magazine came out in August, noon. Ch 917, and this editorial says: "Since it is our war, we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that the

world may be restored. To our mind the whole plan of the War Department JUDGE RASSIEUF, RULES has been flavored with a desire to hold off until the Allies finish the war for

You see, the editor was dealing with what he supposed to be the intention of the War Department at that time, that we were held off so far as actual

military operations were concerned and let the Allies do the fighting.

"What he says we should have done, and I ask your particular attention to it, is: 'We should have strained every nergy to have gotten from 50,000 to 00,000 men to France this year.

"That is, the year 1917. I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceeded what in August, 1917, was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hope-less effort to accomplishd."

In response to a question by Chairman Chamberlain, the Secretary said the United States did not have more the United States did not have more than the minimum number of men in France in August, 1917. He continued:

"And then the editor goes on:

"And by next year, 1918, we could have had 500,000 men to send over, or any part of 500,000 men, which we could ship."

"Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100.-

200 men in France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, many more men than that his and instead of having a half million men whom we could ship to France it men whom way to do it in 1918 we will have more than one-half mil-Continued on Page Four, Col. One.

SUPPOSED TURKISH GENERAL

TRAINS OF FOOD TO BE SOLIDLY MOVED TO EAST

tary plows to out temporary gains that now and again started traffic trickling through

some narrow, hard won gorge.

The Pennsylvania mobilized every man on its lines who could handle a shovel, stripping its shops and roundhouses and snapping up any outside laborer who could be hired, but even then the constant piling on top of snow that already lay many feet thick was too much for the physical resources of the road.

the general situation w snow and sleet

Drifting, with bitter cold winds, making a depth of about two feet on the level. Two main-line Pennsylvania level. Two main-line Pennsylvania-trains stalled in snow, one with engine derailed. Holding other west-bound trains at Altoona until conditions clear

up.
"All service annulled from New York,
Philadelphia and Washington to points
reaching Altoona and Pittsburgh districts. East-bound passenger service
from Pittsburgh district and freight service in Pittsburgh at standstill. Prospect of continuing movement of empty cars to bituminous mines for next day or so is not encouraging. "In Northern New York a strong east-

ern wind, and snowing; with temperatures 10 below to 6 above. Slight snow central part, with temperature 2 to

ITALIAN PREMIER DENIES

FRICTION WITH ENGLAND

LONDON. Jan. 28.—In an interview with a representative of The Morning Post, Premier Orlando of Italy, who is now in London, said that as the result of the conferences he had had with leading members of the British Government, he found himself in agreement with them on all essential matters, not only as to principles but methods as well.

He said that he was speaking, of

He said that he was speaking, of course, from the political point of view. Questions of military strategy would have to be decided at the next military conference of the Allies.

conference of the Allies.

Referring to articles in certain Italian papers expressing disappointment in Premier Lloyd George's recent speech, Signor Orlando said.

"I can assure you that there is not a shadow of misunders anding between

a shadow of interest the Italian and English Gove

A national officer of the Amalgamated the generation of steam for the heating of office buildings.

Yay Workers of America, of which the H. A. Lawrence, a fuel agent for the Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers of America, of which the men are members, will formally present the demands of the workers to the

company heads at the meeting.

Because of the suddenness with which the crews decided to call their strike, the demands of the men probably will not be recognized, D. E. Parsons, gen-eral manager of the company, declared

special departments of the army. The Ordnance Department, starting, I think, with 93 or 96 officers, has now, as I to work the "split hift" system if their wage scale of 33 cents an hour recall the figures, something like 3,000 is increased to 40 cents.

devoted at that time, the appropriate industries, and many converted industries, to the manufacture of war materalis for our allies.

"As I suggested this morning, when we went into that market we found it largely occupied, so that our problem was not going to a shee factory and after the residents have taken to the

All of the residents have taken to the mountain sides, the railroad tracks have been washed away, and the damage already is reported to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars in the valley in which Jackson is located.

County also was inundated this after-noon. Children attending the Baptist Institute were carried to safety in

Circuit Judge Leo yesterday that alien

tain suits.

The question has eral suits filed by tral European Pow tiffs are barred fro actions. Judge Ra the first local deci-

Judge Rassieur's brought by Austria

GREAT PRAISE FOR GOOD! MEDICINE

I was one of the handle Dr. Kilmer' this State, and if e met with the success

they speak very fa August 13, 1917.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do for You

Concordia, Kan.

These Auto Lenses Will Enable Mo

Abide by th

That Goes Into Effe



A clear glass lens, which distributes the ray of light through a great number of small scientifically constructed lenses. Per pair 5-in, to 9-in., \$3.50 9\%-in. to 10\%-in., \$4.00 10\%-in. to 11-in., \$5.00

Radiator and Engine Robes the two-piece style, lined with kersey—for 1916 Overland cars Regularly \$6.50; while a limit number lasts

Dull-finished two-piece Robe for Ford radiators and engines special at \$2.6

Robes for other cars, \$4.50 to \$7.00 This Ford Channel Bar Bumper of the clamp-on type, finished in black, would sell regularly a \$6.50; our special price is \$4.9





COUNTY'S COAL SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED AND GAS PLANT MAY SHUT DOWN

Continued From Page One.

chousands of other localities throughout the East, according to Eugene D.

naterially within a short time the shortage of fuel here will be more acutely felt in a few days, according to C. E. Morrow, member of the fuel body. Hundreds of housekeepers who body. Hundreds of nousekeepers who purchased last summer what they be-lieved would be a winter's supply of coal are about out of it now. Morrow has information on hun-

Morrow has information on hundreds of households where the actual consumption of fuel is from eight to 10 tons a winter. These families are virtually without coal now, and when they go into the market for a new supply the shortage will at once become acute.

Without the Garfield order in the East, Nims said, suffering on every hand would have been indescribable. He EAST SIDE CAR STRIKE ENDS hand would have been indescribed a

Although no settlement between the Alton, Granite City & St. Louis Traction Company and 90 motormen and conductors who called a strike early Sunday has been reached the men returned to work yesterday to await the outcome of a meeting scheduled for his consistency.

Although no settlement between the congestion of shipping that, without the dict, would have required months to elear.

The Fuel Committee to-day will start an investigation of a report that the Union Electric Light and Power Company had purchased coal in excess of its actual requirements and had used it in the generation of steam for the heating

electric light company, went before the committee and was instructed to pre-pare a statement of fuel quantities used by the company for various purposes recently.

The Union Electric, as a public utility, is entitled to priority second only to home consumers, but as a distributor of heat to office buildings it has no

priority standing.

The committee has started checking daily reports of coal companies. So far this check has revealed that several of the companies have failed to conserve the priority requirements as they concern the consumer, while they have delivered coal to nonessential firms either low in the list of priority users,

either low in the list of priority users, or not listed at all.

The committee has found that on days when home consumers have complained they have been unable to get coal from the dealers, reports of the dealers themselves show that deliveries of large quantities of fuel to such places as theaters, laundries, retail stores and of-

fice buildings were made.
P. E. Conrades, president of the Merchants' Ice and Fuel Company, and John C. Muckermann, vice president of the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company have been cited to appear before the committee for such alleged violations

age already is reported to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars in the valley in which Jackson is located.

The college town of Oneida in Clay County also was inundated this afternoon. Children attending the Baptist institute were carried to safety in poats.

Such action by the committee is to safety in the committee of the committee of the committee is to safety in the committee of the committee is to safety and the committee of the committee is to safety and the committee of the committee is to safety and the committee of the committee of the committee is to safety and the committee of the Such action by the committee lations of the priority claim

ALIEN ENE MIES MAY SUE

ALIEN ENE MIES MAY SUE

Solution Judge Leo

Solution Reserved for a several serior of the Center of the part of the committee to turn all coal possible to southeast Missouri. The shortage there is said to be serious. In some towns there, Crossley telegraphed, many families have no fuel at all and are resorting to the use of such wood as they may obtain. Fire wood there is not nearer than 15 miles, he said.

Among other towns reported suffering are Caruthersville, Hayti and itself to the serious of the County Fuel Committee, has reported to the State Administrator reported to the State Administrator reported to the State Administrator.

ecision was given reported to the State Administrate that several hundred cars of coal be longing to the Frisco Railroad are o the tracks at Chaffee. Crossley termine if it may be seized for the pub-

GERMAN PAPER CALLS KAISER JUDAS, HANGMAN, IN URGING REVOLT

Continued From Page One.

pressed until it promised to submiry druggist has that I have enone of the most in this State, wallstred with state on its use and and see that I have enone of the most in this State.

om its use and and save the rably regarding zeitung styled Emperor William resent representative" of the House present representative of the House the research of the researc of Hohenzollern in order, probably, to place him on the same level as the other monarchs to whom the King of Prussia owes his title of the "Germa Francery".

But more than once the paper has referred to the Crown Prince as the savior of Germany from the "abyss dug by Count von Hertling, Dr. Von Kuehlmann, Count Czernin and the Finance Minister, Count von Rodern."

On extraordinary state occasions both the Kaiser and his Chancellor wear cloaks of "imperial purple," which is similar to scarlet—the red prevailing in

out of the past experience of the world had been tried there and found not to work at all.

THEN CAME JOFFRE MISSION.

They were exchanging information, giving us all that they thought was helpful. And then came Joffre, with his wonderful reputation and his wonderful reputation and his wonderful reputation and his wonderful reputation and his could not tell us why the British the-

satem by British

Baker Pictures Vot American War Preparations in France

of the word. They have not been espe

ally fortunate in escaping attack from

nd knowledge of the circum

s and surroundings so that when

our own troops came in large numbers could render like services to our

PROBLEMS IN FRANCE.

"But that was not enough. It was suggested that further groups of me

"Special studies had to be made

HAD TO BUILD OWN DOCKS.

U.S. WILL HAVE ARMY OF 1,000,000 MEN IN FRANCE BEFORE 1918 ENDS

Continued From Page Two.

hon in France early in 1918, and we have available, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

Service of the United States through

why facts were concealed. Senator Weeks asked whether the Secretary knew who wrote the editorial, and Mr. Baker said he thought it torial, and Mr. Baker said he thought it torial and Mr. Baker said

was attributed to Mr. Wiggin, the editor in chief.
"Why," asked Chairman Chamberlain,
"Our surgeons have set up hospitals "have you not felt it proper to let the immediately behind the lines. They public into your confidence with ref-

hator, I confess I have hesitated the air and our early losses in this war and still hesitate," replied the Secretary. "I have here a statement from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in which he is quoted as saying in a German newspaper, in contemptuous were sent over to assist our allies in these recognitions.

or this war in an u "Do you think, for a moment, Secre-tary Baker," said the chairman, "that there has been any time within the last year that the German Secret Service own forces has not been fully advised as to everything we have done?"
"Yes, Senator, I knew. If I may rely

apon the information which we get from confidential sources, the German Government is still mystified as to the number of men we have in France, or have had there at any time."

chanics might be needed. Nay, we began to see that we were going to be over there in large force and the question that then had to be answered was how will we maintain this army in POLICY AS TO ARMY SECRETS.

The chairman said he doubted this. "Special studies had to be made of After some discussion as to the policy that problem and this is what the of Governments in announcing military showed: They showed that the rail secrets, Mr. Baker said it was not the roads and the facilities of France had policy of the American or other Govduring this war been kept in an excelent ernments to do so, and added: ernments to do so, and added:

"I am saying this now because you supposed possible under war conditions, have asked me why I have held back and yet that those railroads were used

these facts until now. I am saying to
you that you could not get from Great
Britain at this minute—I don't know
whether I could get—the number of
soldiers Great Britain has in France or
soldiers Great Britain has in France or
essary for us to build back of our own
open and the British
themselves, and that when our army
became a great army it would be necessary for us to build back of our own
open and the best of the maximum to take care of the
wing
th whether I could get the number of soldiers Great Brittain has in France or at home I could get an approximation; I could get whatever information might be deemed helpful to the immediate will be deemed helpful to the accomplished but the second se at home. I could get an approximation could not get from Great Britain or cerned, and on that we had not only ized, as you know, in France, pursuant terms and they say trance, either one, the actual number to write an army, but we had to write to the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George, about American was of troops they have at the front.

"It may be that that precaution in unnecessary, and yet that is the precau tion which military men have observed, and I have no further point to make in the matter of troops there than to show what I was showing when I rea that extract; that our original inten-tion was to make our military effort in 1918, and in August of 1917 a zeal-ous advocate of immediate military ac-lights, leaded on the maximum of tainable program, a thing which has

FRANCE CALLED FOR TROOPS.
"Why did we decide to send some troops to France in 1917? It is no secret. When Marshal Joffre came to this country from France, when the British Mission came from France, they told us of a situation which we had not up to that time fully appreciated. There had been in France, recently conducted before than, an unsuccessful offensive. The French people had suffered—they suffered in a way that our language is not adapted to describe, and our imagination cannot conceive. The war is in their country.

"This wolf has not only been at their side is our.

"This wolf has not only been at their side is our.

"The proof of their own supplies. The channel addition to it all the things we have done, and I ask you to remember among the achievements on this side. Is the building of this army, not of 50,000, but of substantially a million and one-half men. Signal Corps; you full work done be among the achievements on this side. Is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially a million and one-half men. Signal Corps; you full work done to allow the achievements on this side. Is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially a million and one-half men. Signal Corps; you full work done to allow the achievements on this side. Is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially a million and one-half men. Signal Corps; you full work done to allow the achievements on this side. Is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantial that the things we have done, and I ask you to remember among the achievements on this side. Is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially a million and one-half men. There had been in France, the policy work done to the policy with the substantial building of this army, not of 50,000 or 500,000, but of substantially a million and one-half men. There had been in France, the policy work done to

door, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on there was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about the French people, and this mighty military engine, which they had seen prepared to overcome them for 40 years was at them, and their attitude was that no matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not, that it was an trresistible, thing, and so they said to us: 'Frankly, it will cheer us; it will cheer our people if you send over some of your troops.'

"We did send some troops."

"We did send some troops."

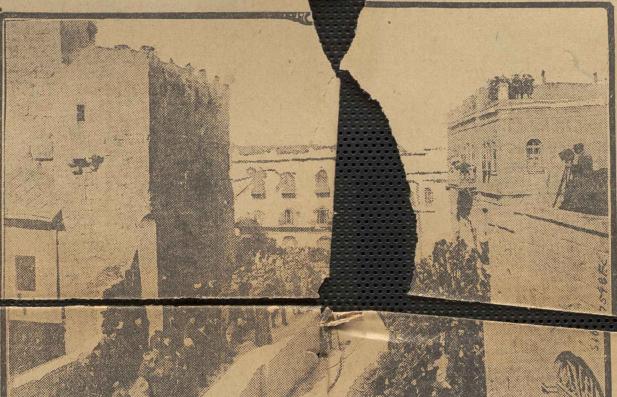
"BUILDING 600-MILE RALROAD.

"To make the deep-sea harbor and atl you room who said to me with grid who had to fabricate and they shook their diers should be fad, they shook their have had to fabricate in this country and send off dock-handling machinery; we have had to selecting soldiers should be fad, they shook their diers should be fad, they shook their have had to fabricate in this country and send off docks. We have had to selecting soldiers should be fad, they shook their diers should be fad, they shook their have had to fabricate in this country and send off they shook their have had to fabricate in this country and send off the American people that mode of the American people that mode of the American people that mode of the manufactured in this country and sent over to be erected to the American people that mode of the they shook their diers should be fad, they shook their diers should be fad, they shook their have had to fabricate in this country and send off the docks. We have had to selecting soldiers.

"And yet has any great enterprise the docks, we have had to erect a pile wharf. We proposed that form of raising solve proposed that form of values and said, 'Mr. Secretary, it can't to send from this country even the piles to send from this country and sent over to be erected in this country and sent over to be erected to the American people hat mode of the American people

us: Trankly, "Will clust us it visible, which so over can be properly and has our mode of the proper of the proper

First Photo of Capture



ENTRY OF BRITISH INTO JERUSALEM

here came the great Italian defeat, States and Canada which called for even greater changes in our plans, in many ways.

the means of maintaining that army, the Rapello Conference, or the Supreme as the organization of the first time when a careand from the first time when a careful and scientific study of the opportunities of France to help us were made, from that hour until this, we have been building in France facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we are here in the United States and we are here in the United States and the United States is represented on that by the Chief of States is army 1,000.000 men the French-Engli upon in that form major international arrangements in remaining of which may there, while Gen. Pershing and his staff to the fact must not it of experts are working out those other openion of the major international arrangements in the French-Engli upon in that form that form the united States is army 1,000.000 men the French-Engli upon in that form the provided the provided that the support of the fact must not it of experts are working out those other of the support of its of the support of its of the fact must not it of the fact must

more-many of them of the same char- questions. SELECTIVE SERVICE A SUCCESS. "That is the picture of what is going on over there, gentlemen. On this side "For instance, the French had naturally reserved the best ports in France for their own supplies. The channel much of that has had to be done, and in addition to it all the things we have

enthusiasm little uside of the Atlantic

IN WAR TO

the support of it. itself for war wit 'Your committee tunity and will do things if you will pital situation, th

CUNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD

READING THE PROCLAMATION

that Gen. Crozier had allowed and sought to prepare in advance.

Reading from a letter from M. Tardieu, French High Commissioner, Secretary Baker said the idea had gotten abroad that the American Army uniform is part shoddy. He declared it is all wool and that shoddy is put only 140 in overcoats and blankets.

There still are in the hands of the Inspector General nine cases being in vestigated. Mr. Baker told of investing actions while growing the discharge of Lieut.

German Gove the German in the should merican mather the newspapers Saturday and Sunday. The Judge Advocate General advised adding a prison sentence to the dismissal, and that is being considered.

That Gen. Crozier had a sought to prepare in advance.

Reading from a letter from M. Tardieu, the filed had found in the fortresses into service of heavy artillery, but only 140 published in the newspapers Saturday and Sunday. The Judge Advocate General advised adding a prison sentence to the dismissal, and that is being considered.

There still are in the hands of the Inspector General nine cases being in vestigated. Mr. Baker told of investing actions with grow the fortnesses into service for the field, and this policy proved to be a mistake, as quick-firers were now every yard is of virgin wool, with a large increase in its strength."

Senator Freinghyssen called In the imagination of anyone to realize what the ordnance program of the war with more than 6,000 pieces of heavy artillery, but only 140 published in the newspapers Saturday and Sunday. The Judge Advocate General advised adding a prison sentence to the dismissal, and that is being considered.

There still are in the American Army uniform is part shoddy. He declared is all wool and that shoddy is put only in overcoats and blankets.

When we went into the war, the said, to get the slow-firing gut wool and 25 per cent wool and 25 per cent wool and 25 per cent cotton. But that a contract for uniform is part shoddy. He declared is all wool and t

shortcomings and failures; there will be, so far as the war Department is concerned, a continuing effort at self-improvement and a hospitality toward every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside.

"But the net result is going to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves and in their institutions, are going to demand, and that at no lite day, on European about the types of guns to be used and

Taking up Senator Chamberian's at people, believing in themselving and in their matiful ones, and the content of the con

First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Notes ever, by Gen. Pershing that he does not

desire Lewis guns for use on land. Gen. Pershing and his staff desire them only

for aircraft.
"In the meantime," sad Mr. Baker,
"the French Government is able to supply us with light French guns and
heavy Hotchkiss guns for the troops

for the present.

"We have ordered all the Lewis guns we could get and have encouraged the company to extend its plant for increased production. It has not yet begun to expand to the extent we would like. Our army abroad is provided with the guns it has elected as adapted to its

ase, and our supply is to supplement

Obviously, he said, there were not as many machine guns for camp training as was to be desired, but he read a

camp or cantonment had been shipped 30 Colt, 65 Lewis and 45 Chauchat guns

ewis guns and each infantry regiment

Practically all of these were shipped

before the troops were ready for them; that is, before November 1." Mr. Baker

"There are now in the United States 16 National Army camps and 16 Na-tional Guard camps (32 divisions of troops), filled with men ready to go,"

id Secretary Baker.
If do not know how fast it may be cossary to send them to France," he

on the production capacity of

ne country being able to care for

GUN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

table showing that on November

egiment had been supplied

how fast w

them. What we tried to do the men out as rapidly as we

for the present.

abroad and that will be sent

offer what the successful investor always demands ample security and good returns. These notes are secured by first mortgages on improved proper-

ty, the ground value alone frequently having a value greater than the total of the loan. After careful inspection and investigation by our experts buy the entire issue of notes in other words, back our judgment with our own money.

Banks and other careful investors throughout the country have found these notes attractive, because the original notes are delivered to them. The genlineness of each note is certified by us, thus preventing forgery or over-issue. Our profit is the commission we charge the borrower.

This plan enables you to invest \$500 or multiples thereof; choose maturities and diversify your investments. Interest 5% -5 1/2 % and 6%.

Write for our current investment list

Mercantile Trust Company Capital and Surplus \$9,500,000 Eighth and Locust-to St. Charles Member Federal Reserve System.

British Government might have been lismantled and shipped to England. Senator Sutherland said a negro On the question of big guns, Secretary Baker recalled that Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, had urged Congress and the various Secretaries of War continuously for larger progress, because of the time it took to make the guns.

Senator Sutherland said a negro preacher had told him that his son at Camp Meade, Md., had been supplied with cast-off clothing of white soldiers and no woolen underclothing. Secretary Baker said he would investigate, but declared there was no discrimina-

The record served, he thought, to show but declared there was no discriminathat Gen. Crozier had realized the detion in the treatment of white and ne-Secretary Baker said the idea had gotten abroad that the American Army uniform is part shoddy. He declared it

in overcoats and blankets.
"When we went into the war," he said, "the standard of the army uniform was 75 per cent wool and 25 per cent cotton. But that was changed and now every yard is of virgin wool, with

Senator Frelinghuysen called Mr. Baker's attention to testimony before

that full opporhess of into those all with the hose all with the h

signal Corps; you we near the wonderful work done by no engineering department of the arm, but when it is all
in avasiled disclosed them "greatly improved," with mortality reduced and
told, Mr. Chairman; it will be a story
which I am sure
the committee will
be glad to report
to the Senate of the
United States as be be
a tremendous responsibility, and we are in this
war to wip it, that
the more pole will 62, as I think they
had we are in the
war to wip it, that
we are in it to costand hit hard, that
are in it to coreduction of the moment of the country thought
war to wip it, that
we are in the to
are in the
are in the writethe more are unable of the
that the number of such cases is
small. It is cruel to allow every mothe
to
the the wisest in the country thought
was possible to do

"The BDIOTS VIOTORY."
"In so far as I am personally concerned, I know what the American feeling about
the are in the country thought
was possible to do

"The Burley of the country thought
to
a purple of the country thought
to
the shade of the think the
play, with these
a remain the weight
to be
a conditionar said she
to do with the shade of the
to be
the country the tool out the
to be
the country the tool out the
the country thought
to
the country thought
to
the country thought
to
the country thought
to
the country the tool out
the country thought
to
the country thoug sentatives the answer to this question:
How can America contribute most to the early winning of this war?

"One of the answers was for more rapid expedition of American forces to Europe. It was agreed that both England and France have surplus ordnance, ordnance/ammunition and manufacturing capacity."

OLOTES FROM GEN. BLISS.

there might be unanimous consequences. The field of the f

And the control of th

Young Man, Think This Over!

- ¶ Suppose someone should say to you to-night: "I want you to become a partner in my business the first of the month. If you will put \$1,000 in the firm as an evidence of good faith, the partnership is yours."
- Twould YOU be in a position to accept? Could you show a savings account that would permit of such a move? If not turn your attention at once to some systematic plan of saving.
- ¶ Hundreds of young men have gone upward to success simply because they were ready when just such a call came. They had money as well as ability.
- Ability is a mighty valuable asset, but "many a genius has starved in a garret." Start a Mercantile Savings Account to de-
- ¶\$1 will do that, but a larger sum will make you feel that your account is worth

Mercantile Trust Company (Member Federal Reserve System—U. S. Government Protection)

Eighth & Locust—to St. Charles

HARDEN BACKS WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE AIMS SAYS PEACE IS POSSIBLE

Cleft Between Foes Is Not So Great That It Must Be Bridged With Bodies, Editor of Die Zukunft Avers.

Bridged With Bodies, Editor of Die Zukunft Avers.

Special Cable to The Republic and The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says that the latest issue of Die Zukunft is one of the most remarkable that Maximillan Harden yet has had. By his characteristic methods of quotations, innuendo, inference and irony he virtually indorses the programs of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, condemns the German Governments of under the Russians schemes, chastises the annexationists and their candidate for, high office, Prince von Buelow, and admits the justice of the Entente point of view regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

Cleft Between Foes Is Not So Great That It Must Be Bridged With Buelow and with It Must Be Bridged With Buelow are entitled to turn to the men who are entitled to

dent Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, condemns the German Government's Russian schemes, chastises the annexationists and their candidate for, high office, Prince von Buelow, and admits the justice of the Entente point of view regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

His treatment of the pronouncements of Lloyd George and Wilson is as illuminating as it is ingenious. Regreting that those utterances were only received in Germany with a rain 'of in-

ing agitation against Austria-Hungary. Yet the Austrians could say:

"'We were almost in agreement with the Russians when you sent a declaration of war. Ous followed six days later, and we had to hold out much longer alone than had been foreseen and agreed upon, while you were experiencing the days on the Marne."

"The enemies of Austria are beaten, and of no enemy of Germany can that be said in conscientious seriousness."

rective," Harden adds:

"Thoughtful, conscientious men must are saves:

"Thoughtful, conscientious defence are saves:

"Thoughtful, conscient

SCHEIDEMANN CALLED PUPPET FINANCED PLOTS

Higher Ups, N. Y. Volks Zeitung Points Out.

By Leased Wire From the Washington

Bureau of The Republic. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Referring editorially to the warning that the mili-tary leaders of Germany "would be hurled from power" if they did not bring about peace between Germany and Russia, said to have been delivered by Philip Scheidemann, leader of the

main Committee of the Reichstag last week. The Yorker Volkszeitung said to-day:

"We wish that were true. But we have no faith in that kind of a peace or its bearer." During the last 42 months Scheidemann has become so accustomed to setting the register of his leloquence in the way suggested to him from 'above' that it is impossible to ward off the suspicion that his latist role of a 'warner' is being played before the respected public in the interest of somebody 'higher up."

"Count Hertling is either using him against the pan-Germans and the superannexationist," or he is to serve as the people, wh. Au is constantly assume ing more menacity dimensions, in any in the last of the main committee of the Reichstag last woek. You Rintelen declared that a fee be paid to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to pass on the legality of a suit had suggested that a fee be paid to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to pass on the legality of a suit had suggested that a fee be paid to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to pass on the legality of a suit had suggested that a fee be paid to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to pass on the legality of a suit had suggested that a fee be paid to a first true. Consider the effect upon France and the United States if the wanton allegation that the foctively worked out, men of military age, is allowed to 30 unchallenged. "This campaign is being worked with the utmost dissimulation. Attempts are being made to obtain the aid of the French authorities. The French are told that the right way to get them is to back up the present General Staff. It is quite a mystery takes of the General Staff by nectand in the last of the control of the utmost dissimulation. Attempts are being made to obtain the aid of the French authorities. The French are told that the right way to get them is to back up the present General Staff. It is quite a mystery that the proposed pringing more menacing dimensions. In any like that the right to be pleased to work. The soluti

S KILLED IN RAILWAY WRECK. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—Martin C. Thompson of Sioux Falis, S. D., Mrs. Thomas O. Henderson of Sioux City. Ia., and Sidney Spitzer, the 5-monthold son of Sidney Spitzer of Chicago, were killed and 40 others injured to-day when an Illinois Central passentrain, bound from Omaha,



Locust & Ninth

AVER RINTELEN

Socialist Leader's Playing for Witnesses Testify German Wanted to Bribe Jurist and Employ Dynamiters.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK. Jan. 28.—Evidence tending to show that Franz von Rintelen, German naval officer, was the paymaster of an organized force of plotters.

German naval officer, was the paymaster of an organized force of plotters working in this country in the interest of Germany, was introduced to-day by the Government in his trial with 15 others charged with conspiring to place bombs in munition ships.

One witness testified Von Rintelen had suggested that a fee he naid to a

the people, wh. to is constantly assuming more menacifed dimensions. In any case, the stage through will not be followed by a discharge; the brakes will be put on at the right time.

"How little in earnest Scheidemann is with his 'warning' is shown most clearing by his treatment of the question of Alsace-Lorraine. How can he, a man who ostensibly takes his stand upon the Russian formula, which presents as its third and most essential condition the demand for the 'free self-determination of the peoples,' declare without hesitation: 'Alsace-Lorraine remains German?

"But, of course, so long as Hertling and Hindenburg don't want to hear anything about that, Scheidemann has to play the same tune.

Henjes declared.

Ducing ather conversations Hanjes

Said, Von Rintelen declared that it was wrong for the United States to supply munitions to the Entente Allies and he thought it proper to stop the practice.

Testimony that Von Rintelen had opened two accounts totaling \$508.000, with the Transatlantic Trust Company, was given by George Plochman, an officer of the trust company.

John C. Hammond, an advertising about that affer being introduced to the defendant, Von Rintelen had told him he had come from German?

"But, of course, so long as Hertling and Hindenburg don't want to hear anything about that, Scheidemann has to play the same tune.

Von Rintelen, the witness declared, asked him if he thought a plan could be worked out to pay a fee to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to pass on the legality of a test suit to stop the practice of shipping munitions to Germany's enemies. Hammond told him he would be playing with dyna- AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

"During this conversation," Haman Illinois Central passenbound from Omaha, Neb..
was ditched by a broken
ranger, Ill.

"During this conversation, hammond added, "Von Rintelen spoke of
having spent a large amount of money
in buying up munition plants, and said
that his trump card would be played when strikes were declared in various

Hammond said he "wrote to Joseph Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, and also laid the entire matter before

The second heatless Monday ordered by Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield was observed on the East Side with no violations reported to Samuel W. Baxter, chairman of the St. Clair County Fuel Board. Several salons and poolsooms opened but none burned any fuel.

Lieut. Norman Scott, St. Louis boy, who was one of the soldiers on the Jacob Jones on sunfing! Ease your throbbing one of the soldiers on the Jacob Jones and sunfing! Ease your throbbing one of the soldiers on the Jacob Jones and sunfing! Ease your throbbing when it was recently sunk, also will be a guest. The chairman of the St. Clair County Fuel Board. Several salons and poolsooms opened but none burned any fuel.

Bet Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing one of the soldiers on the Jacob Jones and sunfing! Ease your throbbing when it was recently sunk, also will be a guest. The chamber has arranged a big mass pound." which costs only a few cents at meeting for Peary in the Planters for a guest. The chamber has arranged a big mass pound." which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistions, tastes nice, causes no inconventing to the cost of the cost o

Lovat Frazer Challenges Earl of Ruth Ch in Comedy Derby to Answer Criticism of rican. Military Experts.

QUESTIONS YPRES, CAMBRAI MRS. CRAIGYSHARES HONORS

Started, He Asks, If Men Were Needed by Million as Claimed?

Special Cable to The Republic and New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lovat Fraser, in the columns of The Daily Mail, publishes an open letter to the Earl of Derby, challenging him to reply to his article of last Monday. He says the views he submitted are not answered by "vague abuse of the conductors of particular newspapers."

As regards these papers, he says the

particular newspapers."
As regards these papers, he says the old Tory press stands for vested military interests and the conduct of the upon the ministry. The pacifist press, he argues, has only one object, and that is to overthrow Lloyd George and reinstate Asquith.

"What is the answer of the spokesman of the General Staff?" he asks.

"While the Government asks for another half million men, the champions of

er half million men, the champions of the General Staff ask for another mil-lion and a half. The idea that they are to put our minds and our consciences into the hands of the military clique forever and ever was tentatively accepted at the outbreak of hostilities, but it was an idea made in Germany and we have had enough of it.

tid go on merrily without a we will be perfectly and a well as we will be a well as well

MAKE GOOD OR CHANGE.

"This is a democratic country, and it is time to look at the matter in a democratic way. We want to win this war. If the military experts who have had unquestioned control for the last two years have not made good, and show no sign of making good, it is time they were changed."

Mr. Fraser says it is not the politicians who "contrive" wonderful clans who "contrive" wonderful the design of the contrive of the politicians who "contrive" wonderful the contribution of the contribution of the politicians who "contrive" wonderful the contribution of the contributi MAKE GOOD OR CHANGE.

FRESH WHITEWASH.

"They attacked again, and in the end they failed. Why? That is what we all inimating as it is ingenious. Regreting to fine enemy of Germany can that be said in conscientious seriousness."

"PEACE IS POSSIBLE."

Reverting to President Wilson's address. Harden savs:

"Thoughful, conscientious men must dress. Harden savs:

"The stiff is the belief that peace is a fresh coat of whitewash and in due them."

General Staff pieur inches they rebuff the French?"
"Turning to the question of man-pow"Turning to the question of man-pow-

er, Mr. Fraser says:

"A well planned and subtle attack is being made upon the Government. The country is being told that, because more are being called for, the Government is in some mysterious way to blame. That cock won't fight. Put it to yourself. The General Staff admits 200000 accounties leave year. If quote gram at the Orpheum 900,000 casualties last year (I quote from their spokesmen), in undertakings which were mostly unproductive. Having failed, they want to blame the Government.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. "Did the Government plan the Ypres offensive, and Cambrai, where the bulk of these casualties occurred? The point little perspicacity not worth discussing. It speaks for audience to see the

The organizers of the latest on- O'Neil, the gifted slaught, says Mr. Fraser, have the co-lossal effrontery to appeal to labor to it is one of the ve

in getting this limited military service accepted in some quarters and yet these military-mad men clamor for more men and more and more yet again, to pour into the furnace. If every man now in the British Isles were massed on the western front they still would cry for

to-day's want page of The Re

PEARY WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY, GREETS PUBLIC TO-MORROW

will spend two days as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce.

At noon to-morrow he will be the speaker at the Members' Conference luncheon in the Planters Hotel. Lieut. Norman Scott, St. Louis boy, who was one of the soldiers on the Jacob Jones when it was recently sunk, also will be the speaker at the Members' Conference luncheon in the Planters Hotel. Lieut. Norman Scott, St. Louis boy, who was one of the soldiers on the Jacob Jones when it was recently sunk, also will be such that the prompts open in the head, stops nasty discharge of the head, stops nasty discharge

erfect Star in

Why Were These Campaigns Others of Cast Well Adapted to Parts and Play Ranks With Best.

> BY BEN GREEN. of fine people in their finest clothes thanks to the revised

with the difficult trying to catch forgive her 1 could cheerily essential foot

t the four chi irs take it upo financial crisi

the speech of WELL SUITE

Randolph Wee in the hands of Barbara Milton,

Of Lights and Laughter

these days of fuel T. Roy Barnes at a package of sn Libonati is a rag-

STOPS ANY COLD IN A FEW HOURS

Pape's Cold Compound' opens ing numbers. clogged nose and head and ends grippe.

Relief comes instantly. A dose taken every two hours duch here doses are taken will end grippe hisery and break up a severe cold inter in the head. Thest, body or fox terrier variety, shows intellect of the second severe cold in the head.

Famous and Barr Co.

:. The Bigger, Better Store

Last Week to Buy Nemo Corsets Before Prices Rise

This week only. After this week, the Nemo Wonderlift will be \$6 instead of \$5; and many of the popular Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets will be \$5 instead of \$4.50.

Those who are familiar with the celebrated Wonderlift Corset need not be told that a saving of \$1 suggests a practical form of economy, and the hundreds of St. Louis women who wear Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets will also find merit in a suggestion that means a reasonable



The Corset Salons-Fifth Floor.

Ide Collars

SELF-REDUCING

mo 403

-are featured here because they have something that other collars have not-Linocord unbreakable buttonholes.

Main Floor-Aisle 10.

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TO-DAY Entire Block: Olive, Locust, Sixth and Seventh Sts. We Give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Excepted.

SEES TURKEY IN

Dr. James L. Barlow Believes Moslems and Bulgarians Are to Quit Conflict.

HOLD WEAKENING of GERMAN

Loss of Jerusalem and Two Battleships at Dardenelles Heavy Blow

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—"There is alroy of War Newton D. Biker annunced before the Senate Investigating committee yesterday.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—"There is the delections compared to the triple of the best plays of the hest plays ghi in the past of eight actors.

Sand Laughter that the war was begun and a continued for the purpose of establishing Germany's line of communication and sovereignty across the Balkans and Turkey to the Persian Gulf.

As moke drive now in America will help put a punch in the drives over the day seterday's profit incidents in the war. So long of put actors in histrionic capacture of high dramatic at or general continued and a continued for the purpose of the world, refer almost exclusively to Belgium. Flanders, Alsace-Louraine and Poland. These are but incidents in the war. So long as Germany can confine discussion to the west and keep the attention of the stands and Turkey she will be gratified.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—"There is grow of War Newton D. Biker annunced before the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday. Two million troops that will need snickes. And there aren't enough good of American smokes in France for the sound of down the time of the KICK in to The Republic's tobacco fund if there ever was one. Get the tobacco there ahead of our soldiers. Let them find smokes. Now is the time to KICK in to The Republic's tobacco fund if there ever was one. Get the tobacco there ahead of our soldiers. Let them find smokes when the remaining camps across the Atlantic. It will be a touch for them and help to keep of the world from the chancellories of the world remained to the purpose of establishing Germany's line of communication and sovereignty across the Balkans and Turkey to the Persian Gulf.

Sand Laughter the pass of the stands of the purpose of establishing Germany's line of communication and sovereignty across the Balkans and Turkey to the Persian Gulf.

Sand Laughter the pass of the world from the chancellories of the world fr

world from centering upon the Brikans and Turkey she will be gratified.

It required but the part of the gh the plot at a row work manship for best sketches of the Orpheum stage, dily realistic, aid all effects. The bunk of an amng through the bunk are eight riced and essen innocent action suspicion that is leads to the involving a he story is effect.

et, involving a the story is efaving the house program, but he aving the house urtain descends. It is "A Pestign from begin late vesterday afternoon to rehearse."

In seads to the et, involving a the story is efaving the house out to be an artist of exceptional powers on the xylophone, cutting age of smokes from HOME?

Just the idea of receiving it from HOME?

Just the idea of receiving it from HOME?

Alfieri, the Italian Minister of Walls would be a great sensation—it drummer. Apparently he arrived too drummer. Apparently he arrived too don for the plenary meeting of the Sulface and the story is effective.

of temperament with the orchesta drummer. Apparently he arrived too late yesterday afternoon to rehearse. However, he made good.

Al Herman was there, all there as the African assassin of grief and remorse. Roland Travers is a speedy and dashing illusionist who astonished all by his wonderful tricks. Lillian Shaw did well as a vocal dialect comedienne, particularly in her baby-carriage song the

of nonsense.

"Woman Proposes," a beautiful satire
the art of
it was a Armstrong, is the elegation d it was a Armstrong, is the star attraction on the it so hand- new bill at the Grand Opera House.

The popular musical comedy comedian soused clubman. "Midair Dancing,"
by Togan and Geneva, thrilled and
amused. Merie's Cockatoos, a unique
bird novelty; Wilson and Wilson, "The Barber and the Bootblack"; Williams and Culver, a droll comedian and a and Chiver, a droit comedian and a pretty and pleasing woman vocalist, Ruth Edell, a bit of blond loveliness, in demure endeavors; Christie and Bennett, "Two Gentlemen from the South"; Marcou, "King of Shadowgraphists"; the animated weekly and Keystone comedy pictures were other entertain-

COLUMBIA. The Act Beautiful, living models

pictures of the hunt, heads the week's bill at the Columbia. The posing dogs, horse and people demonstrated that the A dose taken every two hours until act is appropriately named.

Maxine Brothers and Bobby, gym-

he head, stops An amusing and unique sketch entitled "Looking for Betsy," was pre-sented by W. J. Holmes and Iva Hol-

Beck and Preston have a skit. Other features were Frank Gabby and company in a ventriloquial novelty; Williams and Williams, in a skit; the Spencer Trio, Wear and Dixon; Bertie Ford, "A Tango on the Wire"; the

Neal Treatment for Liquor and Drug Addictions Guaranteed

Removes all craving and desire for liquor in from three to seven days. Drug in from ten to twenty days. If not satisfactory money refunded. Write for Booklet, "Neal Way," if interested. Open night and day. Neal Institute, 3755 Lindell Boul., St. Louis, Mo., or 800 The Pasco, Kansas City, Mo.

NOW IS TIME TO KICK IN TO RUSH SMOKES ABROAD AHEAD OF BIG U.S. ARMY

There Are Not Enough Cigarettes in France for 300,000 Boys There With 500,000 Soon to Be in Trenches and 2,000,000 to Folks to Speed Un That Contribution

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.— There is lary of War Newton D. Baker and ASK IF IT IS A CINCH.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The British Premier David Lloyd George, Viscount Milner, member of the British War Cabinet; the BUT—a package that is packed and preme War Council

the plenary meeting of the Su-



Little Miss No Name

It Is a \$100 Prize Name—"MILAIRE," and the winner of the prize for the best name suggestion is

MR. A. H. WILSON OF PANA, ILL. Whether we decide to call our preparations "Milaire" or not, we are paying Mr. Wilson his prize money now. Whether little Miss No Name becomes "Milaire" or not, her real value and quality to the buying public remain what they have always been—known nationally for their unique fragrance and efficiency.

"Puritan-Beauty"

Like a young woman just married, whose friends still call her Mary, so it is with "Puritan Beauty." Thousands of Puritan Beauty users feel the same way, and we were surprised to know how many of our contestants told us when sending in suggestions for a name, that they honestly felt that the name "Puritan Beauty" could not be improved upon We have not made up our minds permanently, but until further notice the brand of Puritan Beauty will remain the same and the quality will remain the same. Puritan Beauty Face Powder preserves and delightfully perfumes the skin. Ingredients are absolutely pure—will not rub off or dry the complexion. Price 50c per box. Puritan Beauty Vanishing Cream nourishes, refreshes and imparts new life to the skin. It is snowy-soft and will not become rancid. Price 50c and 75c.

Go to your dealer or druggist to-day and join the Puritan Beauty Family.

PURITAN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., 6111 Horton Place. St. Louis, Mo.



THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

Secretary Baker's address, in which he told Congress and the public more about the progress of our war work than has ever been revealed before, is likely to change the tone of discussion in Congress materially. This is not because he disproved all of the charges made by Senator Chamberlain and others. He did not pretend to do that, but he showed more clearly than ever before that the mistakes have been few and small, when compared with the work accomplished under circumstances of such difficulty that no human being could avoid error.

It is apparent from the course of his remarks that the United States Army in France is nearing the half-million mark and that the arrangements under which the men were sent were such that the force is armed and equipped with everything from heavy guns to rifles, while the progress of the work shows that before the end of the year the country will have an army of 2,000,000 fighting

Most conclusive was what the Secretary had to say about ordnance. Senator Chamberlain had referred in terms of anguish to "poor, bled-white France," which is supplying field artillery and howitzers to the American Army. He implied that there was something shameful in the dependence of this country upon France. If there is, Secretary Baker showed that the shame is mostly upon Congress for not appropriating money for guns several years ago. As for France and England, they are supplying this country with guns because they have more manufacturing capacity than they need, and they welcome the job. "Poor, bled-white France" is still a pretty vigorous ironworker, and in working for this country serves herself and all the Allies.

The arrangement, as the Secretary shows, is nothing that involves sentiment. It was made in response to the demands of common sense.

When Congress has digested the speech and the fault-finders have had their fling the net result of the agitation which culminated in the Secretary's appearance before Congress is likely to be a stronger determination to suppress contentious criticism and to lay all the emphasis upon intelligent co-operation.

The imposing record of big things well done which the Secretary unfolded demands nothing less.

THE COMING U-BOAT OFFENSIVE.

Secretary Baker warns the country to be prepared for "the most powerful submarine offensive yet undertaken" by Germany. It will come, he thinks, about the time the great land offensive on the west front is started, and will be directed chiefly at our lines of communication with France in order to cut off men and supplies being hurried up to assist the Allies. In anticipation of this offensive, many of the U-boats have been withdrawn from service temporarily and are being refitted and repaired.

Germany's failure to make any headway with her submarines against our transport service has been variously accounted for. One theory was that she did not care to arouse the people of the United States unnecessarily, believing that she could win the war more quickly by concentrating against England, and if our participation was only an "American bluff," as many Germans still affect to believe, the sinking of our transports would make us an active instead of a passive belligerent.

Another reason might be that Germany still hopes to obtain capital for her after-the-war needs from the United States and imagines we will more willingly lend it to her if there is no great additional blood feud against her in this country.

Whatever the reason, we have sent over a considerable number of men and vast supplies, with trifling losses. If Germany has decided to concentrate against us a greatly augmented submarine fleet, with the fury of desperation, there may be a different story to tell, so far as the losses are concerned, but the result will not be different.

Submarine hunting, it must be remembered, has been reduced to something like a science since the United States sent over a fleet of destroyers to assist the British last spring. The undersea menace began to lose some of its terrors from that time. We now have a large fleet of the most efficient submarine hunters, meaning both men and ships, and we are adding to it all the time. The depth bomb has more than offset any improvements Germany has been able to show, either in the number, size or armament of her U-boats. If they want a fight they will find the Americans ready.

The Morida Metropolis

Florida's Createst Newspal Independent, Progressive, cratic Newspaper, Published THE METROPOLIS COMPANY

THE METROPOLIS COURT ANT.

Full Day Leased Wire Associated Press.

THE METROPOLIS BUILDING

§ East Forsyth Street.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Jacksonville, Fla., under the Act of Congress.

W. P. CARTER, RUFUS A RUSSELL, Editor.

Business Manager.



| TELEPHONES. | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|--|--|
| Department | Bell | Auto. | | |
| Editorial | 732 | M-7507 | | |
| Society | 379 | M -3437 | | |
| Want-Ad | 219 | M-2080 | | |
| Bookkeeping | 219 | M-2080 | | |
| Display Adv | 802 | M-1916 | | |
| Circulation | 424 | M-2080 | | |
| Business Manager | 192 | M-2080 | | |
| Colored Editor | 797 | - Daller | | |
| Call Circulation Departs | nent 10 | r Della- | | |
| Aux Complais | | | | |

ery Complaints.

EUBSCRIPTION RATES—CITY AND STATE

Payable Invariably in Advance.
One Week, 10; One Month, .45; Three Months, \$1.25; Six Months, \$2.50; One Year, \$5.00.

The Saturday Edition, \$1.50 a Year to Any Part of the United States.

Any Part of the United States.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE: E. Katz Special Agency, 15
Madison Square. N., New York, 925 Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago; 613 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches accredited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights for republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Washington Correspondent—Louis Ludlow, 303 Munsey Bldg.

SECRETARY BAKER'S WON-DERFUL WORK .-

Secretary of War Baker has clearly vindicated himself in the minds of the general public, if not in the minds of a few politicians and publishers who are trying to embarass the administration through their selfish factional leelings. Secretary Baker "bearded the Hon's den" Monday by going before Senator Chamberlain's own mittee to give a frank and fearless statement of what has been done to raise and equip the American army, In a frank manner Mr. Baker confessed mistakes. He denied none of them, but he revealed some startling truths which the general public did not know, and as a result Secretary Baker today stands "ace high" in the estimation of the general public. He acquitted himself in a most creditable manner.

The Metropolis believes that if the administration would pursue the poltcy of taking the public more into its confidence there would be less chance for writicism. The enemy is not going to benefit greatly by the government's telling what the people ought by every right to know. One of the very reasons for the Russian revolution is the fact that the Imperialistic Government did not see fit to consult with the people. The same reason might be attributed to the repeated outbursts of unrest in Germany and Austria. The people of those governments had every reason to suspect the men in author-They felt that the powers were covering up information that should by every reason be given them. The best way to fight the critic and the knocker is to give him no room to play on the susceptibilities of the public. Secretary Baker in unfolding information which reveal the wonder-ful things which the United States has accomplished since our entry into the war less than a year ago makes us all better partners for him and the government. He has knacked the skids from under his opponents and has built a Gibraltar under himself in the confidence of the plain American people.

....FROM....

Belleville News-Democrat

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

1912

We inclose a matter appearing in the Belleville News-Democrat on the above date which we think will be of interest to you. FRED. J. KERN is the owner and chief editor of the Daily and Semi-Weekly News-Democrat, and the writer of the appended editorial.

A Man Must Serve His Time to Every, Save Censure; Critics All Are Ready Made.

Secretary Newton D. Baker made all of his self-constituted and cheap critics look like a set of rummies, buttinskis and knockers in his able reply to their strictures in a statement made before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. They will quit demanding his resignation now. Baker is the right man in the right place. He is making good. He has vindicated his good name.

Mr. Baker showed that America has now 500,000 men on the firing line in France, ready to do and to die for their country, and not only willing, but eager, to carry the stars and stripes to victory in the thickest of the fight, and to plant Old Glory on enemy ground.

Mr. Baker testified that there are a million more sturdy men in the uniform of Uncle Sam, in training in the camps and under arms ,ready for transport with the opening of the weather in spring.

Nor are our men armed with broom-sticks and wooden cannon, as Roose-velt and some of his claquers tried to make us believe, but they have the best guns and the best equipment in the whole world. They are fully prepared to give a good account of themselves in their patriotic and self-sacrificing answer to the call made on them by our government for the highest measure of devotion and the supreme sacrifice.

Where that large an army is assembled, particularly in so short a time, there will be minor things to criticise. There will be isolated instances of dishonesty and abuse, yes, even barbarity. But Mr. Baker showed that these things are not the rule, but the rare exception in the American army, and mighty rare at that. The American army is in the main composed of loyal patriotic citizens, of real men, who are and always will be under any and all circumstances, gentlemen, at home or abroad, as visitors in the best homes of the land or on the battle's front.

The strongest point in Mr. Baker's testimony was brought out, however, when he candidly and emphatically assured the committee that outrages reported are under no circumstances condoned or covered up by the department, but that on the other hand, they are all promptly investigated by the highest and most competent authority, and that if verified, full restitution is promptly made, if possible, the evil remedied and the guilty speedily brought to justice and adequately punished.

In a monarchy the doctrine in force is that the king can do no wrong. Not only are his own mistakes and crimes excused and concealed, but those of his fawning and groveling retainers and lick-spittles as well. In our country the opposite policy has been adopted and is being persued. Our government does right; come what may.

The government can only make itself an accessory to the thefts of grafters, the blunders of the inefficient and the incompetent, and the brutalities of inhuman flends, by excusing their crimes and by endeavoring to gloss them over. This is not done, however. The government acts on the square. No guilty man is allowed to escape. The helpless and the innocent are protected. The square deal is accorded to everybody. Honesty is the established policy of the government.

Baker's explanation is sufficient for us. We were beginning to be confused and confounded by the clamor of his critics, particularly by the seductive words of Roosevelt. If Roosevelt is the man we take him to be, after Baker's manly statement before the Senate Committee, he will make public apology to him for having misrepresented and insulted him. Baker is all right. The War Department under him is all right. In the future we will swear by Newton D. Baker. He is a man after our own heart. More power to him.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE JOB OF WINNING THE WAR

Patriotic Service League Adopts the Neighborhood Idea of Each Telling the Other.

BIG HELP TO LIBERTY LOANS

Effective Against German Propaganda and Profiteering-Aid to Soldiers' Dependents.

The Patriotic Service League, an or-

ganization of which Professor Ellery C Slowell of Columbia is the leading spirit, and which has been active for some months on Morningside Heights in promoting all forms of civilian activity for the successful prosecution of the war, will establish offices downtown next week and begin a campaign to build up a national organization. The immediate object of the extension is the preparation, by widespread organization, to give the aid to the next Liberty Loan which the members of the league uptown furnished in the second bond campaign, but the organizations when completed over the country will follow the example of the model already in operation, and will give their efforts to every form of activity in support of the war that is open to men and women who

cannot serve as soldiers and nurses. The league has been described as " or ulation actually into some sort of work.

do better than other organizations are PATROL BOAT RUNS ASHORE.

Ing a house-to-house canvass. We are the only organization that can conduct these with full efficiency, for detailed neighborhood organizations are necessary. In the second Liberty Loan campaign, for instance, we took the west cide from 86th Street to 141st, and in this territory we got twice as many subscriptions as were obtained from any other district of the same size in the Navy Department ashore in a fog on Jan. 25. There was no loss of life or in Jan. 25. There was no loss of life or in Jan. 25. There was no loss of life or in Jan. 25.

we have carried on in this district are the organization of entertainments and ganized neighborliness," and its pro-the organization of entertainments and dances every Saturday afternoon and the intensive organization which aims evening for the thousands of sailors who to put as many as possible of the pop-Cross supplies through the league's Since most of the organizers of the body live in the Nincteenth Congressional District, and since political subdivisions of territory are the basis of its organization, this particular district was chosen lish a public market to aid in food lish a public market to aid in food for the upbuilding of a model organiza-distribution; aiding in the placing of the which should serve as a specimen volunteers in military, naval or civilian to be followed in the building up of the service; making an industrial survey of league's work throughout the nation. A the dstrict to aid in economic readjust-beginning has already been made in ment, and making a roll of honor of Boston, and organizing committees for all men in the service, so that we may

ment, and making a roll of honor of all men in the service, so that we may look out for men in camp and at the front and for their families at home."

Give Full Co-operation.

"We co-operate with all other patriotic organizations, and do not oppose any of them," said L. Arnold Frye, President of the League for the Nineteenth Congressional District, at his headquarters at 2,745 Broadway. "But there are some things that by virtue of our organization, we can do especially well. Here in this district of perhaps a quarter of a million people we already have 4,000 members, and we expect by next Summer to have 10,000. And it means a good deal to be a member of the Patriotic Service League. It does not mean merely paying a subscription and getting a certificate. It means work, and work among your friends and neighbors, fimmediate personal contact with people who know you.

"The things that we think we can do better, than other organizations are these."

PATROL BOAT RUNS ASHORE.

"1. Government campaigns demand-ing a house-to-house canvass. We are

we have applied the same emethods to the Red Cross in; we are at present applying the work of the Food Adminisand the War Savings Stamps leef and we shall apply them in

NEW YORK

Final Clearance

Beginning Today

of remaining Winter Apparel-

at absurdly low prices

About One Hundred Handsome

Fur-trimmed Suits

Formerly \$125 to \$295 ... at \$75 & \$95

Balance of our winter styles, comprising the most important

Suits—Formerly to \$125—at \$45

Of cloth and velvet with and without fur-trimming.

Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps

Formerly \$125 to \$225 ... at \$75 & \$125

Gowns and Dresses

Formerly \$125 to \$195 ... at \$58 & \$75

Rich Fur-trimmed Coats

Formerly \$95 to \$195— \$55, \$95, \$125

HIGHER-COST COATS WITH DEEP FUR-TRIM-

Tailored and Costume Blouses

Formerly to \$35...... at \$15

FURS—are now being sold at

Lowest Prices of the Season

MINGS-FORMERLY TO \$395-NOW \$195.

EE EE EE EE EE EE EE E EFFF EN EE EE EE

21 EAST 40TH



FANY business men who have been wasting time and energy in reaching poorly located offices are taking space in 21 East 40th.

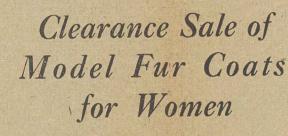
It is just around the corner from everything uptown—the Grand Central Terminal and subway stations, the banks, hotels, business houses, clubs, the Library, shops and theatres.

In fact the tenants of 21 East 40th will save a great deal of valuable time every day. They will enjoy the same fortunate relation to these noisy, hustling centers as a grandparent to a child—all the pleasure and none of the bother.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC. AGENT, ON PREMISES



Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered March 1st.



At the revised prices it will be sound economy to purchase one of these handsome Coats now,

| anticipating your next Winter's requi | rements. | } |
|--|--------------|--------|
| | Formerly | Now |
| A Luxurious Broadtail Coat | \$1350 | \$950 |
| A Moleskin Coat with Fur Collar and Cuffs. | \$595 | \$425 |
| A Leopard Coat with Hudson Seal Collar, Cu | ffs | |
| and Border | \$325 | \$250 |
| A Natural Muskrat Wrap | \$450 | \$325 |
| A Natural Squirrel Coat | \$475 | \$395 |
| A Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat with Mi | nk - | |
| Collar and Cuffs | | \$450 |
| Just 25 Skunk Scarfs that were \$37.50 w | ill be close | ed out |
| at \$29.50. | | |

Galli-Curci Victor Records



Galli-Curci, the bril- A liant star among OPERA SINGERS, will sing for you TO-NIGHT.

Her records reveal all her matchless artistry-her scintillating staccato tones—the absolute beauty of this voice which is thrilling New York.

Dinorah (Shadow) 74532—\$1.50 (as sung in Opera last night)

Lakme (Bell) 74510-\$1.50 Lucia (Mad) 74509-\$1.50 Rigoletto Quartet (With Caruse) Lucia Sextet (With Caruso) Juliet's (Waltz) 74512-\$1.50

HEAR

These and other Galli-Curci records in our beautiful Victrola Salon-where Victrolas are also sold on A terms convenient to you.

Seventh Floor.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

39th Street

Purchases made the remainder of this month will appear on bill rendered March 1st.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St. Est. 1879

TUESDAY!

The Prior-to-Inventory

FINAL CLEARANCE of 122-Women's Fine Gowns

Afternoon and Evening

\$22.50 \$35 to \$69

\$39.50 \$55 to \$125 \$49.50 \$89 to \$195

Velvets Beaded and plain Georgettes Chiffons Silver Cloth Sequin Taffeta Crepe Meteor Serge Compose

Regardless of their regular prices this lot of more than one hundred dresses goes on sale this morning at new and extraordinary reductions. Light and dark colors—in many cases but one of a style.

Also a collection of fifteen choice mourning dresses.

Prices which will compel early response Reduced to effect quick selling

None on approval.

None sent C. O. D. (Second Floor)

None to be returned.

Separate Skirts

Heretofore \$12.00 to \$25.00

ALL winter skirts—conservative oxford mixtures, blue and black serges and velours, tweeds, silks, poplins, velvets, and novelty fabrics, as well as smart checks and plaids for sports wear, will be offered beginning this morning at

Half Price

A Sale of Women's Tweed Coats \$21.50 and \$29.50

Tweed, the fabric daily becoming rarer, combining the English idea of serviceability and comfort.

THIS morning you will find on sale a very desirable collection of tweed coats—smart for motor or general service wear. A choice assortment in styles suitable for all types of figure.



A Group of Fresh New Hats for Spring Best Values \$10.00

TYPICAL of a new group of hats introduced this morning in the Millinery Section at \$10.00, is the taffeta-and-milan shown here.

The brim is of straw—the crown of silk—and all the spirit of waking nature is in the smart bow, erect as a jonquil on the left side.

It is a hat admirably designed for serviceable wear and comes in such smart combinations as navy with sand, brown with sand as well as all brown, all navy.

NEW STYLES That Capture School Girls' Fancy SPECIAL VALUES That Mothers Esteem

A NEW SPRING DRESS—particularly stunning and entirely youthful—a dress of tan, navy, or white wool Jersey, with broad crushed belt and smart bone buttons. 14-16-18 yrs. \$35.00

A TUB SILK SPORT FROCK-of charming grace for the miss in her teens, combining broad collar, cuffs and belt with broad deep pockets and deep tucks in the skirt.

Light colorful striped silks of serviceability. 14-16-18 yrs. \$32.50 FANCY SPORT SKIRTS-A fine heavy quality of pongee silk, allows the skirt to hang

Misses' Lengths \$12.75 NEW SPORT SKIRTS FOR EVERY DAY—particularly satisfying is this grey wool mixture, which may be depended upon to resist the dust, and hold up in shape regardless of pressing.

in the richest, most graceful folds possible. A variety of charming colorings.

Misses' Lengths \$5.75

Secretary Baker's Testimony: Found Few Cases of Neglect of Sick Men in Camp

tary of War on the night that Villa crossed the border and raided Columhas been no hour that I have not felt and when I have not wondered conto meet those responsibilities;) and yet for some reason, with that sense of my desire to aid this committee to develop all that it wanted to know and all that there was, I seem yet to have left at of the committee a feeling that I was fencing and defending the actions of my

Chairman, no hurriedly gathered data partment and its activity, which you have not as yet inquired into. I am here, if I can, to make a compendious statement of this whole situation, and if there be, as doubtless there will be and ought to be, other phases of the War Department's work which your committee desires to go into, I trust you will go into it thoroughly, and when you have discovered any shortcoming or defect, I need not tell you that if you bring it to my attention I will do all I can, and that speedily and without fear or favor of person, to correct, adjust, and improve it.

AS TO HOSPITAL NEGLECT

The Chairman of the committee read to the Senate two letters dealing with instances of neglect of the dead. They are pathetic letters. They arouse every instinct of resentment and indignation that a man can have. I had not seen those letters before. At once, upon hearing of the committee, and asked for the read of the committee, and asked for the read of the committee in that a man can have. I had not seen those letters before. At once, upon hearing of the committee and asked for the read of the committee and asked for the read of the committee in the first of the service, is entrusted with the investigation of every complaint of this character, and they are now being investigated by men trained in that faculty, for the purpose of recommentation.

Two Cases of Punishment.

There are still in the hands of the Internations in hospital service, two of inefficient medical treatment, another complaint as to careless preparation for burial, two complaints on easily and without for relation to any other branch or bureau of the service, is entrusted with the investigation of every complaint of this character, and there are still in the hands of the Internations in hospital treatment are still in the hands of the Internations in hospital service, two of inefficient medical treatment, another complaints as to careless in or burial, two complaints of neglect by surgeons, and the last one a simulation of illness with the comnivance of a surgeon. Thes

department on this subject. The first sand the camps in which those incidents were reported to have taken place. I wanted, and I want now, to follow those through to the very end to find out who was guilty of this inhuman treatment, to find out who was responsible for the conditions complained of there, in order that I may punish those who are guilty.

British Officer Responsible.

I have before me here [picking up a sheaf of papers] the report of the Inspector General on the cases on which he has had to deal. Many of them prove that complaints which at the outset looked serious were not in fact serious. Some of them show that the situation was serious and remedies and courses of discipline are suggested. I have here the letters, dated respectively, so far as the Judge Advocate General's investigation is concerned—perhaps the letter I wrote on the subject will cover the details of the cases accurately. I, therefore, file and put into the record two letters, written, respectively, on the 8th and 9th of January, in which the action taken was the firm action of the department turning its face against that sort of callous disregard of the illnesses and interests of the soldiers.

And I want the country to know serious. Some of them show that the situation was serious and remedies and courses of discipline are suggested.

I have, for instance, a case somewhat similar to the one which the Chairman abody of a soldier nude. In this case the soldier was killed at the Trontof flying field. His ciothing was removed, the country of the soldier was killed at the Trontof flying field. His ciothing was removed, the country of the soldier was killed at the Trontof flying field. His ciothing was removed, the country of the soldier was killed at the Trontof flying field. His ciothing was removed, the soldier was killed at the Trontof flying field. His ciothing was removed, the soldier was killed at the Trontof flying field. His ciothing was removed that the flying unit was discovered that the flying unit was the flying corps of the British Army that he followed the British custom of removing the clothes of the deceased and remove the flying corps of the British custom of removing the clothes of the deceased and remove the flying corps of the British and the flying the complaint was made, and the remove the flying the

War to cover the excess.

By authority of the Quartermaster
General.

Colonel, Quartermaster Corps.
From Quartermaster General. To the Department Quartermaster, Eastern Department, Governors Isl-

authority of the Quartemaster

man of the committee and asked for the in my judgment, the attitude of the

man who was intrusted with responsibility as to the life and welfare and safe custody of another individual, where it was that sort of thing, the remedy has been always to refer it to the Inspector General of the army for immediate inspection, with instructions as to a course of action to be taken which would not only be corrective, but punitive where fault lay.

British Officer Responsible.

I have before me here [picking up a sheaf of papers] the report of the Inapector General on the cases on which spector General on the cases on which spectors of the spector General on the cases on which spectors of the spectors of the

There are two cases, however, (without going over that they amounted, perhaps, to a dozen altogether; and there are no others of the grave character of these I have cited, no others differing in character from those I have acted disposal of the committee, if it desires there are two cases to which I do want to refer in a little more detail.

Before I do that, perhaps it would not be unwise to read to the committee an order of June 15 with regard to the treatment of the bodies of the dead, is sued from the Quartermaster General of the Army to the Department Quartermasters in the army.

Order as to Treating Dead.

The Secretary read the order as follows:

Order as to Treating Dead.

The Secretary read the order as follows:

Subject: Embalming and preparing remains for interment, or shipment, F. Y. 1918.

(1) In order to comply with the requirements of Paragraphs 87 and 167, Army Regulations, so far as they relate to the disposition of the remains of officers and enlisted men of the army active list who may be at camps of organization and other places in your department at a distance from regularly established military posts, informal bids should be invited where practicable, and contracts entered into with local undertakers, or other completent persons for services in the preparation; the cost of each casket or coffin, without metal lined shipping case, but with name plate, (to be used when remains are to be interred at the post.) and the cost of each metal-lined casket, with name plate, and shipping case, (to be used when remains are to be interred at the post.) and the cost of each metal-lined casket, with name plate and shipping case, (to be used when remains are to be interred at the post.) and the cost of each metal-lined casket, with name plate and shipping case, (to be used when remains are to be interred at the post.) and the cost of each metal-lined casket of the several non-medical witnesses who testified here was subject to the infirmary and it was his duty to make the cost of each casket or coffin. Th

room, which the soldier did, staggering as he walked. The accused then marked him for double or extra duty and sent him away.

Patient Died in Four Days.

Patient Died in Four Days.

The noncommissioned officer who took the sick man to the infirmary and took him away after he had been marked for double or extra duty by the accused did not put him on duty, but put him to bed in his quarters. The direction, double or extra duty, was evidently given by way of punishment for coming to the hospital for treatment. It is a direction which the accused had no authority whatsoever to give, and which, through the humane impulses and the better sense of a noncommissioned officer, was disregarded.

A., 277.

5. Attention is called to these cases for the purpose of indicating the seriousness with which an offense, such as the accused is shown to have committed, is regarded by the civil courts. No reason is seen why a military court should place a lighter estimate upon neglect which leads to or accelerates death than do the civil tribunals, and yet the charge filed, the findings of the court, and the recommendation to clemency lead to the belief that this estimate is what the officer who prepared the charge and the court which tried the case actually have done.

The accused might properly have been charged under the 93d Article of war and the specifications amplified by alleging that death was caused or accelerated by the neglect. Indeed, there appears from the whole record that throughout the proceedings a grave misapprehension existed as to the seriousness of the offense disclosed by the evidence.

The 96th Article of War under which the charge and specifications were laid confers upon the court discrettion as to the punishment to be imposed. A sentence of dismissal, unaccompanied by a period of confinement, seems wholly inadequate for the offense, and the record is returned for reconsideration. By direction of the President.

NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

The Case of Lieutenant Cole. A. K. C.-W. L. A.-A.G,201-Cole,

War Department, January 9, 1918. To the Commanding General, 39th

Division, Camp Beauregard, La.;

1. In the within case of First Lieutenant Charles E. Cole, Medical Reserve Corps, the President directs that you reconvene the courtmartial for a reconsideration of its sentence, and return to the court of record, together with this endorsement.

2. The accused was tried for violation of the 96th Article of War. The first specification charges in substance, that on Nov. 18, 1917, he was on duty as officer of the day at the base hospital. Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, that it was his duty to receive and admit patients transferred to said hospital for treatment, and that he did willfully neglect to admit and receive nine enlisted men, transferred to said hospital from the regimental infirmary. 156th Infantry.

The second specification charges that, at the same time and place, it was his duty to examine all patients transferred to said hospital for treatment, and that he did willfully neglect to examine the said enlisted men, and, without examination, did direct them to be reconveyed to the regimental infirmary, causing these patients to suffer unnecessary exposure to the detriment and prejudice of their health and

Wine Men Sent to Base Hospital.

3. It is established by the evidence that the accused was on duty as alleged, that measles were prevalent in the camp, and that orders had been issued by competent authority that all cases attended with complications, such as high temperature, capillary bronchitis, acute bronchitis, bronchial pneumonia, and the like, should be transferred to the base hospital.

In the afternoon of Nov. 18, the nine men in question were diagnosed by Major Herbert/C. Cole, the surgeon of the 156th Infantry, as suffering from measles with complication of acute bronchitis, and ordered transferred to the base hospital. The infirmary of the 156th Infantry was about two miles and a half from the basehospital. Several of the men were transferred in Wine Men Sent to Base Hospital.

The facts that the members of the court which convicted Lieutenant Cole sentence of dismissal, and that the sentence, indicate that they failed to appreciate the seriousness of the offense of which the accused stood con-

Civil society regards conduct of this now kind as constituting a very grave of-fense. It is a well-settled and humane principle that if the law requires a person to do an act and he neglects lerate, the death of another, he is guilty of involuntary manslaughter. If such neglect is willful, he is guilty of murder.

This principle finds frequent recognition in the adjudgeted control of the state o

in reference, until such time as this may be done without risk to the health of his command.

HERBERT A. WHITE,
For the Judge Advocate General.

Ordered Constant Inspections.

Secretary Baker-Now, in addition to hat, Mr. Chairman, I may perhaps be

Says More Nurses Are Needed. I do not like the orderly system.

such emergency, in any one of our base hospitals. We need more supplies, we need more nurses, and enlarged quarters for them. Sixty or eight, hours each, is totally insufficient for a thousand men. We even need more physicians and surggons. Although the staffs are very large, the medical department in each hospital is working to its maximum.

But what we need, as a nation, is something more than this—we need knowledge and reassurance. There is no need in this country for discontented resignation. I would suggest that a committee of representatives and unprejudiced citizens—from the nearest city visit each of these base hospitals and thoroughly insepet it, and that they publish in their local papers the exact results of their investigations. Let them go alone to talk with the patients, the nurses, the doctors, the ward masters. And let them tell exactly what they find.

The women of the country must know them. It is not fair to let them believe, as many of them now do, that the gerat and humane American people is not caring for the men who are to fight to save them. We are preparing against the inevitable losses of war. It is not fair to let any of us believe that there is useless death, and we are wasting lives would die to save.

And it is not true.

Faithfully yours, (Signed)

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

(Signed)
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

Signates women with offer the large with the proposal and the second of trends to be a second of the proposal to be a second of trends to be a second of the proposal to be a second of th

the hands of troops.

the hands of troops, although the camps, but the percentage of mild contagions, which always occur when men are brought together in the mass, and of heavy colds and bronchitis, has been high. The result of the control of the

A Matter of Expediency. Secretary Baker-Perhaps it was a

Greater Interchangeability.

Secretary Baker—Seven, perhaps. But it was decided that a larger degree of interchangeability was required, and the purpose of that was in order that when these rifles got to France and were used under battle conditions, if a man finds himself with a defective weapon, and alongside of him is ansired by them. The supply of their gans is going through in larger numbers, and in the meantime the making of the necessary machine tools and jigs and dies for the production of light and heavy Brownings and expediting the production of Vickers-Maxims is going forward; and our army abroad is provided with guns of the type adapted to the mode of warfare which they have elected to use, and our supply which is to supplement that is of the same type and of the kind desired by them. man finds himself with a defective weapon, and alongside of him is another defective weapon, he can, if the emergency requires it, take out of one defective weapon a perfect part and replace a defective part in his own weapon, and be equipped, and in order to enable us to repair, rapidly rifles rendered inefficient in service, so a constant supply of these weapons will be ready at the front.

There was some delay in designing, with the particularity necessary, the tolerance of a thousandth of an inch, in some instances, in specifications for this remodeled Enfield, and that delay led to this, that when our troops actually were

ten days, studying the whole condition in the case in the War College, preparatory to his going away. We did not know then, as I shall illustrate a little later to the committee, whether our later to the committee, whether our situation, that large orders of Lewis guns have been given.

Secretary Baker Says Big Guns Are Supplied by France to Her Advantage

Continued from Page Nine.

mp commenders on the arge pyramidal tent to till the total supply of ble is increased, when be made at the rate of the men."

The Chairman—When did he return the men."

The Chairman-When did he return

mendation, our records concurrence of the Sur-That is from the War tes. Later, when the all was making his invarious camps the numretent was reduced from a indicated in the action indicated in the a

PLAN OF THE WAR EXPLAINED BY BAKER

Constant Changes in Europe Cause Many and Sudden Alterations in Program.

Secretary Baker - Now, gentlemen, about the plan of the war. It will be 1917, so that for two and one-half years,

ant.c.pated that the men would be taken away or moved from the cantonments for several months to come, and that they were of a permanent or comparatively permanent character?

Mr. Baker—Yes.
Senator adsworth—What was the reason for the decision to postpone he building of base hospitals at the can onselves were largely completed and the men had arrived?

Mr. Baker—Go not think that was ever so determined.
Senator Wadsworth—General Gorgas gave the committee to distinctly understand that the base hospitals at he cantonments were postponed.

Mr. Baker—So far as I know, that was never determined. I think this is true. I have heard this said, that in some of he camps the contractors decided to build first one group of buildings, and then another. While, in other camp, the contractor decide? O build all of his buildings contempor, cously with the result that in some of the camps 75 per cen' of all the buildings were done before the other 25 per cent, were started. It was not the problem of doing it our large way and letting everybody else take

That problem could not be decided of that probein is the discussion of the discussion

The state of the s

Already you will find in your fur cture have been so far discarded that

So that if one gets the idea that this he gets the idea that this is a static

As a consequence, this little group here I fancy in this audience there are special departments of the army. The

abroad to be reassembled over there.

We have had to build barracks over there for our soldiers, and in the meantime to billet them around in the French villages. Building varracks over there and building them here is a very different thing, gentleman.

pplies of weapons of one kind and an her which they had developed in the who in 1918 can be shipped to France. Senator Weeks—Do you know who in 1918 can be shipped to France. Senator Weeks—Do you not fell with the work of the shipped to France. Senator Weeks—Do you not fell with the work of the wo

Intemperance and Vice Stamped Out.

And then, with your aid, the army has been able to practically stamp out intemperance and vice among the soldiers

Is factory to me.

The Chairman—Then the committee will take a recess until tomorrow at 10:30 and then will determin just what course we will pursue. by the establishment of zones, by the establishment of patrol systems of one these young officers in these training

THE ANNALIST

Official Income Tax Primer

Questions and official replies thereto designed to cover any uncertainty which an individual taxpayer may experience in making his return will be found in the January 28 issue of

THE ANNALIST

At your news stand 10c or send 10c direct to THE ANNALIST. Times Square, New York

The Annalist is a magazine of finance, commerce and economics published by The New York Times Company. It keeps its finger on the pulse of business conditions at home and abroad and promptly interprets the ever-changing symp-

The Annalist is accepted everywhere as authoritative, conservative and reliable. This year every man should have a broader business vision. A subscription to The Annalist is assurance to you of the last word of experts in financial matters.

A business man of broad experience said recently: The Annalist is as readable as The Saturday Evening Post."

Subscription price \$4.00

THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York City

1,500,000 Men Ready For France This Year; Outlook for Ships to Take Them 'Not Unpromising'

From Secretary of War Baker's Statement:

I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceeded what in August, 1917, was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor of this magazine [the Metropolitan, from which he was reading] refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to accomplish

which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to accomplish.

Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having a half million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than half a million men in France early in 1918, and we have available to be shipped to France, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, we will have one and one-half millions who in 1918 can be shipped to France.

Full Text of Baker's Statement in Defense of War Department

Detailed Explanations in Answer to Chamberlain's Charges of Failure, Followed by a Discussion of the War Program of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Following is an official stenographic report of the statement made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and the proceedings of the committee:

Chairman—Gentlemen the committee, we have met this morning to hear the Secretary of War in compliance with his request that he be mitted to make a statement to the committee, and the Secretary is here and we shall be very glad to hear from him. Mr. Secretary, before you com-mence, may I ask you whether the statement you desire to make now is supplementary to the one you have already

mentary to the one you have already made, whether it is, entirely new matter, or whether you desire to correct any statements in your former statement.

Mr. Baker I am, of course, grateful to the committee for permission to make a comprehensive statement at this time. For one reason and another the impression has gone out into the country, to some extent at least, that the War Department has fallen down in addressing itself to the task of conducting this war. I want to address myself to that question. There are several reasons why I should ask you to hear me on that question. In the first place, the country is entitled to know whether that is a fact, and in judging whether it is a fact the country is entitled to know what this war is, what its problems are, and what steps have been taken to meet these problems.

In the second place, I have a deep cause of chiligation to the officers of the

In the second place, I have a deep sense of obligation to the officers of the army and to the civilians, who have from the beginning of this difficulty labored in a way which certainly in my experience has never been equaled with deposition, sale sagnificant and second to the secon devotion, self-sacrifice, zeal, spending sleepless nights and tireless days in an effort to bring the organization of this great army and its use in a military great army and its use in a military enterprise up most rapidly and effect-Army and Civilian Loyalty.

Army and Civilian Loyalty.

I have seen strong and grizzled men of the army turn away from my desk to hide tears when they were asked to stay in this country and do organization work here instead of going to France, where the glory of their profession lay, and yet I have never known one of them to hesitate for a second to obey the order. Nor has there been any lack of quality in the work which any of quality in the work which any of them has done by reason of his natural ambition to be in the field of battle rather than in an administrative task. And the great company of civilians, Chairman, who have come to Washing-ton from all over the United States, laying down their private business, some-times accepting salaries which office salaries times accepting salaries which office boys at other places enjoy, sometimes having no salary at all—men of the largest experience and of the greatest talent in business have come to Washington, put up with the inadequate conditions which the city now affords because of its congested condition, and have worked in session and out of session on this undertaking sion on this undertaking.

It would be a tragical thing if this

tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the com-

fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down!

I have not the least doubt that such currency as that feeling has gotten is due in large part to the tremendous impatience of the American people to do this great thing greatly. Every one of you and every one of us, wants to demonstrate the thing which we know to be true, that our county is great and demonstrate the thing which we know to be true, that our country is great and strong, and in a cause like this will hit like a man at the adversary which has attacked us. Always there is between the beginning of preparation and the final demonstration of its success a period of questioning, when everybody, you and I and everybody you and I and everybody else, goes through searchings of heart to find out whether all has been done that could have been or that ought to have been done, whether anything remains that can be done, and we look back over the past and realize that there have been delays and that there have been short-comings, that there have been things

which might have been done better.

Special to The New York Times.

28.—Following so great an enterprise it is impossible for frankness not to find those things.

But our effort is to learn from them, not to repeat, to strengthen where strengthening; to supple-But our effort is to learn from them, not to repeat, to strengthen where there needs strengthening; to supplement where there needs supplementing and by bringing two things together, our very best effort, and the confidence of the country back of that effort, to make our enemies finally feel the strength that is really American.

Individuals of No Account.

Now I want to say at the outset, Mr. Chairman, that I have no bias in favor of individuals. The Issue of this is far too large for any prejudice or favoritism to any individual, and when I discuss, if I shall discuss, individuals by name, whether it be General Crozier or Genwhether it be General Cross. Or eral Sharpe or if I refer to myself, I want it understood that the appearance of any one of us in the casualty list any morning is a negligible matter as con-trasted with the success of this enter-

prise I am not here either to defend individuals, including myself, nor am I here to deny delays, mistakes, shortcomings or false starts; but I think I can say with confidence that where those things have appeared, we have sought the remedy, that in many places we have applied the remedy and the largest pure have appeared, we have sought the remedy, that in many places we have applied the remedy, and the largest purpose I have in being here is to urge what I do not need to urge—that your committee, that the members of the Senate and the members of the House, that every citizen in this country, official and unofficial, from the highest to the lowest, realize that this is their enterprise, not quite so much as it is mine in the sense of responsibility, but their enterprise, and to ask from you and from them every suggestion, every criticism, every constructive thought that occurs to any of you, and I ask that occurs to any of you, and I ask you when shortcomings are pointed out to you, whether they be well founded or whether they be not well founded, that you will instantly constructive thouse. you when shortcomings are pointed out to you, whether they be well founded or whether they be not well founded, that you will instantly convey them to me, so that by the processes which the department has I may search out where blame is to be attached, where remedles are to be applied, and where strengthening and improvement of the organization is possible.

tion is possible.

Mr. Chairman, you made an address in the Senate, at the conclusion of an investigation of two divisions of the War Department, I think, the Ordnance and the Quartermaster Departments. In that investigation some shortcomings had been brought out to the attention of the committee, some delays. They fall readily under two or three heads; they tion is possible. Mr. Chairman, were in the midst of very large and involved transactions, and yet, by reason of the effort of the committee to trace these things to their ultimate cause and to get their proper leadings and bearings, it may not be unfair to say that they assumed a disproportionate aspect and appearance in relation to what has actually been going on in this war, and in the War Department.

Shortcomings Not Charanama and if I may venture, with very great respect to the Chairman and to the committee, to suggest it, it seemed to me at the time I read that speech that, perhaps, the feeling I would have about it was this: That without the intention of the Chairman and without anybody's intention, its effect might ha to have the country feel that the difficulties and delays Chairman were anybody's intention, its effect might be to have the country feel that the particular difficulties and delays referred to by the Chairman were characteristic rather than exceptional, and I want, therefore, to address myself to those incidents which were pointed out by the Chairman in his address to the Senate, and see whether I cannot, with his permission whether I cannot, with his permission and with great deference to him and the committee, place them in a light which will show that rather than being characteristic, they are in fact instances characteristic, they are in fact instances of shortcomings, but only instances, and that the general thing to which they bear a relation is not to be inferred to be characterized by those instances.

If I may say one personal word, and one only, for it is the only one I want to say, I should like to say that for some reason, which I do not understand, when I appeared before your committee.

when I appeared before your committee in these hearings with the intention of being frank, weighed down, as I have been ever since I have been Secretary of Continued on Page Eight.

undertaken reforms.

While Mr. Baker was congratulated on his statement by Senators Pomerene, Myers, and other members of the committee, who are likely to oppose any measures of military reform objected to by the Administration, there is feeling among others who heard him that his exposition of what had been accomplished left much to be explained.

One criticism heard when Mr. Baker concluded was that he had still been too general, that the Information he gave was not sufficiently concrete to satisfy those who believe there has been delay in war preparation. The committee will endeavor in its examination of Mr. Baker tomorrow to obtain more definite statements as to what had been accomplished along some lines vital to military effectiveness. Apparently no disposition exists among members of the committee who have been most prominent in examining witnesses to lessen their efforts to obtain the facts because of President Wilson's attack on Senator Chamberlain, the Chairman of the committee for his charge that the military administration of America had broken down.

They are credited with the intention to scrutinize Mr. Baker's states.

military administration of America had broken down.

They are credited with the intention to scrutinize Mr. Baker's statement closely in preparation for asking him questions designed to elucidate and illuminate some of his explanations. For one thing, they were not satisfied with Mr. Baker's assertion that a plan had been worked out for American military participation in the war.

By "plan" his critics mean a comprehensive program to guide the United states in the formation and use of its immes, a program that includes the future instead of the present. They earned nothing as to any preparation or sheltering and training more men han are provided for in legislation for he regular army. National Guard, and actional army.

Want Bluren D.

Want Bigger Preparations.

It is this seeming absence of what they conceive to be a 'plan' that worries many Senators and Representatives. They feel that it indicates lack of vision They feel that it indicates lack of vision and suggests a disposition to be too optimistic—to believe, for example, that there will be a revolution in Germany, that Austria will withdraw from the war, that the submarine menace will be eliminated, or that something not quite defined is bound to happen soon that will obviate the necessity for sending a large number of American troops to France.

defined is bound to happen soon that will obviate the necessity for sending a large number of American troops to France.

Critics on this line have wondered why the War Department has made no preparations for building additional cantonments, capable of arcommodating say a million more men. Some think that the situation demands that this Government make preparation for a long war which may require as many as 5,000,000 men in the field. They realize the difficulties concerning shipping and equipment, but contend that nobody knows how long the war will last, and I may be necessary to keep men going o Europe for several years.

Even if the conflict should end soon, hey say, there would be no loss to the inited States except in money, which would be well spent. According to the ontentions of these critics, the moral affect upon Germany of the knowledge hat the United States was training sevral million soldiers would be very reat, while the French, British, and talian armies would gather new trength from the same knowledge. It is asserted that there is plenty of naterial to build additional cantonnents, and that labor can be supplied or the construction work. There is a trong feeling in military circles that he building of new cantonments should be begun without delay.

In bit testimony before the Senate construction work affairs, Quarternaster General Sharpe said that it was he original plan of the War Department not to send any troops to France Intil March, 1918. This would have meant that the War Department would have delayed calling additional men unlit one of the expect to delay in beginning the craiming of new forces still exists. As matters stand now, there is no provision for quartering additional men. These must wait until the present canon ments and camps are vacated.

A strong probability exists that an effort will be made in Congress soon to demand that the Administration explain why it has not made provision for training of cantonments, it is held, should be begun at once so that the United States will b untonments, it is held, should be be at once so that the United State be able to put new men in training out more delay. Much of the cont of hardships suffered by soldjer applied to camps under canvait is likely that the matter of build antonments on canvas camp site be brought un in content. be brought up in connection with expected effort to provide for trainmore troops.

H. H. RAYMOND MADE SHIPPING CONTROLLER

President of Clyde and Mallory Lines to Expedite War Service of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—H. H. Raymond, President of the Clyde and Mallory Lines, was selected today by the United States Shipping Board as Fedural Controller of Shipping. He will eral Controller of Shipping. have offices in New York. H He has been in the shipping business in New for thirty-five years.

for thirty-five years.

Mr. Raymond, in a statement issued tonight, says: "Will see to it that ships are not delayed in port, are turned around quickly, loaded with cargo properly, and the incidental operations that go with the work.

"He will co-operate with the army and the navy whenever possible and

charged with expediting vessels and the loading of cargoes in the way.

"He will be and the navy whenever possible, with the Allies and primarily wi

"He will have charge of our present organization in New York, and will add to it the departments necessary to conduct the business in the most efficient manner

In short, he will to all intents and poses be the operating head of a

In short, he will to all intents and purposes be the operating head of a large shipping organization controlling the requisitioned ships and the vessels owned by the Shipping Board, pooling and co-ordinating these facilities in cooperation with the Allies wherever such plan can be worked out efficiently. "Mr. Raymond will be clothed with all requisite authority, and on questions of policy he will be governed by the declarations of the Shipping Board and will report to the director of operations."

newspapers." As regards these papers he says the old Tory press stands for vested military interests and the blame for anything wrong in the duct of the war upon the Ministry. pacifist press, he argues, has on object, and that is to overthrow has only

George and reinstate Asquith.

"What is the answer of the spokesmen of the General Staff?" he asks. "While the Government ask for another halfmillion men the champions of the General Staff ask for another million and a half, * * * The idea that we are to put our minds and our consciences into the hands of the military clique for ever and ever was tentatively accepted at the outbreak of hostilities, but it was an idea made in Germany, and we have had enough of it. This is a democratic country, and it is time to look at the matter in a democratic way. We want to win this war. If the military experts win this war. who have had unquestioned control for the last two years have not made good, and show no sign of making good, it is time they were changed.

Exonerates the Politicians.

Mr. Fraser says it is not the politi-cians who "contrive those wonderful military exploits which somehow end in leaving large numbers of our men in the hands of the enemy, although 'no-body is to blame.' They do not take charge of the masses of men who are called up. They provide resources, and if the resources are not well used we are entitled to turn to the men who actually directing the war and call them to account." Mr. Fraser remarks that the apologists of the Imperial General

to account." Mr. Fraser remarks that the apologists of the Imperial General Staff blame the Government for not providing enough men and proceeds. "If we were so short of men, if our divisions were depleted, why did they inaugurate the great Ypres offensive? Having failed to achieve their full purpose at Ypres, the Imperial General Staff planned a fresh battle at Cambral. By that time they must on their own showing have known that we were desperately short of men. They had bedesperately short of men. fore them the wise and prudent example who had devised a General Pétain, policy of limited offensives in order economize man-power. They must a have known that the French Gene Staff looked upon our reckless a wasteful methods with positive dismay They They attacked again, and in the end they failed. Why? That is what we all want to know, though I think I could they failed. want to know, though I time I could furnish a fairly correct answer. No General, it appears, was in fault. The bigwigs are all exonerated, are given a fresh coat of whitewash, and in due course will doubtless be decorated once

Was French Assistance Spurned?

"While on this subject I should like to direct attention to the inquiry of Major Davies, who asked in Parliament, were French reinforcements near at hand which would have been placed at our disposal if they had been asked for?" I would go further and ask whether French help actually placed close at head Were French reinforcements whether French help actually placed close at hand was coldly ignored and not utilized. The General Staff plead lack of men. Did they rebuff the French?" and rebuff lack of men. French?"

Turning to the question of man-power, Mr. Fraser says:
"A well planned and subtle attack
being made upon the Government." T

country is being told that, because more men are being called for, the Govern-ment are in some mysterious way to ment are being called for, the Government are in some mysterious way to blame. That cock won't fight. Put it to yourself. The General Staff admit 900,000 casualties last year, (I quote from one of their spokesmen,) in undertablished. takings which were mostly unproductive. Having failed, they want to blame the Government. Did the Government plan the Ypres offensive and Cambrai, where the bulk of these casualties occurred? The point is not worth discussing; it speaks for itself." The Country "Nearly Bled White."

The organizers

rs of Mr The organizers slaught, says Mr. Fraser, have the colossal effrontery to appeal to labor to join in attacking the Government because they are not raising millions more men for the front.

"The statement is made," he says, "that we have still 4,000,000 men of f the latest on-Fraser, have the

"that we have still 4,000,000 men of military age in civil life." Is that true? Labor knows it is not. Look at our depleted towns; look at women everywhere doing men's work, and then ask yourself whether it is true. Consider the effect upon France and the United States if the wanton allegation, that the Convenient are helding. States if the wanton allega-at the Government are holding back '4,000,000 men of military age' is allowed to go unchallenged. ''This campaign is being worked with

the utmost dissimulation. Attempts being made to obtain the aid of French authorities. The French told that we are keeping these Attempts a of the e men to get told that we are keeping these men back, and that the right way to get them is to back up the present General These allegations have two objects. The first is to cover up the mistakes of the General Staff by pre-tending that they never had enough mistakes of the General Staff by pre-tending that they never had enough men. The second is to mobilize foreign support for the General Staff by al-leging that millions more men will be forthcoming if the General Staff is backed up. Yet labor knows, and I know, and the whole nation knows, that already this country has been very nearly bled white.

more.

nearly bled white. "I support the nearly bled white.

"I support the bill of Sir Auckland Geddes because I believe it represents one utmost [450,000 men] we are now able to furnish by way of reinforcements of men of military age capable of taking their place in the field. There nas been the utmost difficulty in getting nas been the utmost difficulty in getting rais limited military service bill accepted in some quarters, and yet these military madmen clamor for more men, and more and more yet again, to pour into the furnace. If every man now in the British Islands were massed on the western front they would still cry for more."

CHICAGO HERALD

- BANGOR DAILY COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

EMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published kerein.

Is Thoroughly Convincing

The statement of Secretary Baker, made Monday before the Senate committee on Mili-tary Affairs, is a manly, direct exposition of the work of the War department that will prove convincing and satisfactory to every fair-minded man. Frank and explicit, Secretary

accempts to evade no responsibility, to shift no blame upon subordinates, to make no excuses.

He stands firmly upon the record of proofs to show that that record is an enviable one, a record of splendid achievement of a hereulean task, thorouhly justifying the confidence that has been placed in him by the Presi dent and completely demonstrating that there is no occasion for a war cabinet to handle the military affairs of the nation.

After reading the testimony of Secretary Baker, the charges made by Senator Chamberlain stand in a new light. The Oregon senator should be classed with Aaron Burr and as seeking notoriety by sensational charges that are not susceptible of proof.

We have had enough and more than enough of the fault finding and petty complaints of such men as Chamberlain and Bryan and of Roosevelt. The senator from Oregon has created a sensation by charges that were not based upon facts and which as head of the Senate committee on Military Affairs, he should have known were neither just or fair. Bryan is beginning to see the light, while Roosevelt, doubtless imbued with patriotism as he is, has the same complaint that afflicts Bryan-he talks too much and without sufficient foundation. He has seized the present occasion to consult with Chamberlain and other disgruntled men, in an effort against the administration, an effort that will fail because it is not justified by the facts. Bryan, as all know, is a great man to talk, and instead of talking on the one great vital question now before the country, he is endeavoring to keep the country in a ferment by talking about suffrage for women and prohibition and urging legislation along these lines by states and Congress, instead of assisting in keeping the attention of the people upon the all-important probem of the war.

As one reads the lucid statement made by Secretary Baker, he cannot fail to be impressed by the extraordinary achievements of the War de-T. E. SYAYCE (partment. Early in this year there) ready for the trenches, and a million to a million and a half more will be ready for transportation across the Atlantic during the year. And this poq si pue 'Aluo sappa ui plos si onag from a start that was practically negligible. No nation has ever made so great a preparation for war in so brief a period. Thanks to the splendid service of the navy hundreds of thousands of men have been transported to France without a casualty.

Secretary Baker does not content himself with assertions, he produces the evidence. He shows that remarkable progress has been made in arming the soldiers and that large numbers of the Lewis gun, about which there has been so much controversy, have been ordered by the Department.

Although there are a million men in the camps and cantonments for whom shelter had to be afforded in a few months, these men have been fed as never an army was fed before, have been supplied with warm clothing. The winter has been an extremely rigorous one, beyond all precedent, and the cold has penetrated to the warmer south as never before. Think of the extraordinary weather conditions with cold snow storms in Plorida and the thermometer at 50 below zero in Maine and parts of New the Department and produces the Engand, such weather as has not been known in the memory of man. But the men have nevertheless been cared for in a manner beyond reproach.

That there have been instances of neglect Secretary Baker believes but they have been few and far between, numbering, he thinks but 18 out of a million men. What well planned and organized institution is there that can show so small a percentage? And when such instances have occurred they have been promptly investigated and the persons at fault have been punished. Nor has Secretary Baker stopped at dismissal from the service. In the case of two physicians who have offended he is even now recommending further punishment.

Turning to the complaints that have been made of inefficiency along strictly military lines Secretary Baker demonstrates that all important military steps have been taken only with the approbation of General Pershing and the other high military chiefs. The department has acted on the best military advice available and Secretary Baker welcomes any inquiry as to their wisdom.

As one reads the statement made by Secretary Baker there comes new knowledge of the immensity of the task of preparing an unprepared country for war; there comes a greater realization of the herculean efforts that have been made without the blazoning of trumpets or the endeavor for publicity.

The same talk that has been made lons which mean the militarization of on marked and their employment for for marked sand their employment for sannor and the constant of marked on both coasts of Africa to on both coasts of Africa to make the coasts of Africa to make the coasts of the co

BANC

Distributors

ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST



PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

Mr. Baker Says Something.

Who can now say the Senate committee's inquiry into the conduct of the war has been barren of results? It has shaken Secretary Baker out of his shell of reticence and forced him to make the first clear, comprehensive statement of what his department has accomplished since our country entered the war. The information which is at last made available to the public is largely reassuring. It tends to refute the sweeping conclusion of Senator Chamberlain that the military establishment has broken down, though it indirectly sustains some of the counts in his indictment alleging serious delays due to lack of foresight and failure to realize the magnitude of the task. As to the general achievements of the War Department during the past nine months, which bulk so large in the imagination when set forth in this cumulative manner, it may be said that considering the immense resources of the country they have been no greater than had been expected, with the exception that the public was scarcely prepared to hear that the huge army in the training camps is now ready to go to the front. This assertion implies ample equipment of arms and ammunition in addition to physical fitness and military qualifications. A considerable portion of Mr. Baker's statement is devoted to advance notices and there will be general and sincere hope for their early fulfillment.

The purpose of the Senate inquiry, properly enough, has been not to discover how many things in the conduct of the war we may congratulate ourselves upon and boast about, but to disclose any serious defects in plan and execution and have them remedied vithout delay. It has uncovered some deficiencies, and as shown by yesterday's experience has induced Mr. Baker to make a wholesome departure from his policy of keeping the people in the dark regarding things they have a right to know. Mr. Baker evidently is learning the advantage of co-operating with the legislative branch of the government. The infusion of ginger in his statement, here and there, has a welcome flavor. The public will be glad to find there is a little more ginger in his composition than it had imagined. Now let Mr. Baker keep up the pace he has outlined and all will be well.

CHICAGO HERALD

BANGOR DAILY COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

LEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published kerein.

Is Thoroughly Convincing

The statement of Secretary Baker, made Monday before the Senate committee on Military Affairs, is a manly, direct exposition of the work of the War department that will prove convincing and satisfactory to every fair-minded man. Frank and explicit, Secretary attempts to evade no responsibility, to shift no blame upon subordinates, to make no excuses.

He stands firmly upon the record of the Department and produces the proofs to show that that record is an enviable one, a record of splendid achievement of a herculean task, thoroughly justifying the confidence that has been placed in him by the President and completely demonstrating that there is no occasion for a war cabinet to handle the military affairs of the nation.

After reading the testimony of Secretary Baker, the charges made by Senator Chamberlain stand in a new light. The Oregon senator should be classed with Aaron Burr and as seeking notoriety by sensational charges that are not susceptible of proof.

We have had enough and more than enough of the fault finding and petty complaints of such men as Chamberlain and Bryan and of Roosevelt. The senator from Oregon has created a sensation by charges that were not based upon facts and which as head of the Senate committee on Military Affairs, he should have known were neither just or fair. Bryan is begin-ning to see the light, while Roosevelt, doubtless imbued with patriotism as he is, has the same complaint that affliets Bryan-he talks too much and without sufficient foundation. He has seized the present occasion to consult with Chamberlain and other disgruntled men, in an effort against the administration, an effort that will fail because it is not justified by the facts.

Bryan, as all know, is a great man to talk, and instead of talking on the one great vital question now before the country, he is endeavoring to keep the sountry in a ferment by talking about suffrage for women and prohibition and urging legislation along these lines by states and Congress, instead of assisting in keeping the attention of the people upon the all-important problem of the war.

As one reads the lucid statement made by Secretary Baker, he cannot fail to be impressed by the extraordinary achievements of the War department. Early in this year there will be a half million men in France ready for the trenches, and a million to a million and a half more will be ready for transportation across the Atlantic during the year. And this from a start that was practically negligible. No nation has ever made so great a preparation for war in so brief a period. Thanks to the splendid service of the navy hundreds of thousands of men have been transported to France without a casualty.

Secretary Baker does not content himself with assertions, he produces the evidence. He shows that remarkable progress has been made in arming the soldiers and that large numbers of the Lewis gun, about which there has been so much controversy, have been ordered by the Department.

Although there are a million men in the camps and cantonments for whom shelter had to be afforded in a few months, these men have been fed as never an army was fed before, and have been supplied with warm clothing. The winter has been an extremely rigorous one, beyond all precedent, and the cold has penetrated to the warmer south as never before. "hink of the extraordinary weather conditions with cold snow storms in Morida and the thermometer at 50 below zero in Maine and parts of New Engand, such weather as has not been known in the memory of man. But the men have nevertheless been cared for in a manner beyond reproach.

That there have been instances of neglect Secretary Baker believes but they have been few and far between, numbering, he thinks but 18 out of a million men. What well planned and organized institution is there that can show so small a percentage? And when such instances have occurred they have been promptly investigated and the persons at fault have been punished. Nor has Secretary Baker stopped at dismissal from the service. In the case of two physicians who have offended he is even now recommending further punishment.

Turning to the complaints that have been made of inefficiency along strictly military lines Secretary Baker demonstrates that all important military steps have been taken only with the approbation of General Pershing and the other high military chiefs. The department has acted on the best military advice available and Secretary Baker welcomes any inquiry as to their wisdom.

As one reads the statement made by Secretary Baker there comes new knowledge of the immensity of the task of preparing an unprepared country for war; there comes a greater realization of the herculean efforts that have been made without the blazoning of trumpets or the endeavor for publicity.

The same talk that has been made about Secretary Baker was made about Secretary Daniels but when Congress undertook to investigate the affairs of the Navy not a single flaw could be found and Secretary Daniels stands first and foremost as the greatest organizer the navy has ever had and the most able and efficient Secretary.

And no fair minded man can read the statement of the Secretary of War without feeling that not only has the War Department met the extraordinary strain that has been placed upon it in a manner to deserve the commendation of the country but also that it has far surpassed all fair expectations and has achieved miracles.

The country has now been told the exact facts, which have hitherto been kept secret in the belief that such was the proper policy and it is a policy that is urged by all military men. And with the exposition of the facts the country will be satisfied. It may be that the agitaors and political enemies of the administration will not be satisfied, but their criticisms of the War Department have been fairly met and utterly refuted and the people of the United States know that the War Department has proven its thorough competency in dealing with its extraordinary task, jus as the Navy Department has demonstrated its wenderful efficiency.

Thinking people should realize and they are beginning to realize that this war is the greatest struggle for human liberty and for the rights of the people that has ever existed since the Creation. Its immensity is beyond proper comprehension and its difficulties legion. A peaceful country is thrust into this maelstrom of war. The wonder is that we are meeting its demands so well.

PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

Mr. Baker Says Something.

Who can now say the Senate committee's inquiry into the conduct of the war has been barren of results? It has shaken Secretary Baker out of his shell of reticence and forced him to make the first clear, comprehensive statement of what his department has accomplished since our country entered the war. The information which is at last made available to the public is largely reassuring. It tends to refute the sweeping conclusion of Senator Chamberlain that the military establishment has broken down, though it indirectly sustains some of the counts in his indictment alleging serious delays due to lack of foresight and failure to realize the magnitude of the task. As to the general achievements of the War Department during the past nine months, which bulk so large in the imagination when set forth in this cumulative manner, it may be said that considering the immense resources of the country they have been no greater than had been expected, with the exception that the public was scarcely prepared to hear that the huge army in the training camps is now ready to go to the front. This assertion implies ample equipment of arms and ammunition in addition to physical fitness and military qualifications. A considerable portion of Mr. Baker's statement is devoted to advance notices and there will be general and sincere hope for their early fulfillment.

The purpose of the Senate inquiry, properly enough, has been not to discover how many things in the conduct of the war we may congratulate ourselves upon and boast about, but to disclose any serious defects in plan and execution and have them remedied yithout delay. It has uncovered some deficiencies, and as shown by yesterday's experience has induced Mr. Baker to make a wholesome departure from his policy of keeping the people in the dark regarding things they have a right to know. Mr. Baker evidently is learning the advantage of co-operating with the legislative branch of the government. The infusion of ginger in his statement, here and there, has a welcome flavor. The public will be glad to find there is a little more ginger in his composition than it had imagined. Now let Mr. Baker keep up the pace he has outlined and

all will be well.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN, IF-

Sustained by its valor, our army can prevent a ruinous peace.

Sustained by the nation, our army can win a deathless victory. The measure of the depths and heights between the two is the measure of the sacrifice we Americans are willing to make.

To this conclusion leads all argument. To this conclusion point all facts. To this conclusion came, on yesterday, the strong defense of Secretary Baker against the criticisms of the fearful. Our goal is a sharp, decisive struggle that will end the war by midsummer, 1919, instead of prolonging it through merciless years to the peace of exhaustion. That goal is attainable if we gird ourselves in sacrifice. We have raised the state's sure shield and its quarterings are soldiers, supplies, ships and sacrifice. And the staunchest of these is that of sacrifice. Manhood mobilization and individual saving—of food, of time and of money—these incarnate that sacrifice. This is the thought we have sought to develop in this series of articles.

Assume this sacrifice forthcoming. Assume the months of preparation at an end, the army supplied, the emergency-fleet completed, the navy in its new might pursuing the submarine to the very shadow of Helgoland, citizen-soldiers by the thousand in mines and shipyards and on farms. Assume some bloody battle of the Somme already fought and our troops seasoned for the task before them. There will be, for a season, the silence of the censorship and men will whisper that all the new armies—a million, two million men—are massed for the great offensive. Then, of a sudden, the curtain will be raised and we shall witness scenes that will exalt the soul of every American. Ten thousand guns will be roaring the mighty chorus of coming world-freedom. Ten thousand planes will rain from darkened heavens destruction on the foes of humanity. Along a line of fifty miles, perhaps, the flags of America will wave as half-a-million men dash on to victory. One day the news will be terse and brief-of trenches stormed, of prisoners captured, of vantage-points gained. And then as the great, last offensive shall be taken up and British ranks and French shall advance with our own, we shall have a daily chronicle of immortal deeds. One day, perhaps, the news will be that Metz is under fire. The next, it may be that Zeebrugge has fallen and the nest of submarines destroyed. Then the cable will sing with the news that Albert has ridden into Brussels or that the line of the Rhine is broken. And in the moments when they do not flash with the news of victory, the wires will mourn with the roll of honor-the dead on the field of honor. But even then, weeping mothers will come forth to rejoice and cheers will rise as tears shall fall. The end will be at hand and from every land will come the same acclaim-American arms have won the war, American boys have bound the Hohenzollern Hound. And millions then will square their shoulders in new pride and other millions will bow in shame unspeakable. The heroes from the mines will come forth-the citizen-soldiers of the collieries-and their grime will be their aureole. The shipyards, too, will release their thousands for the great day of freedom; the kitchens, where wives and mothers have fought their hard and pinching fight, will give their heroines to the nation. And all who have served and all who have saved-all who have foregone a pleasure to ease a pain, or saved a loaf that a soldier may not hunger-all these will be ranked by posterity next after those to whom the matchless honor of service of the field has been given. As

for the rest, the men who have sucked the blood of the starving—the parasites, the vampires, the careless and the critical—the very names of these shall be a mockery and a hissing. Children will be taught, even as they venerate the brave, to avoid the pestilence of the cowardly.

This is no dream, no empty hope. All that is written here and much that now seems impossible can easily be attained, and, by the grace of God, will be attained, if America but measures to the demands of the sacrifice our government invokes. Manhood mobilization will build us ships that can laugh at submarines. Manhood mobilization can mine us coal that will make blasts where embers glow today. Manhood mobilization can wring from American acres crops that will feed the world. Sacrifice will assure enough for all, though we number the Belgians, the French, the Italians and the British as our own. Nothing except the power of God can stay a nation of a hundred million people if they be united in service and in sacrifice. In eighteen months, we can win a century of peace for our children—a veritable aeon of goodwill for the sufferers of earth.

With 1919 will be placed in history this nervous year of effort. The glory of the coming great offensive will take its form from the smoke of present-day effort. Every happening of these tremendous days will be remembered when all of us are dust. Men will understand that their sires could not fight, as one, on the fields of France, and they will search, in another generation, the payrolls of our mills and factories, the faded letters of our dusty treasuries, the files of our papers and the rosters of our patriotic societies for the names of citizen-soldiers. God help us if our children find not our names among those who served! For though some may have done what we called great deeds in the days before the war, and though some may wax famous and wealthy after the war, little that any man of this day has done will count except as it goes to win this war. All else will be forgiven if now we quit us like men. Naught else will be esteemed if we shirk as slackers. The slightest act of sacrifice will be a badge of honor; the brave, unthinking deeds of self-forgetfulness will be a heritage our children will cherish above wealth or ancient blood! To do nothing in this war is to sign the confession of one's eternal infamy.

And this, the opinion of men, is the lesser disgrace. The conscience of the slacker and the coward will be his accuser when the thoughtless may forget and the generous may strive to forgive. Fail now in the full measure of the sacrifice your heart suggests and you dare not read history. Stand back now from any service you can render and you are party to the dishonor of every woman a speedy conclusion of the war will save. Put self above country and the darkness of the blind and the impotence of the cripple are upon you. Listen to the voice of your own greed and the silver you gather from other men's woe is the price of a Judas.

When SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER was under fire before the senate committee investigation, what made some of its members warmer in the collar than anything else was the secretary's coolness.



SECRETARY BA

Secretary BAKER' Senate committee o ports Senator CHA something or some But that something partment. One be a suspicion that it and that the fall heretofore appear

Secretary BAK mistakes have bee objects to the mi typical of the de cedure. His grea have been the hab lies to learn the country could giv gressional and ed the critics were ta ing he was co-ordi everything he could they wanted.

This point is w While divers unoff going abroad and what the allies wa lies' official represe ing Washington di They wanted tonn: They recognized tl the war. To help s furnish all the abroad for a certain lery and machine §

They expressly to do this without in any way. They themselves. They the recent meeting abroad.

"I say to you g tary BAKER, "that N associates, General sociates of Great B sons of commission country with any ki bring me the confid ance that we are no England and France are helping their in saving tonnage and ordinated military e

MANMUSTGO

me Court Upholds er Tribunal Decions; Other Opinions.

shington, Jan. 28.—The United as Supreme Court handed down imber of important decisions to-

y declining to grant a rehearing their case and ordering the manto issued at once, it refused to elay further the carrying out of the entences imposed by a lower court on Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, convicted in New York of conspiring to violate the draft law. The court sustained their convictions on Jan. 14 and sentenced each to serve two years and pay a fine of \$10,000.

EARLY OPINION ASKED.

EARLY OPINION ASKED.

The court was asked to give an early opinion in the suit of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against the Western Union Telegraph Company involving an interpretation of the interstate commerce commission order which fixes the basis of pay for exchange of services between railroads and telegraph companies. In the lower court the Western Union was restrained from violating a contract made with the Baltimore and Ohio in 1887 providing for the use of the railroad company's right of way by the telegraph company's lines and for the exchange of services between them. The telegraph company refused to transmit messages on the agreed terms, claiming the commission's order interfered.

ON CHINESE QUESTION.

ON CHINESE QUESTION.

The court held that the Secretary of Labor has no jurisdiction to arrest and deport Chinese aliens on the sole grounds that they are found in this country in violation of the Chinese exclusion law, but that deportation can only be ordered by the United States commissioner or a district court

Decrees denying the right of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, to increase assessments on insurance of the "endowment class" under its by-laws as amended in 1888 were set

aside.

The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company won in ouster proceedings brought by the commissioners of Stark County, Ohio, to compel the removal of tracks from a. highway connecting Massillon and Canton

Federal court decrees holding that

Federal court decrees holding that in granting school sections to Utah the government did not reserve mineral lands were set aside.

The court agreed to expedite the appeal on proceedings brought by the Associated Press to prevent the pirating of news by the International News Service. The court fixed April 15 for hearing arguments.

BRITISH CASUALTIES SLUMP FIFTY PER CENT IN WEEK

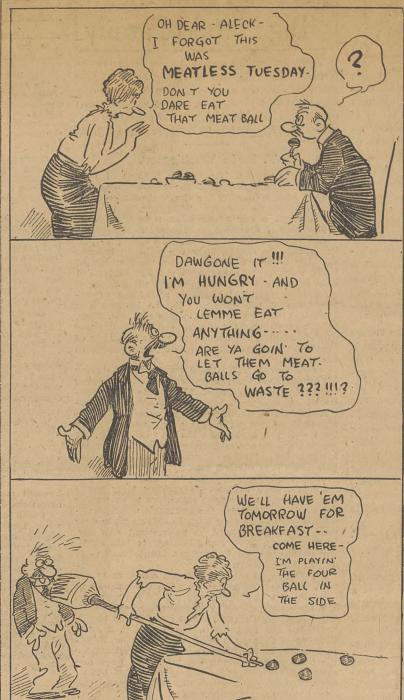
London, Jan. 28.—British casualties during the week ending today were 8,588, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, ; men, 1,714.
Wounded or missing—Officers, 128;

men, 6,721.

[These figures represent the virtual cutting in half of British casualties as compared with previous week, when 17,943 were reported. Two weeks ago the high total of 24,979 was reached. For the week immediately preceding the figures were 18,998 and the week before that 9,951.]

MARRIED LIFE



There is a full page of "Married Life" in colors every Sunday in the Herald.

PRISON FOR TWO PAISLEYS; APPEAL IS TURNED DOWN

Criminal Court action in sentencing Crimmal Court action in sentencing Oliver F. Paisley and James T. Pais-ley, private bankers, to three years in the penitentiary and fining each \$1,400 for accepting deposits while their in-stitutions were insolvent, was af-firmed yesterday by the Appellate Court

Court.

The jury's sentence of one year in the penitentiary for William H. Paisley, the father, was reversed on the ground that the statute demanded he be fined \$1,400 with an added term of imprisonment if the court or jury saw 6t

fit.
The Paisley institutions were the North Shore Savings Bank, Summerdale Savings Bank and the Grace street branch.

Teachers to Hear Taft.

Carbondale, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]— William Howard Taft will address the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association at its annual meeting here April 6.

City Ears Most Acute.

DECECTS COPYRIGHT 1512- J.KEELE

Popular Science Monthly—Our recruiting officers have made an interesting discovery in gauging the relative fitness of city and country boys

tive fitness of city and country boys for service in the army and navy. City boys have better ears.

From the Washington records of the marine corps comes the assertion that only one boy in five recruited in quiet neighborhoods has the acuteness of hearing possessed by the average dweller in a noisy town. The rejections on the ground of defective hearing were in the ratio of five to one in favor of "city ears."

The surgeons and scientists assume that the quiet of country discricts tends to weaken, through disuse, the nerves in the ear, while the constant clamor of the city really keeps the aural nerves responsive.

Snubbed by Garbage Collector.

Ohio State Journal—The garbage man seems to have cut us off his calling list and we miss this phase of our social life, life.

WIDOW IS N COMMISS

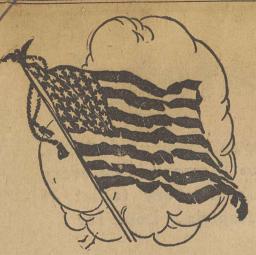
First Woman Eve New York Police F Is Mrs. O'Gra

New York, Jan. 28.—
of Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, a.
three daughters, as fifth
lice commissioner of Nev
announced today. She
woman ever to hold such
this city.

Police Commissioner I
clared a woman deputy
necessary" in New York
tection of young women.
"In this city every year
missioner said, "there ar
of girls lured from their
their lives wrecked. Ho
other girls from all over
who come to this city are
the path of virtue

MEN LACK SYMP "At this moment hundre ers whose hearts are b seeking information rega





SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

Secretary BAKER's statement before the Senate committee on military affairs supports Senator Chamberlain's idea that something or somebody has fallen down. But that something was not the War Department. One begins to have more than a suspicion that it is Senator CHAMBERLAIN heretofore appeared.

everything he could to give the allies what rifle now has one. they wanted.

lery and machine guns they needed.

abroad.

"I say to you gentlemen," said Secre-

We feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end. - Woodrow Wilson.

bled white" and having to strain to furnish would be valuable as a preliminary. As to have gone further than he did. He might revealed. have stated that when Viscount READING equipments to American soldiers and could necessities. He did exactly that.

mistakes have been made. But he rightly preparation or efficiency has been really fit in with the general military plans. objects to the mistakes being paraded as retarded by the decision. There is plain typical of the department's whole pro- testimony to the effect that American alleged "smug complacency" when on the ciation. War conditions have already been drivcedure. His greatest mistake appears to troops will be armed with a better rifle have been the habit of looking to the al- than even the British. Secretary BAKER lies to learn the most effective aid this does not insist that the question was decountry could give rather than to con-cided infallibly. But he declares that gressional and editorial sources. While every man sent, or to be sent, to Europe is appeared like complacency to some ob- cases been gloriously successful. the critics were talking about co-ordinat- guaranteed a modern rifle and that every servers. But no such impression can be ing he was co-ordinating. He was doing man in this country entitled to carry a gotten from this latest statement. It is

This point is worth keeping in mind. adds pertinent information. The agree-While divers unofficial persons have been ment with the allies shows how the degoing abroad and coming back to tell us mand for an immediate supply was met. what the allies want most of all, the al- At home, immediately after the satisfaclies' official representatives have been tell- tory navy test of the Lewis gun, the War ing Washington directly what they want. Department placed an order for that They wanted tonnage saved by all means. weapon. Orders have been placed for all They recognized that tonnage would win the Lewis guns that could be supplied. the war. To help save it they proposed to But Pershing and his aids are quite confurnish all the American troops sent tent with the light and heavy French maabroad for a certain time with all the artil- chine guns. They want the Lewis weapon only for aircraft purposes. Lewis guns They expressly declared their ability are now being manufactured as fast as has just added his appeal for a fair attitude toto do this without hampering themselves possible, and the company has been enin any way. They made the proposition couraged to expand its plant. The short- beg you to remember," he told his audience in loss in dollars and cents. themselves. They again approved it at age of machine guns at training camps Baltimore, "that the process of transformation the recent meeting of the war conference is, of course, admitted, but this has at is a big one, and in order for no mistakes to have will grab Secretary Baker's remark about the least been partially remedied.

The statement that General Wood was be divine.' tary BAKER, "that Marshal Joffre and his among the military experts who advised associates, General Bridge and all his as- that a large force be called out, even sociates of Great Britain, in fact, all per- though it was known there was no comsons of commission that have come to this plete equipment for it at the time, is also country with any knowledge of conditions, extremely in point. It does not absolve too quickly," he says. There is not much evibring me the confident and positive assur- the Secretary from responsibility for the dence that the public is, but still there are many ance that we are not only not taking from final decision or for any errors of omis- to whom the advice will not come amiss England and France what they need but sion and commission. But it emphasizes are helping their industrial processes and the military opinion behind the haste of saving tonnage and making proper, co- the department to get the men in camp greatest aid he can render the country at this ordinated military efforts with our allies." as soon as possible. General Wood said juncture is to pick a large, commodious hole, de-

all the rhetorical outbursts about "France would learn to live together, and that American soldiers with machine guns? Or the health conditions at those camps the the tears shed about the imposition on Secretary showed that every effort was Great Britain? Secretary BAKER might being made to remedy the errors lately

So much for the answer to criticismwas in this country he suggested to the much of which is shown to have been, per-American government that England would haps, a trifle hasty. Now for the conbe glad to furnish shoes, clothing and other structive side. What is the picture that we get of what America is really doing do so without interfering with her own from the Secretary's statement? It is that of a department going to the authorities The decision to modify the British En- who ought to know what is needed and field for American use was made on the doing everything possible to fill their deadvice of competent military experts, mands. It shows it adopting allied sug-Kuhn, Pershing and Crozier among them. gestions to save tonnage that men and Gentlemen who have rightly been demand- other supplies may have the space. It and that the fall is even harder than has ing that experts decide military matters shows it sending troops to France as fast had their wish gratified there. Nor is as it can, in response to the allied demand. Secretary Baker frankly admits that there any real indication that American It shows it co-ordinating its activities to

> Much was made of Secretary BAKER'S stand before. No doubt the Secretary disliked to say some of the things he has been forced into saying. No doubt this that of a conscientious official, who has except that which might be of aid to the

NO NAGGING BRIGADE!

Fair criticism is always in order. But there are plenty of evidences that the public will not view with favor the formation of a brigade devoted to nagging the administration.

Recently in the Senate Senator MEYERS of Montana protested against this sort of activity. Senator Borah, in an address out of the Senate. ward Congress and the whole administration. "I

THEODORE N. VAIL, a gentleman with no small the League for National Unity, also protests against nagging the administration. "The public should not be too critical or expect too much

The chronic nagger, the faultfinder, may think he is a critic, but he isn't. He is a national nuisance, a cumberer of the ground, and the face of this what becomes of that even though short of equipment they seend into it and then pull the hole in too.

COMMUNITY CRIME.

What sort of a civilization is this of ours which in an emergency leaves open the cabarets and the saloons and closes the schools?

the morale of the community" is in the face of the actual facts worth a moment's consideration. We have upon us a situation which demands the saving of fuel and the distribution of such fuel as we have where it will do the community the most good. And public opinion seems to coincide with the idea that it will do the community the most good in saloons. which in more than half the states of the Union are not allowed existence at all, and in cabarets, which so short a time ago we were all stirred up to a crusade against, and will do the least good in the schools, which are in theory the rock upon which our system of government is founded.

The argument was offered that so far as the schools are concerned the closing really makes little difference. Why not a week or so now when they close anyway two months in the summer? That argument, which would not fool anyone anyway who did not wish to be fooled, was blown up by the dynamite of figures presented last Saturday to the National Educational Assoing thousands of children to work too early; now sands more, sick of idleness, have left their study not for a while but forever. The schools are open again this week, but these pupils are reticence, proper under the circumstances, not there. The educational lockout has in their

It is the old story of private energy and public indifference. Whether the saloons and cabarets shut down or go on is a matter of importance to individuals, so they get to work on the problem. As to machine guns, Secretary Baker been doing his best, who realizes the Whether the schools shut down or go on is a seriousness of his task, and who has noth- matter of academic concern only; responsibility ing to conceal from the American public centers nowhere; nobody is directly out of pocket, so nobody cares. Heads the breweries win, tails the children lose. The school board blames GAR-FIELD and GARFIELD blames the weather, and everybody joins in blaming the interstate commerce commission and the governmental lack of foresight. Meanwhile, elbows may be hoisted without interruption and song and dance go on merrily, and only a few thousand little human bricks upon which the city's strength in the future might have been built get kicked out of place

> GARFIELD, or Mayor THOMPSON, or the school board. It rests on us, parents and citizens, who think nothing matters if we cannot calculate its

Our guess is that the professional distorters been made the administration would have had to country being "impatient" as the most useful for purposes of misrepresentation.

Hoovering should immediately become if not reputation for business acumen, also chairman of our most popular at least our most general in-

> Now the intra-state pass is even doomed. How different from the old times when the conductor on a certain Mississippi railroad was said o enter the car with the announcement 'Passes, please!"

The "height of the ridiculous" is even more itndinous than heretofore supposed. It is altitudinous than heretofore supposed. bolsheviki as a "brutal gang."

If you wouldn't have the country loaf on the road to victory buy the Victory Loaf!

Letters From the Big Herald Family

Many interesting communications come to the Herald without the names of the writers. The fact that they are anonymous prevents their consideration and publication. It is not necessary that names be published, but they must be fur-No talk of "personal liberty" or "keeping up nished to the Herald as an evidence of good faith.

T. R. in Washington.

Milwaukee, Jan. 25 .- To the Editor: I note by the papers that "Teddy the Terrible" has appeared in Washington for the purpose, he says, of speeding up things. Throwing a monkey wrench into a cog wheel when it is running is a new way of speeding up things. Teddy should brush away that bee that is still buzzing around his head. He should bury the political hatchet and lay aside his hammer, for the present at least, work in harmony with the President, and help to win the war with the rest of us.

Teddy's principal knock is about the unpreparedness of the country. Yet he himself was President for nearly eight years and Mr. Taft, who was supposed to carry out Teddy's plans and ideas, held the office four years. Neither of them has any great amount of preparedness to

If Roosevelt had started preparedness during his administration, if he had advocated advancing soldiers' pay from \$15 to \$30 per month, established recruiting stations throughout the country, established munitions factories and paid some attention to the navy, the country would have been well prepared when the war broke out. would have been accomplished without any great interruption of other industries and for about

But Teddy's sight seems to be all hind-sight. Germany, they say, was preparing forty years this war, and it seems ridiculous to be finding fault with Wilson for the country's unpreparedness when he has only been in office a little over our years. It is hard to understand how Mr. Roosevelt can have the effrontery to talk about preparedness after his perfect indifference to it during his administration.

We business men have given our sons to the war. We are willing to pay the government in way of taxes half of our profits, if necessary. We have been asked to do without wheat bread, without meat, without coal, to buy Liberty bonds, Knights of Columbus and numerous other thing; of this sort in the interest of the government for the purpose of winning the war. We have answered every call without a murmur and bowed our heads in obedience to any order or any cal

Republicans and Democrats, outside of politicians, are a unit for one purpose, namely: the winning of the war, and it is disgusting to read that those who are supposed to be our leading men in Washington are squabbling and appa. ently obstructing instead of helping.

I think the President is right in opposing a The blame does not rest on the government, or war cabinet, for the more cabinets we have, the more red tape there is to go through with and the harder it is to get things done. The very fact that the German government has no red tape to contend with is the reason that it is so hard to whip.

It may appear silly to some of your readers a private citizen like myself to bother his head about such matters, but then, business men of the country are the ones that are being called upon to pay the bills and I believe they should raise their voices in opposition to what seems to be nothing more than a political squabble and an unnecessary waste. Let us all hurrah for our President and help and encourage him all we can in every way. Leave politics out of the game until the war is won. PATRICK CUDAHY.

Cost of Milk.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 23 .- To the Editor: In this vicinity about 80 per cent of the farms are in the hands of renters. As rent they pay one-half of all the milk produced. Consequently, it makes no difference what price the government may set on milk; 80 per cent of the producers will get half

Bear in mind that the producer pays for all the help and all the feed. The farmer on his own farm would certainly be making a nice proceed

CHICAGO HERALD

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

JAMES KEELEY, Editor.

Entered as second class matter April 26, 1901, at the post office, Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news pub-

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are

CHICAGO—163 West Washington street. NEW YORK—Editorial, Times Annex; business, 1902 Times Building, WASHINGTON—723 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Address all letters to Chicago Herald, Chicago,

TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 44.

if he got all the price set by the government Owners of farms know that they cannot raise the rent any more, so the only alternative is to raise the price of milk, thereby increasing the rent without further taxing the renter, but simply

passing it up to the public to pay.

Ninety per cent of the butter in Wisconsin is made in co-operative factories, owned by the farmers, who sell milk to themselves and manufacture butter from it. I know that these factories pay from 12 to 50 per cent dividends on the costs of factories. Feed, help and land are as high in Wisconsin as they are in Illinois. Why can the Wisconsin farmers produce milk so much cheaper than the Illinois man claims he can?

A Prophecy.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—To the Editor: On Aug. 30, 1864, a convention of Democrats pretending to favor a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union denounced the war measures of President Lincoln as a failure. Less than eight months afterward Lincoln's measures were triumphant.

I was in Chicago on the 9th day of April, 1865, when Lee surrendered to Grant, and five days afterward, when the news came of the assassina tion of President Lincoln. I well remember see ing painted in large letters on sidewalks and other public places these significant words:

"Wanted-Information of the present where abouts of the men who in convention assembled in the City of Chicago on Aug. 30, 1864, declared the war for the Union a failure and incited the

assassination of the President they denounced. I prophesy the same oblivion for the politicians who are now opposing the war measures of President Wilson upon the pretense that they

are not vigorous enough to suit them.

Francis M. Trissal.

Patriotism and Protest.

Chicago, Jan. 23 .- To the Editor: The HER-ALD is all that "Fair and Square" imply. Such well balanced editorials as "The Benefit of the Doubt" and your attitude on the Garfield order are especially deserving of praise.

Patriotism which is "all there" when it means no sacrifices, but brings forth such protests, such vitriolic criticism as did this "closing" order, is oor patriotism indeed.

Whether our coal situation might have been avoided is a question and secondary to the fact that the situation was before us, and, conse quently, imperative that drastic measures be

taken to remedy the evil. It is about time our "protesters" awoke to the realization that our first business is that of winning the war; of the necessity of bending all ou efforts to an early and succession this conflict, no matter what the cost.

E. Brown. efforts to an early and successful termination of

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If you fail to receive your copy of the Herald as promptly as you have in the past, please do not think it has been lost or was not sent on time. Remember that the railroads are engaged with the urgent movement of troops and their supplies; that there is unusual pressure in various parts of the country for food and fuel; that the railroads have more business than they can handle mptly. For that reason many trains are late. The Herald has increased its mailing equipment and is co erating in every way with the Postoffice Departmen because of the enormous demands upon the railroads and the withdrawal of men from many lines of work.



WEATHER Oakland and VIcinity - Fair today and Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

VOL. LXXXVIII—TWO CENTS—SUNDAY FIVE CENTS

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1918.

0. 160.

One Official Is Slated for Dismissal As Result of Disclosures Made at the Capital

COPY OF FEDERAL COMPLAINT IS MADE

Senator Thompson Asks to Torpedoed Liner Andania Is Statement Is Made the Present

Turkish General Is Arrested and Held as a Spy

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.

Local police have arrested a man identifying himself as Merkes Ali, a general in the Turkish army. He is being held as a spy pending investigation by city and federal authorities.

General Merkes Ali, who has more than a dozen aliases, has been a prisoner since last Thursday. Under orders from the department of justice the prisoner is held incommunicado. Many papers which may prove that he is a German-Turkish spy were found in his house.

U. S. Patrol Boat Runs on Rocks in Fog

WOULD CONSOLIDATE

War Head Bares Secrets to Answer Critics 'ells of Giaantic Operations on French Soil

Says That Allies Have An Excess of Big Artillery

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Five hundred thousand American troops in France early this year and a million and a half more ready to go, fully equipped and with the artillery to support them, this was the answer Secretary Baker today gave the Senate military committee to the charge of inefficiency and break-down in the military establishment.

As the climax of a day's explana-Engineer Prouty Tells at Rate tion of all that the military estab-Hearing Suburban Rivals lishment had done, freely con-Could Be Combined; Saving fessing faults and imperfections in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the ON PARALLEL LINES Secretary of War disclosed what hitherto had been guarded as a miltiary secret and what the Ger-



Every Soldier Is Now Equipped With Rifle

order that I can punish the guilty."

Although more than one million

clothing CORRECTIONS MADE.

CORRECTIONS MADE.

Some reports, the secretary said, have not proved serious upon inquiry while others had, in which case corrections followed.

In the case of the body of an officer who died at an aviation training school being shipped home in a sheet, Secretary Baker said inquiry developed that the camp was in charge of a British aviation officer, who followed the British mthod of sending bodies home unclothed, the man's clothes being shipped in a separate parcel. An American officer was put in charge.

OND CORP. LINE TO MAKE A PROJECT STATES AND ADDRESS OF THE PROJECT STATES

Although more than one million men are under arms in this country, Baker said, the number of complaints received have been relatively small, probably not more than eighteen. In each instance, he said, investigations have been made immediately.

Defending the lack of Lewis machine guns, Secretary Eaker reiterated that General Pershing does not want Lewis guns for the ground forces, but only for aviation.

Every soldier who needs a rifle has one, Secretary Baker said, and of a better type than if the British Enfield rifle had been adopted.

Major-General Wood, Baker said, recommended calling out a large army although the men could not be provided at once with rifles and clothing.

COMPECTIONS MADE

takably Meaning the Kaiser

3000 JOIN IN RIOT AT PRAGUE; RAID SHOPS

Revolution Begins in Finland;

ORE THAN MILLION MEN ARE READY

thatlons with Wilson changed a declared Count von Reventlow, foremost advocate or Prussianism.

"We do not trust Czernin," commented the Taglische Rundschau.

The newspaper Die Poste heads its violent attack on the Austro-Hungarian minister, "Czernin's Fraternal Kiss for Wilson."

German Foreign Minister Kuehlmann flatly disayowed annexationist principles in his speech before the main committee of the Reichstag, Saivurday, according to details received here today. The German minister wis quoted as declaring:

"The declaration of Count Westarp (deader of the German minister wis advocates, sizure of terriflery based on our military successes. Such an attitude, for the present imperial government, in view of its principles, is impossible from the outset."

"If the proposition were put up to the Reichstag at Bautzen, Saxony was reported in Berlin despatches today. The felchest at Bautzen, Saxony was reported in Berlin despatches today. The felchest at Bautzen, Saxony was reported in Berlin despatches today. The socialist cranidate, for the present imperial program for the conservative aspirant, Dr. Herrmann, in a bi-election to the Reichstag at Bautzen, Saxony was reported in Berlin despatches today. The socialist organ vorvaerative aspirant, Dr. Herrmann, in a bi-election to the Reichstag at Bautzen, Saxony was reported in Berlin despatches today. The socialist organ vorvaerative aspirant, Dr. Herrmann, in a bi-election to the Reichstag at Bautzen, Saxony was reported in Berlin despatches today. The socialist organ vorvaerative aspirant, Dr. Herrmann, in a bi-election to the Reichstag at Bautzen, Saxony was reported in Berlin despatches to day, that victory must come to the Socialist majority's policies.

Bautzen is a city in upper Lusaita in fine so the socialist majority's policies.

Bautzen is a city in upper Lusaita in fine socialist candidate, the additional program of the composition were with the social program of the composition with the deepest have were declared to despatches to day, the socialist majori

River Spree. It is an important manufacturing center.

The foreign committee of the Austro-Hungarlan Reichsrat has voted 15 to 7 its confidence in Count Czer-

nin, foreign minister, according to Vienna advices today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Surprise was expressed at the State Department today at news despatches saying Count Czernin had forwarded to President Wilson a copy of his speech before it was delivered in Austria.

Secretary Lansing declared no copy had been received in advance of publication or since, Lansing returned to his office today after an absence of more than a week from illness.

NAVY YARD FIRE

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Fire of unknown origin was discovered in an oil tank building in the Boston navy yard Sunday by a special police officer. The flames were extinguished workmen before they could cause

much damage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Seventy, horses were burned to death today when fire destroyed a building in Lower Manhattan. The blaze threat-ened to spread to adjoining tenements and 200 scantily clad men and women fled to the street.

WILL IS ADMITTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.— The will of Josle I. Taussig, who died January 4, was admitted to probate by Superior Judge Coffey today, the petitioners being Rosa C. Taussig, sole beneficiary, and Rudolph T. Taussig, regent of the University of California and secretary to the P. P. I. E. directors. The estate totals 242,500. totals \$42,500.

Secretary Baker Answers Senator IIII DIALIC Defends Army Plans in Statement

(Continued From Page 1)

Continued From Page 1)

excellence of the American weapon was so well known that the British decided to remodel their guns, but the suddenness of the war prevented their making the change.

"The German army, best prepared in the world," he added, "furnished an obsolete rifle f.r practice until men learned to take care of a better wapon.

"After American participation in actual buttling will be Eaker said, "Major-General Wood came to his offices and advocated the unanimous consent of every man at the conference.

"After American entered the war,"

"After American entered two dame to say that it was decided in the conference.

"After American entered wood came to his offices and advocated the unanimous consent of every man at the conference,

"After American entered the war,"

"After American weapon, was decided in the conference.

"After American entered the war,"

"I do mean to say that it was decided in the unanimous consent of every man at the conference.

"All libit, it might have been better to have used the English Enteld. But the conference.

"After American entered the war,"

"After American the world, it was decided in the unanimous consent of every man at the conference.

"After American the world, it was decided to war, and a rifle of better to have used the English Enteld. But the world in the unanimous and all libit in the conference.

"After American entered the war,"

"After Amer

CHILDREN SUED BY AGED WOMAN; ASKS SUPPORT

Superior Judge James C. Quinn

Superior Judge James G. Quinn today decided the suit of Mrs. Susan Sanders, 94 years old, against her five children for maintenance, requiring the children to pay her \$30 a month.

For twenty-eight years the aged plaintiff has made her home with one of her children. Mrs. Lauretta White, who came into court with her mother and tostified that owing to her husband's failure in business and the fact that her three sons had gone to the war she was no longer able to bear the expense alone.

fore the court the hearing was held on the sidewalk in front of

SWEPT BY FLOODS ige estimated at a quarter of ion dollars was caused today by lion dollars was caused today by floods, which swept out vast ice gorges at Jackson. Breathit county, Ky., according to reports received here. The town of Jackson itself is threatened, reports say, and already is partly inundated. Railroad washouts are reported from Buckhorn and Caney. Many boats have been lost.

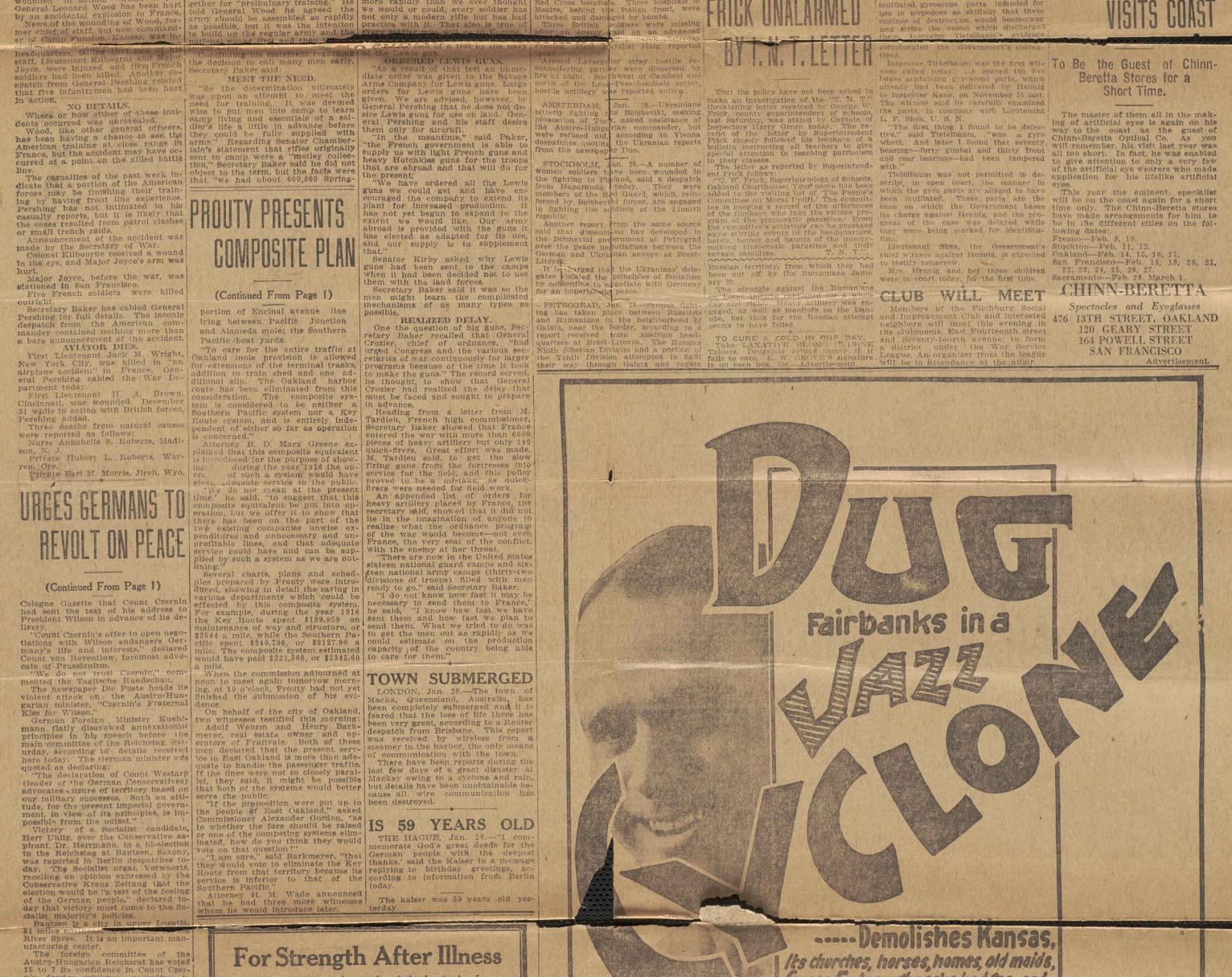
MAY SHIP COAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Early measures looking to government control of the production and distribution of oil were forecast today after a visit to the White House of Fuel Administrator Garfield. Complete plans for instituting a licensing system, it was said, were presented by the fuel administrator. When his trial was resumed before United States Judge Chatfield. It came with the

when his trial was resumed before United States Judge Chatfield. It came with the story of Government Inspector Charles Titielban, formerly an employee of the Bliss Torpedo Works.

The Government contends that Hennig mutilated gyroscope parts intended for use in torpedoes so skilfully that these engines of destruction would boomerang and strike the vessel which discharged them, inspector Tietelbaum's evidence

15-5-



For Strength After Illness When the disease is cured and the lassitude of con-

valescence is upon you, it is then that you need a course of Pepto-Mangan.

You need it to replace your weakness with strength, to bring back your appetite, and to fortify yourself against future attacks of illness.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan "The Red Blood Builder"

is the tonic that rebuilds the health upon a scientifically-certain foundation. It charges the blood with iron, and it creates millions of Blood that is strong in iron and rich



Study this picture so you will know how genains Pepto-Mangan looks.

in red cells drives out the poisons and waste tissue that sluggish, impoverished blood allows the system to accumulate. And sickness of almost every kind causes blood-impoverishment.

Pepto-Mangan has helped millions because it empowers the source of all health—the blood.

Pepto-Mangan is also a valuable tonic for the overworked, the anemic, the run-down, the aged and the unthirving child. It cannot disturb the digestion, and its taste is pleasant. Priendly Warning: Gude's is the only gen-uine Pepto-Mangan. It is sold in all drug stores as pictured here. It is never sold in bulk. Reject substitutes.

Pepto-Mangan is made by M. T. BREITENBACH CO., New York Manufacturing Chemists

Its churches, horses, homes, old maids, fences, fords, roughnecks, hedges-and-Kansas Can't Contain Him. He pits his whirlwind, tornado, typhoon methods against the Grand Canyon and wins Marjorie Daw.



Broadway at 15th St. - Phone Lakeside 25

THE PART CHICAGO HERALD, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918. "IN WAR TO HIT AND HIT HARD; PROBLEM NOT STAR BUT TEAM PLA

DETAILED STORY OF WORK IN WAR

Secretary Challenges the Truth of Chamberlain Charge That Department Broke Down.

NO MISTAKE REPEATED

[Continued From Second Page.]

the causes of illness. I handed them thought it important that the coun try should know exactly the conditions and exactly the causes for the second place I wanted the help of the country in correcting those condi-

randum to the chief of staff that, in my judgment, the surgeon general's office ought to organize a system of office ought to organize a system of continuous and constant inspection, for while there is a medical officer representing the surgeon general's office in every one of these camps and while the commanding general in each of these camps is chargeable with responsibility for general conditions in his camp, I wanted to make this addition—that the surgeon general's office itself would organize a continuing system of inspection from day to day of these conditions.

I instructed the inspector general

I instructed the inspector general, who has inspectors going from camp to camp, that he should especially charge his inspectors to examine into and report the proportions of the should be should b and report upon conditions in the hospitals, and I telegraphed to a very great hospital expert, Dr. John A. Hornsby. I did not know at the time Hornsby. I did not know at the time that he was in the medical service of the army; I happened to have had some previous contact with him when I was superintending the building of a city hospital in Cleveland, and learned at that time of his great experience in all matters of hospital management and construction.

hospitals.

There are conditions to be remedied. As I reported to you very recently, the failure of supplies has been a serious matter. There are not enough women nurses. The quarters of both nurses and doctors must be enlarged in many cases. The percentage of serious illness has been low in the cantonments—I am not speaking of the camps. But

select him as the personal inspector to go, without relation to any other part of the War Department, from

Like every other mother in the country,
I want these cases known. I want to
be assured that they will be known. I
want drastic punishment applied to any

be assured that they will be known, I want to be assured that they will be known, I want drastic punishment applied to any man, of no matter what rank, who is found guilty of negligence in the care, physical or moral, of our boys. And I want immediate remedy of conditions that require remedy.

SHOULD REASSURE WOMEN.
But I do feel that some step should be taken to reassure our women just now. It is only fair to them. It is cruel to allow every mother in the country to judge the medical care that will be given to her boy while in the service because, here and there, in the chaos of our readjustment, men have been given responsibilities they are unable or unwilling to fulfill. That we have such men is more than a national misfortune. That they have been placed in positions of trust is a national calamity. But—the mothers of the country should know, in fairness to themselves, that the number of such instances is small. We will not rest, we women, until they have all been removed. But that, I know, will be at once.

I have a son in an army cantonment.

be at once.

I have a son in an army cantonment. He enlisted as a private. He would receive, if he became ill, exactly the same treatment as any other enlisted man in our new army. And I should have not only no hesitation in placing him in the cantonment hospital, but I should do it with absolute confidence. As a matter of fact, he has already spent a few days there with an infected knee, and received the best of care.

I know something about hospitals. I took a nurse's training as a girl. I married a member of my hospital staff, and I have been for many years constantly in touch with hos it is. During the first year of the variation of the country must know the facts. They have the right to know the facts.

What! Can't Be a Hero? Why, You Are One, Johnnie!

1653 Park avenue, 11 years old, from the board on which his crippled little body is strapped at the Home for Destitute Children, to some soldier who will wear the sweater John sent to the Woman's Club canteen in the Library Building. "I wasn't picked out to be one. But I hope you will come back safe from the war. I cannot go to war and carry a gun on my shoulder, but I can built for the soldiers and that is what I'll do. I hope out I can knit for the soldiers, and that, is what I'll do. I hope ou will be wearing the sweater I made when you cross the thine. I pray for the soldiers and the Stars and Stripes every John is Irish and has blue eyes and red hair, and he says the kaiser will be sore when this war is over, because he made one mistake-"he forgot that the U. S. A. were good fighters, too."

ness has been low in the cantonments—I am not speaking of the camps. But the percentage of mild contagions which always occur when men are brought together in the mass, and of heavy colds and bronchitis, has been high. The result of sending men with heavy colds for a few days into the

of cruelty and indifference I have found nothing. On the contrary, I have found the medical staffs of the hospitals both efficient and humane. When it is remembered that the medical man of these National army hospitals which I intended he should perform, and it just happens that I have here in my hand at ithis moment a telegram from Dr. Hornsby with regard to the conditions at Camp Pike, which is one of the camps which has been under comment.

The telegram is as follows:

Camp Pike, Ark., Jan. 23, 1918.—Surteside the control of the camps which has been under comment.

The telegram is as follows:

Camp Pike, Ark., Jan. 23, 1918.—Surteside the country at large it is given that the medical men of these National army hospitals are volunteers who have cheerfully relinquished the results of years of labor to give their services to the country; that they are willingly undergoing deprivation and hardship to take care of our boys, it is wrong that the country at large. Camp Pike, Ark., Jan. 23, 1918.—Sur- it is wrong that the country at large

ospitals.

that with great fullness. Clearly a rimless cartring and rus obvict there are things about the supply of the possibility of jamming in the

into any camp and enable her to inspect.

Mrs. Rinehart's letter is as follows:
New York, Jan. 26, 1918.
To the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
My Dear Mr. Secretary:
I have just been reading that tragic letter from an unknown father read by Senator Chamberlain during the present senatorial investigation. Its sincerity can not be questioned. As a mother, and as the mother of a soldier, I feel, as every one must, the deepest grief and sympathy with the parents of that dead boy.

Same rules govern an table of the same sums are spent on them. The same sums are spent on them.

TRUE OF OTHERS, TOO.

And what is true of the base hospital at Camp Sherman is true of the others.

ADOPTS SUGGESTIONS.

He has formed around him a staff the like of which probably does not exist on the face of the earth for devising hospitals, devising an orzanization and supervising its perfection. When one considers that the casual and usual doctor here and there, whose attention has been devoted to the treatment of individual cases under home conditions, has been thrown, under the necessities of this situation, into a great organization, where he is compelled to deal

The telegram is as follows:

Camp Pike Ark, Jan. 2, 1918.—Suit is wrong that the country at large good General Army. Mills Bullding, the country are placed with the property of the country and the country at large phoulds on misjudge them, The best specialists of the country have placed types milder. Ample accommodations for all side. Convalescents and mild to misjudge them, The best specialists of the country are placed by the country and the country and the country are calculated to the country and the country and the country are calculated to the country and the country and the country are calculated to the country are calculated to the country and the country are calculated to the calculation and efficient of this great and country are calculated to the calculated to the country are calculated to the country are

of another caliber.
We in America had admittedly the best rifle so far developed in any military service, the Springfield, us-

There was no suggestion of remedy in that letter which does not have my instant approval. In addition to all the things which Mrs. Rinehart suggests—and few are novel—are the things which I have already described to you as being done, and I point out to the committee that, from the very beginning of this war, the heads of the medical profession, the very masters of that profession, have been in constant contact with the surgeon

MRS. RINEHART'S LETTER.

It is a letter from Mary Roberts Rinehart. As a matter of fact I gave Mrs. Rinehart, as I now recall the same army medical department, its eye and ear department, its present senatorial investigation. It is the possibility of jamming in the weapon and make it a better weapon and weapon and enable her to wisk so endified. The feat weapon and trying to rearm their and they learned for extraction

duction, the chief of the army war college, with his technical advisers and experts, the chief of staff and his assistants and the commanding general of the expeditionary fortes, whose army and its usefulness were at stake, were present.

When we undertook to remodel the Enfield rifle, it was discovered, although there were three plants in this country manufacturing if the this country manufacturing it, the bolt from one factory would not fit the rile from another factory. In-stantly the question arose of procur-

of one defective weapon a perfect pa and replace a defective part in l own weapon and be equipped, and weapons will be ready at the front.

DELAY IN DESIGNING. There was some delay in designing, with the particularly necessary tolerances of a thousandth of an inch, in forgotten when, but it was early—and suggested to me the advisability of instantly calling out a larger army. I

"But, general, we have not the clothes and we have not the weapons

for them."
He said:
"I know that, Mr. Secretary, and they need many things, but they need other things as much as they need the rifles. They need to learn to live together, get used to camp conditions; they need the elemental discipline of camp life; they need to be taught to keep step; they need to know the subordinations of the army, and it will take some time to give

choice of a weapon was decided in my office, as near as my recollection holds, at night, at about 11 o'clock,

PERSHING WAS THERE.

Heller-Rose Company

Platinumsmiths

Marshall Field Annex Building

Beg to announce that due to their recent robbery

their showrooms will be closed one week, begin-

Normal business will be resumed Tuesday,

ning Tuesday, January 29th.

February 5th.

At that time General Pershing had

holds, at night, at about 11 o'clock, and there were present in that conference, General Crozier, the chief of ordnance; General Scott, the chief of staff; General Bliss, the assistant chief of staff; General Kuhn, the chief of the army war college, and one or two other officers associated with the war college, the Ordnance Department experts on the subject of rifles and General Pershing.

Also this is true: That in the greatest military establishment in the world, in the German army, when they call out raw recruits, they give them an establishment in the world, in the German army, when they call out raw recruits, they give them an establishment in the second of it, before they actually put a service rifle in their hands. And so, as a morely drilling and training weapon

We Are in the War to Hit And to Hit Hard, Says Baker

Our problem is not one of star playing, but of team

Ships are the crux of our problem, and every time we can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it.

I think I understood Senator Chamberlain felt there wasn't any plan * * * I want to say there is a plan. It's the only possible plan under the circumstances.

NOT DELAYED BY BOARD.

would have been gotten if we had adopted any one of the existing types at the time.

And this additional thing is true—that although we have gotten soldiers to Europe much more rapidly than it was originally imagined we either would or could, every soldier who has gone to Europe certainly had a modern, excellent rifle, and he has had it long enough before going into action with it to learn how to use it, to practice with it either there or here. The same observation is true of every soldier who will go to Europe.

MACHINE GUN PROBLEM.

May I say now a word about machine guns, 2 The machine gun, of course, is a highly technical weapon. It is in the

MACHINE GUN PROBLEM.

May I say now a word about machine guns?

The machine gun, of course, is a lighly technical weapon. It is in the record of testimony before your committee that up to April of the present year no Lewis gun had been made and tested to demonstrate its usability for American ammunition.

The machine gun problem is complicated by two factors—first, the question of manufacture, and, second, a difference in theory as to the use of machine guns.

When this war broke out Great Britain was manufacturing the Vick-crs-Maxim, a heavy, water-cooled gun. She wanted a lighter type of gun and adopted as her lighter type the Lewis, and manufactured it on a very large scale in England.

The French, however, have not used the Lewis, on an anoperating gun in any large number, the French theory light gun shot from the hip or the shoulder, like the Chauchut, and the heavy type of gun shot from the hip or the shoulder, like the Chauchut, and the heavy type of gun shot from the hip or the shoulder, like the Chauchut, and the heavy type of gun shot from the hip or the shoulder, like the Chauchut, and the heavy type of gun shot from a tripod of the story may be told, it is in testimony before your committee that up to April of the present of adopt, as to which type of machine guns that it is better to have a very light gun shot from a tripod of the present of adopt, as to which it we were to adopt, as

conditions; they need the elemental discipline of camp life; they need to be taught to keep step; they need to know the subordinations of the army, and it will take some time to give them that preliminary instruction."

HOW ENGLISH DRILLED.

He pointed out to me that in England the so-called Kitchener army drilled for months, as he said, in their cilivian clothes, with top hats and using a stick for arms. I said to him:

"General, I agree with you that it is important to have our army equipped rapidly so that a prolonged period of training may be given to them; but we will call out first the regular army, and then we will call out the National Clurch was in existence a board which had been approinted nearly a half year before—certainly some months before—to test all the machine gun situation feduced to this: That we histuation feduced to this: That we histuation feduced to this: That we situation feduced to this: That we situation feduced to this: That we situation feduced to this: That we histuation feduced to this: That we histuation feduced to this: That we situation feduced to this: That we histuation feduced to this: That we histantical which had been approinted nearly a half year before—certainly some months before—to test all the machine gun folicities. They still have not enlarge them. The supply of their guns is going through in larger numbers, and in the meantime the making of the necessary machine tools and jies and dies for the productio

MACHINE GUN FIGURES. Xet I have had a table here, or tatement here from the acting chief f ordnance as to the machine guns

Those have since been shipped.
Senator Wadsworth — In other
words, Mr. Secretary, one-half of the
number of the Lewis machine guns
mentioned there were not shipped to
the camps until January?
Secretary Baker—That seems to be

Secretary Baker-That seems to be Senator Wadsworth-And the ex-

Secretary Baker—Well, if I have been guilty of the least inaccuracy, I trust it will be called to my atten-Senator Wadsworth—I understand it was the language of the letter. Senator Warren—I suggest that

These Old Prices on

Blue Serge & Black Suits

Offer Unusual Savings

So greatly have garments of this character increased in value through their scarcity in both retail and wholesale stocks that the offering of them at old prices now presents exceptional savings. We have a large variety of fast color blue serges, clay diagonals and unfinished worsteds in all styles and sizes for men and young men at

\$20, \$25 and \$30

Others Up to \$45

Clearance prices continue to emphasize the great economy opportunities offered on these fine grades of fancy patterned suits and overcoats for men and young men now reduced from higher priced incomplete lines to \$18.75, \$23.75 and \$28.75.

Second, Third and Fourth Floors.

THE (D) HUB Henry C.Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Grazed by Drink KIMBALL PIANOS STEGER PLAYER PLANOS **Judge Saved Him**

said, "Take him to the Neal Inst ASK ANY CHICAGO JUDGE Head NEAL INSTITUTE, 811-17 'NEAL WAY," Established in 60 Cities

Herald Want Ads Being Results.

SMITH & BARNES

he Pioneer Piano of the West' 311 SO. WABASH AVE.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Are sold and recommended by all druggists-at 50 cents a bottle.

LACKAWANNA To NEW YORK

A. BISHOP & CO.
NOW AT 12 W. WASHINGTON ST.
100 FEET WEST OF STATE ST.

GEORGE W. PAULLIN
MICHIGAN BOULEVARD BUILDING
FURS Michigan Boulevard FURS
Cor. of Washington St.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Ask for HORLICK'S. All Hotels & Feuntain

SECRETARY BARES MILITARY SECRETS TO PROVE CHARGES UNFOUNDED

DETAILED STORY OF WORK IN WAR GIVEN BY BAKER

Secretary Challenges the Truth of Chamberlain Charge That Department Broke Down.

NO MISTAKE REPEATED

[Continued From Third Page.] the secretary is reading what another officer has written to him; he is not using his own language. Secretary Baker—That is so, senator, and yet the evidence which is before the committee shows that there were some 1,200 machine guns which had not been distributed at the ime of my appearance before the committee, which was in January, and these guns have since been disand these guns have since been distributed. But my recollection about that—and I speak only from refreshed recollection—is that at the time I reported to you aout that, I learned and told you that these guns had been in stock very long, but were quite recently delivered—less than a month in stock.

THERE BEFORE NEEDED. Senator Reed — Since we have broken in with an interruption, only ask to get an expression in the first instance, or have an expression repeated, so that I would understand it, and that has led to these quesions; but may I not ask one further

Secretary Baker-Certainly, senator Secretary Baker—Certainly, senator.
Senator Reed—The statement is made there that these guns reached the camps before they were needed—substantially, that is the expression?
Secretary Baker—Substantially that

Secretary Baker-Yes, sir. Senator Reed—Or does he mean that the men were not mobilized in the

RANGES NOT ERECTED. Secretary Baker—No, I think he means this, senator, that in many of the camps the mobilization had not completely taken place. The sanction of men for machine gun companies had not been fully made. In many of them there were machine gun companies, National Guard and regular army, that the erection of ranges where this shooting could take place had not been completed. and not been completed.
Senator Reed—One thing further:
A statement there is made that the

A statement there is made that the uns were shipped; it does not say hey had arrived.

Secretary Baker—No, sir.

Senator Reed—Do you have any nformation as to when they did ar-Secretary Baker—I have not got the information with me. There were doubtless delays in shipment because of the general congestion and delay in the country.

There were the strain most. Among the mationalities mentioned as likely to leave in large numbers are the Poles Russians, including Jews, Turks Syrians, Greeks, Bohemians and others of Austria-Hungary.

May Want Immigrants,

Omaha World-Herald—According to the wise ones who predict from present conditions the economic conditions of the future, this country will have no need of restrictive immigration laws for many years to come. Instead we will need laws to induce immigration to supply the labor for the development of the country. It is

Chicago Soldier Dead in France

John Glover.

Suspense is the portion of Mrs.
Ray Wehrle, 21 South Whipple
street, and Mrs. W. J. Maher, 19
South Whipple street, sisters of John

story was told them by others during the week.

Reports that W. J. Maher, a private in Company G, Three Hundred and Forty-third Infantry, Camp Grant, had received a letter teiling of Glover's death were a surprise to the sisters. "If he had any such letter he has not told us," said Mrs. Wehrle, "and he himself wrote me only last week, saying he had heard that John had been hurt and asking for details." Glover is 26 years old and unmarried. He lived with his sisters. Both their husbands are also in the service, Wehrle being in training at the Great Lakes Naval Station.

BAKER REFUTES

[Continued From First Page.]

eral Wood had told the secretary, and the secretary had agreed with him, that there were many things raw levies had to learn before they were ready for the guns, and so the men were ordered to the camps and cantonments to learn the primary lessons of soldiering while their guns were being manufactured.

CONDITIONS IN CAMPS. Insufficient hospital accommoda tions and cantonments in localities of doubtful healthfulness? These things were all done under direction of Surgean General Gorgas' own men. The medical corps thought the tent camps would be free from the diseases due to bad ventilation; the result proved that they were worse in this respect than the permanent camps. The epidemic conditions came before they were ready for them, but every recommendation of the medical men was

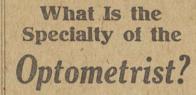
These and a hundred other details that have been the subject of criticism were cleared away, and they formed the foundation of Baker's general account of the war conditions, which really made it all clear. He had been challenged as having

no comprehensive plan for war. He showed that the plan was to do whatever the constantly changing situation demanded, so he receives daily long telegrams from Pershing changing specifications to meet the shifting necessities of the battle front.

France.

No confirmation of the report has reached either Mrs. Wehrle or Mrs. Maher, though rumors that their brother was either dead or wounded have been coming to them for a week. Glover, who was among the selected men who went to Camp Grant last September, lafer responded to a call for engineer volunteers and joined the Five Hundred and Third service battalion which went to France early in Our experience is not different from that of our allies. France has scrapped innumerable war engines befor they ever reached the front becaus the swiftly moving war had made them archaic over night. December. The sisters received letters from him only last week, dated Dec. 22 and 27, saying he was well and asking for tobacco. On the same lay a neighbor told them, without giving the source of the rumor, she had heard John was dead. The same story was told them by others during the week.

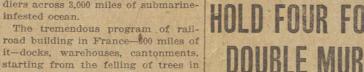
GIVES COMPLETE STORY. So, buttressing every assertion with its related document and backing up every act with the authority of the allied demands, Baker told his story, from the penalties meted out to the infinitesimal medical attendant who had been guilty of cruelty and neglect such as related in the pathetic letters read by Senator Chamberlain in his speech to the grand procession of the hundreds of thousands of



A Scientific Examination of the Eyes for Glasses without drops or drugs.

they shall be absolutely accurate, satisfactory and com-

No Divided Responsibility. So the safe and economical way is to get Glasses from Optometrists.



"Why," asked Chamberlain haven't you taken the American Franklin Park Men Ar-

he forests and planting corn in the

fields, was all described.

more insight into what is going on.
It has been a good thing both for
Congress and for the War Depart-

DOUBLE MURDER

nnell in running down the mur-

High-Priced Seed Corn.

Burlington Hawk-Eye—At a sale near Hartley seed corn of the vintage of 1917 sold at \$20 a bushel. There were seven bushels in the lot and the purchaser cheerfully put down his check for \$140. If that should be the prevailing rate during the season, the farmer will have to get a good price for his crop. On the other hand, he realizes that if he can not get very good seed corn, then there will be no crop to worry over. However, the state college has been taking a survey and finds that the supply of good seed corn in lowa will be sufficient to cover the demand, provided it is kept at home and is not sent to other states.

Joyrully anticipating the Mediterrane near, two flivers, Monte Carlo, Onte Carlo, Venice, Florence, Genoa and Rome are now more than likely looking over American guidebooks and railroad maps and trying to determine in what part of California, or in what part of Florida they will stay from November until March.

Unless they are people extremely hard to please it will be difficult for them, even if they choose with their eyes shut, to make a serious mistake, always assuming that they confine themselves to the established pleasure zones and resorts. Every year California and Florida become ever before and for reasons that must be obvious.

GERMANS FAIL TO REPLY;

Washington, Jan. 28.—Germany has failed to reply to the proposal of the United States that German commissioned officers, held prisoners here, receive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their grade in return for similar privileges being acceive the pay of their

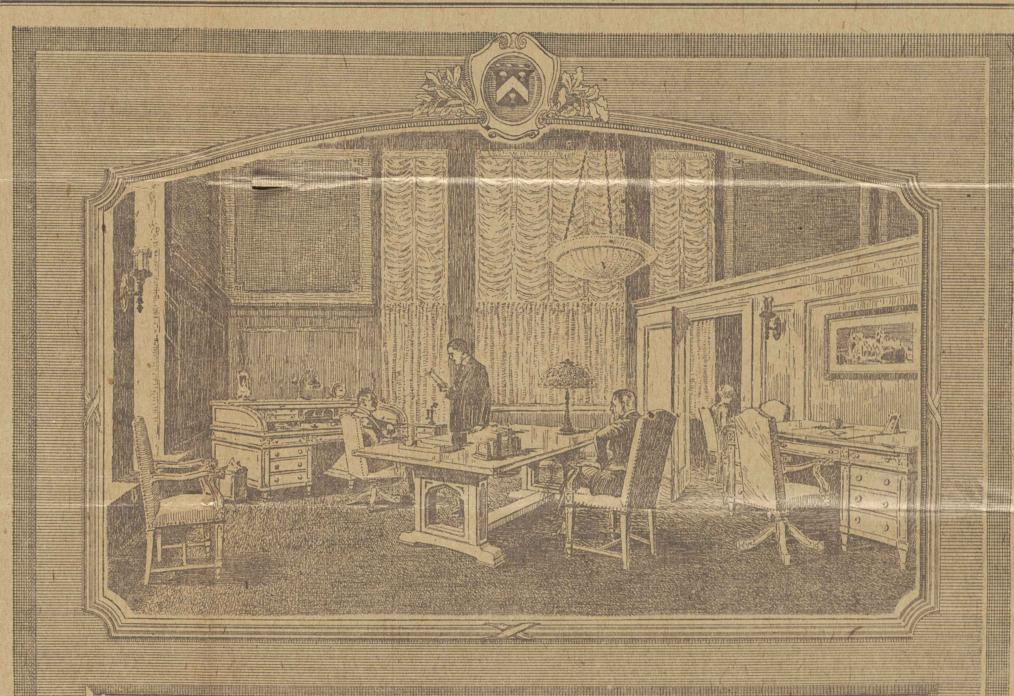
TOURISTS TO CHOOSE LANDS NEARER HOME

California and Florida Equally Inviting to Those Unable to Visit Old World.

Four men are held by Marshal Canbard with the popular tings and every reason to believe that Germany is still mystified as to how many men we have in France or had at any time.

Four men are held by Marshal Canbard with the popular time of Frankin Park in connection of the standard was allowed on the mursulation of the standard was and peter J. Maloney, his chief assistant. The men were shot to done here the most of those who are fond of sumy Judge Swamson in the Boya Court. The many is still mystified as to how many men we have in France or had at any time.

Four men are held by Marshal Canbard was a fine to the mursulation of the many in the standard was allowed on the mursulation of the mursulation of the standard was allowed on the mursulation of the standard was



Our Annual Office Equipment Exhibition

Beginning January 29

Business men today need every aid they can muster to promote business efficiency. The whole world is exerting itself in a master effort for economy in labor and in methods. Waste today is criminal.

This comprehensive exhibition is arranged to demonstrate our Store's ability to equip offices, large or small, with furniture, furnishings and office supplies in keeping with the spirit of the times.

Model Offices Shown Completely Equipped

This exhibition is not a "business show," but consists of a series of equipped offices-from a oneman office to complete suites of eight to ten rooms—each room properly and modernly equipped with the right kind of furniture, floor coverings and all the late appliances that go to fitting up such offices properly. "Captains of Industry" are as much interested in this exhibition as are all progressive business principals, managing executives, superintendents, office managers and department heads.

Newest Appliance Ideas Are Here on Display

Leading manufacturers of standard office appliances have installed at our invitation exhibits of their newest productions, and are represented by their expert demonstrators.

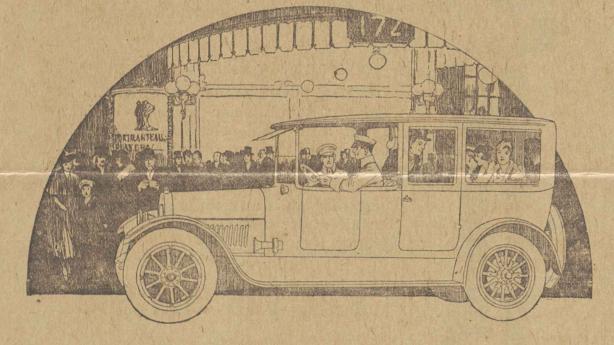
A selection of the best books on the subject of "Business," chosen from our large stock in our Book Section, Third Floor, will be convenient for inspection at this exhibition.

Our own experts are here to counsel you on all equipment problems

Eighth Floor-Wabash-North.

Elevators near entrances at Wabash Ave. and Randolph St.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO



The enrichment of fine motor cars has been brought to a new elegance in the special exhibition models of the Cadillac.

Space at the Show could not allow adequate presentation or appreciation of their charm and character, so a more private view, including twelve body types, has been arranged at the Cadillac Building.

Many custom built in our own Chicago shop, and all custom finished, these cars of rare beauty combine with the Cadillac chassis to make the perfect car in style, comfort and performance.

We extend you a cordial invitation to view this unusual exhibition, as well as that at the Coliseum.

C. H. Foster Cadillac Automobile Co.

Michigan Avenue at Twenty-third Street

Telephone Calumet 4841

Editoriae Dage Three Killed, Many Injured, in Illinois Central Wreck



37TH YEAR-NO. 227.

FLY YOUR FLAG

Square Fair and

TUESDAY MORNIN

JANUARY 29, 1918.

How the Painter Peeped at the Bathing Heiress

Don Valentino Molina, maker of portraits for noblewomen, w will paint only sunlight, for he found his divine model at a

NEXT SUNDAY'S HERALD

PRICE TWO CENTS

Secretary Refutes Charges of Breakdown; Army of 2,000,000 Ready to Fight in 1918:

Chamberlain Case Falls Like House of Cards

Secretary Tells Senators 500,000 Fighters Will Be in France Early This Year.

MEET'S FOES HALF WAY

Admits Mistakes and Delays, but Says Every Soldier Will Be Fully Equipped.

Stands for Five Hours Giving Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secre-tary of War Baker today stood for nearly five hours delivering his statement on "what America has done in the war."

By CHARLES MICHELSON. Washington, Jan. 28. Secre Senator Chamberlain's speech, and the alarming constructure at some indefinite time in the working full time. now stands, with the prosecu- guns and shells our allies need- THE PROSPECT IS NOT UNtion resting on Senator Cham- ed in a hurry they established PROMISING, who can be berlain's arraignment and the munition plants in such volume shipped to France during the defense on what Baker told to that when the rush orders were current year.

Errors in True Light.

draw a deep breath of relief.

When Secretary Baker had sense by using those facilities, continuous address-did not told what had been done in the and leave that much more ship- confine himself to dry details. war-and he skirted as near a ping to bring them food and solrevelation of military details diers. their true proportions.

reducible minimum of errors selves of this condition. that accompanies every human enterprise.

Compared with the total bulk shrink into insignificance.

Charges Change Aspect.

made by Senator Chamberlain other man appeared in the cas- The room was crowded to the doors

they did accord the secretary France "at no late day."

picture of this country drawing is imminent. on poor, bleeding France and harassed, straining England for the artillery and ammunition for Pershing's army.

Pershing would be absolutely or what France has let him have, the colonel told us the other day.

Requested by Our Allies.

And it is true—and the reason for it is that France and England asked us to save the time and the tonnage that would be

Two Million U. S. Soldiers Ready to Fight This Year

THE United States government will have 2,000,000 soldiers in France in 1918. It will have 500,000 of them there early in the year and another million and a half will be ready.

Thirty-two divisions of National Guard and National army troops in camp in the United States-more than a million men -are considered ready to go overseas whenever it is decided that they shall move.

Sixty million shells for the use of the American soldiers in France are right now in process of manufacture. Every American soldier who can use a rifle has already been provided with one, and the rate of manufacture assures a steady supply as troops need them. Military advisers, including Major General Leonard Wood,

the friend of Colonel Roosevelt, urged the plan of calling out large numbers of men for service in the army before equipment for them was ready. The secretary assumed responsibility for putting this plan into execution. 1 General Wood was among the secretary's advisers in se-1

lecting camps and cantonments for the new soldiers. Most of the sickness complained of, contrary to expectations, occurred in the camps instead of the cantonments.

Railroad systems-one line 600 miles long-ports, termi-When he finished he was pale and | nals, supply warehouses and other facilities on an enormous scale have been built for the American army in France.

Speedy investigation of complaints with sevence to negligible of soldiers on the sick list has been and is the rule of the

day, the verdict must go to the filled there remained facilities

trially as well as in a military speech—for it was an almost

lish.

These things are the occa- Obviously it would/have been that there could be no question of its sional spoiled fruit in a carefully the grossest sort of stupidity to being accepted and understood. packed barrel of apples; the ir- have failed to have availed our-

Ready to Fight Soon.

of what has been done they point, all that has been alleged go today. against his department. He was American troops in France, with deadly earnest about it from his crippled veterans throwing their opening, in which he said that arms about them, had a thrill to it The worst-sounding charges whether he or Crozier or any that stirred the audience, and it was a hard place to get that sort of effect. and by Colonel Roosevelt as-sume an altogether different pared with the harm that would committee table with people pressmeaning in the light of what result from a loss of confidence ing all about him. A man in a rush-Secretary Baker told the com-by the American people in the an opportunity to concentrate as mittee and as many other mem- efficiency of their war machine, Baker had today, but he did it, and bers of Congress as could to his concluding prophecy of even the committee, hostile as it was crowd into the conference room the vindication of American at the beginning at least, felt the in the Senate office building— arms on the battlefields of force of what he was saying.

on trial for his official life, it is plained everything. The thing that made the evident that the entry of our Rifles? Certainly it was possible country most uneasy was the soldiers into the actual fighting that it would have been the best policiture of this country drawing is imminent.

> Big Army There in Spring. He did not tell how many

A verbatim report of Secretary Baker's statement to the Senate military committee begins on column one, page two, of this newspaper.

erected by the senator has required to manufacture and France, but he did say that there crumbled like a house of cards. bring it from America and at would be half a million there The cross-examination of the the same time enable their mu- "early in 1918, and that we war secretary is still to come- nitions workers to continue have a million and a half available," if the transportation fafuture—but on the case as it To get the vast quantities of cilities are available to us, AND

The little secretary, drawn secretary, and the nation may far beyond their current needs. and haggard, possibly from the We could help them indus- preparation of his six-hour

He realized that he had been placed in an invidious situation as he dared—the revelations of And this word was brought to before the country; he felt this delay and mistake that seemed us by Tardieu of the French was unjust, and he knew there so menacing before dwindled to mission and Bridges of the Eng- was only one way he could set himself right, and that was by telling the truth and telling it so forcibly

PERFORMS TASK WELL.

No man ever performed a big task more completely. Baker is an eloquent chap when he gets started, So Baker took up, point by and he was not afraid to let himseld

MEETS THEM HALF WAY.

the courtesy of a larger place From several carefully word- on the contrary, he met them half than the small committee room ed utterances of the secretary, way. He denied nothing, but he ex-

> fields that all the factories were man ufacturing, but a conference of all the experts in the army decided on a bet ter gun, and they accepted the delay American soldiers are now in and every American soldier in France has the best military rifle that was ever built.

> > wiser to use the Lewis gun to the fullest extent, for that was available but by the time our main army was ready a better gun would also be ready, and in the meantime there were the French guns offered to fit out all the troops we could send to

Lack of machine guns and rifles i [Continued on Page 4, Column 3.]

BAKER PROMISES KAISER SURPRISE

DETAILED STORY OF WORK IN WAR GIVEN BY BAKER

Secretary Challenges the Truth of Chamberlain Charge That Department Broke Down.

NO MISTAKE REPEATED

Washington, Jan. 28.-[Special.]-What he described as a comprehensive statement, covering the whole conduct of the war by the War Department since the United States went to war with Germany, was laid today before the Senate committee on military affairs by Secretary of War

the "war machinery had ceased to truth of that charge.

or to give even more in detail more

BAKER'S STATEMENT.

ganization work here instead of going to France, where the glory of their profession lay, and yet I have never known one of them to hesitate for a second to obey the order, nor has there here any lack of quality in the work which any of them have done by reason of his natural ambition to be on the field of battle rather than in an administrative task, and of the great company of civilians. Mr. Chairman, who have come to Washington from all over the United States, laying down their private business, sometimes accepting salaries which office boys at other places enjoy, sometimes having no salary at all.

Men of the largest experience and of the greatest talent in business have come to Washington, put up with the inadequate conditions which the city now affords because of its the only one I want to say that for some reason, which I do not understand, when I appeared before your committee in these hearings with the intention of being frank, weighed down, as I have been ever since I have been ever since I have been Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I became Secretary of War, by accumulating difficulties in that department—for I

I have not the least doubt that such I have not the least doubt that such currency as that feeling has gotten is due in large part to the tremendous impatience of the American people to do this great thing greatly. Every one of you, and every one of us, want to demonstrate the thing which we know to be true, that our country is great and strong, and in a cause like this will hit like a man at the adversary which has attacked us,

beginning of preparation and the dual demonstration of its success a period of questioning, when everybody, you and I and everybody else, body, you and I and everybody else, goes through searchings of heart to find out whether all has been done that could have been or that ought to have been done. Whether anything remains that can be done, and we look back over the past and realize that there have been delays and that there have been shortcomings; that there have been things which might have been done better. In se great an enterprise it is impossible for frankness not to find those things.

LEARN FROM MISTAKES.

nor am I here to deny delays, m takes, shortcomings or false starts

Health Conditions Not So Bad As Pictured by Chamberlain

MOTHERS of the land who have sons in the United States ly should know that conditions in the hospital

quite so bad as Senator Chamberia, painted them in his before the Senate last week. In a letter to Secretary Baker, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the author, made this assertion after she had commended conditions in several hospitals recently inspected by her.

Mrs. Rinehart, who has a son in the service, declared she was impressed by Senator Chamberlain's "tragic letters."

"But I feel the mothers of the country should know," she wrote, "that the number of such cases is small. It is cruel to allow every mother to judge the medical corps because here and there men are unwilling or unable to give the care that is their duty. There are conditions to be remedied. The shortage of women nurses is serious. But of cruelty and indifference I have found nothing. Ninety-nine out of a hundred boys are receiving better care than they could afford at home."

Secretary Baker added for the information of the committee: "And I wish to point out further that the very heads of the medical profession, the masters of the profession, are in constant touch with the surgeon general."

the highest to the lowest, realize that age, it has been referred to the sur government." It is a challenge of the much as it is mine, in the sense of re- that instant corrective steps mig sponsibility, but their enterprise, and be taken, but where it involved The secretary cut the cords of secret reports and spread to the public view facts of gigantic accomplishments in dwarfing imagination. The War Department had to build at/home and abroad, and that which was done will stand a record of achievement at the, outset believed unattainable.

The secretary was permitted by the committee to tell his story uninterruptedly. He is to return later for cross-examination by the committee, and from them every suggestion, every criticism, every constructive thought that occurs to any of you, and I ask you when shortcomings are pointed out to you, whether they be well-founded or whether they be well-founded or whether they be not well-founded or the department has I may search out to you, where it involved at the surgestion, every criticism, every where it showed that some was intrusted with responsibility as to the life and welfare and safe custody of another individual, where it where it involved at the surgestion, every criticism, every where it showed that some may be reakdown in the human element, to ask you when it showed that some was intrusted with responsibility as to the life and welfare and safe custody of another individual, where it involved as to ask from you and I ask you when it showed that some was intrusted with responsibility as to the life and welfare and safe custody of another individual, where it involved to ask from you and I ask you when it showed that some in the human element, to ask you when it showed that some in the luman termination.

I have a superior every criticism, every when it showed that some in the luman every by a forming the individual, where it invol

ERRORS ARE EXAGGERATED. I have before me here the report Mr. Chairman, you made an address in the Senate. It was at the conclusion of an investigation of two divisions of the War Department, I think, the ordnance and the quartermaster departments.

In that investigation some shorting the discipline are suggressed.

Here is the secretary's statement and detailed examination.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I am, of course, grateful to the committee for permission to make a comprehensive statement at this time. For one reason and another the impression has gone out into the country, to some extent at least, that the War Department has fallen down in addressing itself to the task of conducting this war. I want to address myself to that question.

There are several reasons why I should ask you to hear me on that question. In the first place, the country is entitled to know what this war is what its problems are and what steps have been taken to meet those problems.

PRAISES ARMY OF HELPERS.

In the second place, I have a deep sense of obligation to the officers of the army and to the civilians who have from the beginning of this difficulty labored in a way which certainly, in my experience, has never heen equaled, with devotion, self-hem equaled.

Solo of an investigation of two are preparation, it initink, the ordnance and the quartermatic matter of the army of the committee, some delays. They fall readily under two or the committee, some delays. They fall readily under two or the committee to trace those to the committee to trace those in the committee to trace those things to their ultimate cause and hearings it may not be unfair to say that they assumed a disproportionate as pect and appearance in relation to what has actually been going on in this war and in the War Department.

And if I may venture, with very spread that that flying was reported to the committee, to suggest it, it seemed to me at the time that I read that spect had the particular difficulties and delays refered to by the chairman were characteristic rather than exceptional, and I want, therefore, to address myself to be a country feel that the particular difficulties and delays refered to by the chairman were characteristic rather than exceptional, and I want, therefore, to address myself to be committee, to suggest it, it seemed to me at In the second place, I have a deep sense of obligation to the officers of the army and to the civilians who have from the beginning of this difficulty labored in a way which certainly, in my experience, has never been equaled, with devotion, self-sacrifice, zeal, spending sleepless nights and tireless days in an effort to bring the origin of this great army and its use in a military enterprise in most rapidly and effectively.

"ONE PERSONAL WORD."

with the inadequate conditions which the city now affords because of its congested condition, and have worked in season and out of season on this undertaking.

PEOPLE ARE IMPATIENT.

It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by these men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down.

I have not the least doubt of season of its consistency of the season and out of season on this undertaking.

PROMISES TO THE IMPATIENT IN THE INTERIOR IN THE

I have brought down here today, Mr. Chairman, no hurriedly gathered data with regard to divisions of the War Department and its activity, which you have not as yet inquired into. I am here, if I can, to make a compendious statement of this whole situation, and if there be, as doubtless will be and ought to be, other phases of the War Department's work which your committee desires to go into, I trust you will go into it thoroughly, and when you have uncovered any shortcoming or defect I need not tell you that if you bring it to my attention I will do all I can, and that speedily, and without fear or favor of person, to correct, adjust and improve it.

Inorder to character than those I have cited, no others differing in character from those that I have cited. The whole record, of course, is at the disposal of the committee, if it desires it.

There are two cases to which I do want to refer in a little more detail.

READS ARMY ORDER.

Before I do that, perhaps it would not be unwise to read to the committee an order of June 15, with regard to the treatment of the bodies of the dead, issued from the quartermaster general of the army to the department of the army.

Subject—Embalming and preparing remains for interment or shipment, F. Y. 1918.

1. In order to comply with the require-PROMISES TO CO-OPERATE.

NEGLECT OF THE DEAD.

The chairman of the committe read to the Senate two letters dealing with instances of neglect of the dead.

But I think I can say with confidence that where these things have appeared we have sought the remedy; that in many places we have applied the remedy, and the largest purpose I have in being here is to urge what I do not need to urge, that your committee, that the members of the Senate and the members of the House, that every citizen in this country, with great hospital establishments in all these camps, with hospitals established in many other camps than those which are directly devoted to the National army, the National Guard and the regular army, the number of complaints is relatively small, perhaps some dozen and a half, and in each instance, when the complaint came, if it dealt with a question of shortage of sup-

wherewith, on the subject of enterinto contracts or obtaining bids for
preparation of remains for shipinto remains for shipinto for local interment of officers
it enlisted men who may die at canimited showing what action has been
interest general.

If a cacused was in charge of the ininterest general.

If a paraently made no examination of
interest were sent to other
or partiment quartermasters.

A E. C. W. L. A.—A. G. 201—Cole,
was palpable physical evidence in his appearance that he was
assisted to the ininterest he was assisted to the ininterest he accused that the men in the
meantiment he patients. In the
meantiment he patients were outside
in the ambulance. All of the men
were sick. Two of the men in the
motor ambulance were very sick, and
one of them was difficult to restrain him and pretype the interest here in the was assisted to the ininterest he accuse

Similar letters were sent to other epartment quartermasters.

In order that you may realize, Mr. double hairman, that I am trying to be horough in this matter, I will say that there still are in the hands of the inspector general nine cases hich are being investigated—three lleged general bad conditions in ospital service; two inefficient medial treatment; another complaint is sto careless preparation for hurisly sto careless preparation for hurisly stocareless preparation for hurisly stocareless preparation for burisly stocareless preparation for hurisly stocareless preparation for hurisly stocareless preparation for hurisly stocare the stocare that the second stocare is the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stocare is the second stocare in the second stocare is the second stoc to careless preparation for burial; o complaints of neglect by surms, and the last one is a simulation

NOT PUT ON DUTY.

hese—not that they are as yet accused had no authority whatsoever to give and which, through the humane

Camp Beauregard, La.

1. In the within case of First Lieutenant Charles W. Gole, medical reserve corps, the President directs that you reconvene the court-martial for a reconsideration of its sentence and return to the court the record, together with the indorsement.

The noncommissioned officer who took the sick man to the infirmary and took him away after he had been marked for double or extra duty by the accused did not put him on duty, but put him to bed in his quarters.

The direction, double or extra duty, that it was his duty to receive and

them admission to the hospital. The soldier in charge of the motor ambulance protested that the men were sick and called attention to the fact that one of the men was very sick, was delirious, and that there was difficulty in restraining him.

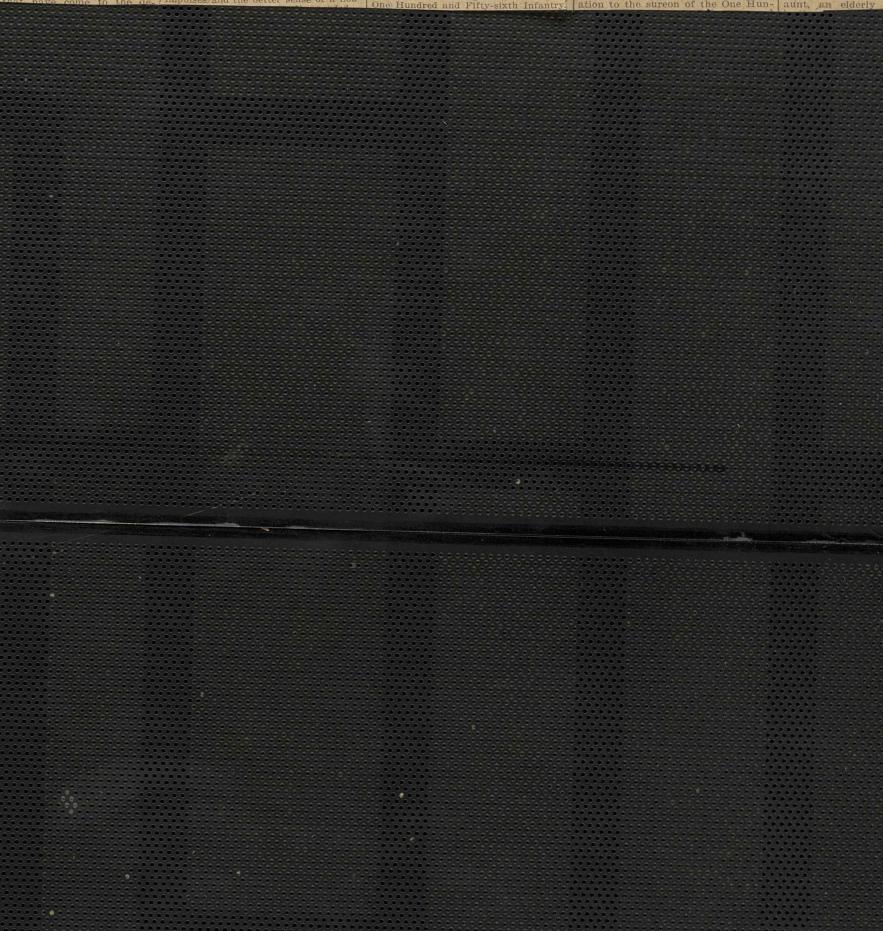
TOLD TO TIE SICK MAN.

The accused provided a tape or rope and suggested or directed that the patient be tied up. At this time the in mule-drawn ambulances were just arriving. The accused did not go to make any examination of any of the sick men therein.

One of the men accompanying one ation to the surgeon of the One Hunation for his infant child, who was seriously ill, and the child died for lack thereof. The offender was convicted of man-slaughter.

Instances is guilty of murder.

Instances is augusted.



gether, and there are no others of a more grave character than those have cited, no others differing in character from those that I have cited. The whole record, of course is at the disposal of the committee, i

They are pathetic letters. They arouse every instinct of resemment tablished military posts, informal bi should be invited where practical

LEARN FROM MISTAKES.

But our effort is to learn from them, not to repeat, to strengthen where there needs strengthening, to supplement where there needs supplementing, and, by bringing two things together, our very best effort and the confidence of the country back of that effort, to make our enemies finally feel the strength that is really American.

Now I want to say at the outset, Mr. Chairman, that I have no bias in favor of individuals. The issue of this is far too large for any prejudice or favoritism to any individual, and when I discuss, if I shall discuss in dividuals by name, whether it be General Crozier or General Sharpe, or if I refer to myself. I want it understood that the appearance of any one of us in the casualty list any morning is a negligible matter as contrasted with the success of this enterprise, and I am not here either to defend individuals, including myself, hor am I here to deny delays, mistakes, shortcomings or false starts.

ON WAR PLANS STUNS GAPITAL

Secretary of War Makes Profound Impression Upon Committeemen.

TELLS OF WORK IN FRANCE

Huge Task Across Waters Must Be Completed Before Troops Arrrvie

WASHINGTON Tuesday, Jan. 29.—
Secretary Newton D. Baker's statement of America's war plan carrying the assertion that an army of 500,000 would be in France early this year and 1,500,000 ready to ship to France during 1918, still remained the center of interest at the Capitol today.

The secretary's outline of the enemy's preparations revealing many hitherto carefully guarded military secrets and given yesterday to the Senate military committee in answer to criticisms of the War Department, made a profound impression on committee members. Chairman George E. Chamberlain, who has been the department's chief critic, admitted this before Secretary Baker left the stand. The chairman proposed that Baker be given a rest and there was no attempt at cross-examination, although when the committee today assembled it was understood the secretary would be recalled for further examination later.

The secretary was on the stand yesterday virtually the entire day, and his statement was heard by many members of Congress crowded into the big eaucus room of the Senath office building.

Committee Members Amazed.

Committee Members Amazed.

Committee Members Amazed.

The committee members seemed amazed when told that men in the thirty-two National Guard and National Army divisional camps were ready to go abroad today if needed.

When Senator Chamberlain asked the secretary why the public had not been taken into confidence in such matters. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal army plans and referred to a statement of Von Hindenburg to the effect that America was advertising her war plans.

"But isn't it a fact that Germany has known all about this?" persisted Senator Chamberlain.

"No," replied Secretary Baker. "The German government is still mystified regarding the number of men now in France. They know what is doing on the front; but Germany still is in doubt as to the number of men we have abroad."

To Train New Draft.

The secretary's statement that the United States "will have 500,000 men in France early in 1918 and a million and a half ready to ship to France in 1918" caused many to express the opinion that war plans contemplated the completion of the training of those called in the new draft before the year ended.

The committee

called in the new draft before the year ended.

The committee was told that it would be a tragical thing if the impression which had gone out that the War Department had broken down was allowed to remain unchallenged.

He spoke of the devotion of his assistants in the department, military and civilian, in strong terms. Never in the history of the time, he declared, had an army of its size been raised, equipped, trained and prepared for battle as had that of the United States. Emphasizing that he was not there to defend himself or anybody, the secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any shortcoming of the department that it might be corrected.

What proved to be one of the most striking portions of Secretary Baker's statement yesterday was that dealing with the disposition of the American armies in France. In describing the preparations for the United States expeditionary forces there, he said:

France was a white sheet of paper so far as we were concerned and on that we had not only to write an army, but we had to write the means of maintaining that army, and from the first time when a careful and scientific study of the opportunities of France to help us were made, from that hour until this, we have been building in France facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we are here in the United States, and more—many of them of the same character.

Must Develop Port.

Must Develop Port.

States, and more—many of them of the same character.

Must Develop Port.

For instance, the French had naturally reserved the best ports of France for their own supply. The channel ports have been reserved for the British. When we came in it was necessary for us to have independent ports of entry in order that there might not be confusion and admixture of our supplies, going through these ports of disembarkation with those of other nations. We were given several ports. As you perhaps recall, the ports of France are tidal ports, ports with deep water and tidal basins at high tide with insufficient water for landing at the docks when the tide is out.

As a convenience, the construction of docks and wharves in ports of that kind is very much more difficult than where you have a deep sea harbor and all you have to do is to erect a pile wharf. We have had to build docks, we have had to fabricate in this country and send off dock-handling machinery; we have had to seen from this country even the piles to build the docks. We have had to have gantry cranes, manufactured in this country and sent over to be erected on those docks; we have had to erect over there warehouses at the ports of disembarkation in order that these vast accommodations for stores and supplies which go over can be properly housed and cared for, until they can be distributed into the interior.

We have had to take over, and are in process of rebuilding and amplifying a railroad 600 miles long in order to carry our products from our ports of disembarkation to our general bases of operations. And all of that, gentlemen, had to be done, not obly studied out, as a necessary thing to do, but when so studied out and reported here, the manufactures for those things have to be carried on in this country, and the things shipped over there, nails, cross ties, spikes, fish plates, engines, cars, buildings.

We have had to build ordnance depots and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior. All of that problem has been carried forward

buildings.

We have had to build ordnance depots and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior. All of that problem has been carried forward step by step. The plans for a single ordnance repair shop which I saw some time ago, covered acres and acres of ground, designed over here, iron work fabricated over here, disassembled, put in ships and carried abroad to be reassembled over there.

We have had to build barracks over there for our soldiers, and in the meantime to billet them around in the French villages. Building barracks over there and building them here is a very different thing, gentlemen.

Frome Tree to Barrack.

Frome Tree to Barrack.

Rrome Tree to Barrack.

When we summoned the lumber industry of this country to produce the lumber of build our own cantonments, it came in a great and steady stream from all over the country but when we talk about building barracks in France it means this: It means to organize, as we have organized, regiments of foresters, and sending them over into the forests of France which they have assigned to us for our use, cutting down the trees, setting up sawmills, making the lumber of varicus sizes, transporting it to the places where it is to be used, and then finally using it.

We have had to go back to the planting of the corn in France in order that we might some time make a harvest. Our operations began in the forests of France, not in the lumber yards as they did in this country. That great staff under General Pershing's direction, containing so many men from the American Army, enriched by captains of industry and masters of technical performance in this country, all of these large industrial operations under general direction, such as the railroad and doek buildings, under a former vice president and now a vice president perhaps of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Atterbury and men of that quality and experience, summoned in to aid him—those are the men who are carrying forward these operations, which are carried on over here and of far greater difficulty, because it means setting material by cable as to size

Build Hospitals, Too.

Build Hospitals, Too.

In addition to that on the other side it has been necessary for us to build hospitals and that is where the major need for hospitals may be. It has been necessary for the surgeon-general's staff to be divided in this fashion and to select supplies and procure materials, and to send over staffs of trained persons to supervise the construction of these hospitals, and to man and equip them. All of that has gone on contemporaneously with the work which has been done in this country, and then, in order that another element may be added to the kaleidoscopic character which this war necessarily has, I call your attention to a thing which you already know.

This war had a more or less.

other element may be added to the kaleidoscopic character which this war necessarily has, I call your attention to a thing which you already know.

This war had a more or less set character until the Russian situation changed and it has changed in the last few months. When we had gotten more or less used to the situation created by the uncertainty as to Russia, there came the great Italian defeat which called for even greater changes in our plans in many ways.

So that what might have been a perfectly acceptable plan as to major operations prior to the change in the Russian situation, or prior to the change in the Italian situation, had to be restudied instantly, and for that reason, among others, there is now erganized, as you know, in France, pursuant to the suggestion of Lloyd George, the Rapello conference or the supreme war council and the United States is represented on that by the chief of staff of the American army and the major international arrangements in regard to the military are working out those other questions.

That is a picture of what has been going on over there, gentlemen. On this side much of that has had to be done, and in addition to it, all the things we have done, and I ask you to remember among the achievements on this side si the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially 1,500,000 men.

And now, let me be frank with me about this. Has any army in history, ever, since the beginning of time, been so raised and cared for as this army has? Can the picture be duplicated? We have raised this army taking the Regular Army and the National Guard raising it to war strength and supplementing it by the operation of a draft, and there are senators in this room who said to me with grief when we proposed that that form of raising the solders should be had, they shoook their heads and said:

"Mr. Secretary, it can't be done, it is too sudden to the American people that mode of selecting soldiers."

And yet, has any great enterprise within the knowledge of any m

Troops Well Protected.

Troops Well Protected.

We have got those young men in camp and they are surrounded from the day they left home until the day they come back to it, if in God's providence they can come back, with more agencies for their protection and comfort and health and happiness, physical, spiritual and mental, than any army that ever went out on a field. They are classified by a system so that men who have mechanical instincts and training will be given mechanical opportunities in the army. The "round" man is not sought to be put into the "square" place.

The Y. M. C. A.,—the American people have subscribed liberally for the purpose—the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Young Women's Christian Association, the training camp activities committee, have all been brought in—and the Red Cross—have all been brought in to live with the soldiers, and by virtue of activities started in the War Department, the communities which surround the camps have been instantly gotten away from the notion which used to prevail of a certain alienation between a civilian and soldier group, and these soldier boys in these camps have been adopted into the homes and hearts of the people among whom they live. No such relation has ever existed between an army and a civilian population as exists with regard to this.

And then, with your aid, the army has been able to practically stamp out intemperance among the soldiers, by the establishment of patrol systems of one kind and another, by the training of these young officers in these training camps, young men of experience and fine feeling and all that, we have gotten in to this great army the tidea

that it can be a strong and effective military army and still be free fro things which have hitherto weakene and sapped the vitality and virility or armier.

armies.

I have gone from camp to camp among these cantonments, and my first question almost invariably is to the camp commander, 'What about your disciplinary problem?'

Nothing Like It.

Nothing Like It.

Old men in the army, men whose lives have been spent in it from their boyhood, and who have been all over the continental United States and through its insular possessions wherever our armies have been, who know the life of the soldier and the camp and the post, all say with one accord, and no exception, that they have never seen anything like this, that the disciplinary problems of the army are reduced to a negligible quantity and instead of the melancholy and pathetic parade through the secretary of wars office of court-martial after court-martial of men who have fallen dowand yielded to temptation under these unusual circumstances, which used to obtain, I have an infrequent case now of court-martial, by reason of such weaknesses.

When Lord Northcliffe returned to England he was invited, as I recall it, by Lloyd George, to accept a position in his cabinet. He wrote a letter which was printed in the papers, and in that he made this casual reference to the United States. He spoke of his visit here, and spoke of our war preparations in this fashion:

"War preparations are proceeding in the virile atmosphere of the United States and Canada with a fervor and enthusiasm little understood on this side of the Atlantic."

He was then in England. I happen to have a copy of a confidential instruction issued by the German government in June, 1917, to the German press as to what course they should take in dealing with American matters and they say:

What Germans Say.

"While the news about American war negrations such as the organiz."

ernment in June, 1917, to the German press as to what course they should take in dealing with American matters and they say:

What Germans Say.

"While the news about American war preparations, such as the organizing and outfitting of an army of 1,000,000 men strong, to reinforce the French-English front is looked upon in that form as bluff, the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked on the other hand, that the United States with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity."

Your committee will have full opportunity and will doubtless go into those things, if you will deal with the hospital situation, the Medical Corps, the Signal Corps, you will hear the wonderful work done by the engineering department of our army.

When it is all told, Mr. Chairman, if will be a story which I am sure your committee will be glad to report to the Senate of the United States as being a tremendous response to a tremendous responsibility and when you have made this investigation I know that the American people will feel, as I think they have a right to feel, that we are in it to hit and hit hard, that we are in it to hit and hit hard, that we are in it to coordinate our strength with that of our associates, that the problem is not one of individual star playing, but of team play, with these veterans and experienced persons under actual battle conditions; that more has been done, perhaps, than the country expected, more than the wisest in the country thought was possible to do.

In so far as I am personally concerned, I know what is ahead of us. I know what the American feeling about this war is. Every body is impatient to do as much as we can. There will be all the criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failures, there will be an division of counsel; there will be all the criticism there ought to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves

COLONEL RADIATES OPTIMISM WHILE IN U. S. CAPITAL

Roosevelt Believes U. S. Will Rush War Plans as Result of Recent Criticisms.

Mr. Jermane's Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.—

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was a bright light amid the gloom that settled down over the national capital last week. His cheery optimism was most welcome, and most helpful. He sees the danger of a drawn battle, unless the United States can do more for the Allies in 1918 than seemingly has been in the cards up to the present moment, but he is sure a way out of the existing difficulties and deadlocks will open up. While not minimizing the danger, he scorns the thought that it will overtake us; and his criticisms of the administration, while direct and forceful, were constructive and not unkindly.

forceful, were constructive and not an kindly.

All that he had to say related itself to war management, and was at once emphasized by the publication of the testimony of Representative Medill McCormick of Chicago before the House military committee, in which he said a feeling had begun to appear in

England and France that the United States, unless it can greatly speed up its preparations would be unable to strike the expected decisive blow.

The trouble has been largely with the War Department, and the facts are now in possession of the public. Many changes have already been made, but many others will be necessary before that department is in position to function in a satisfactory way. Can the reforms be made with the existing material, or must there be a thorough cleaning out, both of men and methods, and must legislation be agreed to before we are in a position to do the expected and highly important thing? This is the question now confronting President Wilson and the American people.

Roosevelt Wants Changes

Reosevelt Wants Changes.

Colonel Roosevelt demands a thorough house cleaning in the War Department. He not only wants Secretary Baker to resign, but he wants Congress to pass the war council and the munitions department bills, and to provide at once for universal military training. The President stands at the opposite extreme, opposing all these proposals. Both men, however, want the same results—military efficiency at the earliest possible moment.

The government will devote itself untiringly to this question during the days that are just ahead. If the desired results can be accomplished without legislation, neither Colonel Roosevelt nor anybody else will object, but if legislation in the end should be deemed essential to success, it will be pressed with vigor, and then the President would be compelled to assume full responsibility for its failure. Circumstances may so adjust themselves as to make this the great crisis of Wilson's career.

Into such an environment Colonel Roosevelt came last week speaking words of good cheer and doing all that was possible to inoculate the official side of the city with something of his own confidence and determination. He is already the American Northeliffethe most persistent and audacious critic of the war administration. Many people had supposed that he would degenerate into a comon scoid, but so far he has not done that. He seems trying to make himself the real leader of the opposition, and in proportion as he succeeds his influence will increase and must be recognized. He sees, as does the President, the need for centralized war control, but he doesn't want centralization used merely for the creation of a round table of the President's personal friends.

Even the creation of the McAdoo dictatorship requires a broader base than that upon which the administration rests—a base so broad that it will include every political interest in the country.

These matters are of gapanets

tion rests—a base so broad that it will include every political interest in the country.

These matters are of general importance, for it is by no means certain that the political campaign of this year, and also that of 1920, will not turn upon them. It is true that war appointments have not yet figured largely upon the surface of events in this city, but that does not mean that politicians are not thinking about them. The radical Republicans have restrained themselves with difficulty thus far, but if Wilson's management of the war should prove unsatisfactory to the country all these matters will be brought forward to furnish counts in a general indictment against the Democratic party and an appeal to the country to take away its power.

The administration has done in a business way what it should do in a political way—it has called such men as Frank A. Vanderlip, Henry P. Davison and other captains of finance and industry who are not of the President's polltical faith to its support. As it has made a conscription of the business talent of the country, so, it is argued, it should make a conscription of the country's political talent. Otherwise there are breakers ahead.

Roosevelt's Opportunity.

Roosevelt's Opportunity.

Roosevelt's Opportunity.

Here is the Roosevelt opportunity.
He has placed himself at the head of the opposition by sheer force of vigor and ability. His right to command was not questioned by any Republican in this city last week and all of them felt the stimulus of his presence. It is too early to speak definitely about political issues, but if they should group themselves around the President's political appointments and have a background of popular disapproval of his conduct of the war, it seems almost impossible that Colonel Roosevelt should fail to come back as the leader of his party.

Many radical Republicans confidently expect such a grouping of the issues. One of the President's difficulties grows out of his inaccessibility. The defect is temperamental. He is at home with his books, he is not at home with his books, he is not at home with men. He has little of the social instinct, less perhaps than any President has in the history of the republic. Members of his own party in congress have as much difficulty in seeing him as anybody else. The result is that he talks about the war and other public affairs with a surprisingly small number of men, most of them his personal appointees, who obviously are not in position to oppose him. The result of this situation is that at times he has lacked perspective, breadth of view and even accurate information.

In War Management.

In War Management.

In War Management.

This is no more true of war management than it has been of various other matters that have come up since he entered the White House. With the great principles underlying the Allied cause he is perfectly familiar and he has displayed a most wonderful skill in giving them utterance. To be able to do this, contact with men is not necessary. It is only when he comes to the business side of war that he shows anything like lack of skill.

This view is held by so many able, disinterested and fairminded men, who want the President to succeed in the biggest possible way, and are anxious to help him whenever they can that there must be something in it. The service he has rendered the country and the world is so conspicuously great that they do not have as much patience with these shortcomings as otherwise would be the case.

It is here that Roosevelt and the Republicans will find their opportunity, if at all. Great Britain had not been at war many months before the Asquith ministry, as a partisan Liberal ministry, had disappeared, and a coalition government had assumed control. In France ministries rise and fall, almost with the seasons.

In every nation war requires that partisanship be swept aside not only in theory but in fact. The only way to eliminate partisanship is to bring the strongest men of the country to the help of the government, regardless of their political affiliations.

Do Not Get View.

Do Not Get View.

In many parts of the United States there has been inability to learn the truth about our relationship to the physical side of the war. The minds of many Americans have been closed to the fact that this country is con-

fronting an enemy that is greatly its superior as far as immediate ability to use resources for war is concerned. Germany for a generation has been the greatest military nation of modern times. It is highly organized for war, politically and economically, while the United States has had no experience of that kind.

Too many Americans have compared the size of Germany with that of the United States, and reassured themselves, that Germany would quit the moments she saw that we were determined to make war on a scale commensurate with our size. They forget that a larger country than the United States lies alongside Germany, a huge derelict offering itself a prey to German greed. Superior size means nothing in this war. Unorganized or unutilized resources are equivalent to no resources at all. Man power that is unorganized, untrained and unarmed, is as good as no man power.

These matters are intimately related to the business side of war and have helped explain some of the recent pessimism in this cty. If we are not to have speedy organization of our strength, the war will be lost, and the disappointment of England and France as reported by Representative Mocormick will have been justified. These thoughts ran riot in this city all of last week beginning with the President's assault upon Senator Chamberlain, and they were emphasized when the latter made his stunning reply. But the new week has started more auspiciously. The secretary of war, around whom most of the storm has been raging, came to Congress yesterday with an olive branch in his hand, and it is now believed that the way is opening for a better understanding all around, and an effort, under more favorable conditions than hitherto have existed, for the country to make a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.

Baker told an impressive story to the military committee. His testimony, both as to its content and the

long pull, a strong pull and a pull acceptable.

Baker told an impressive story to the military committee. His testimony, both as to its content and the manner in which it was given, made a decidedly favorable impression, and already some of the tense feeling created by the jauntiness and cocksureness which he assumed on his first appearance is beginning to disappear. The outlook for a proper understanding and necessary team work between Congress and the executive dapartment has materially improved.

—W. W. JERMANE.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR LAUDS ADMINISTRIATION

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

—President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker were praised and support of the administration in its efforts to win the war were urged by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho in a speech here last night under the auspices of the Maryland League for National Defense.

"Some men cannot lay aside their partisanship," The Baltimore Sun quotes Senator Borah as saying, "but if a few men in Congress are so afficited do not judge the others by the

if a few men in Congress are so af-ficted do not judge the others by the

flicted do not judge the others by the few."

Expressing the belief that America will succeed in its efforts to make the world safe for democracy. Senator Borah said: "Secretary Baker is loyal and patriotic and anxious to win the war. When America has been returned victorious, no man will be able to stand beside the great man who has led this country to victory in spite of all the obstacles that he has faced. That man is Woodrow Wilson. All the rest of the men in Washington are doing their best to bring results for the best interests of their country, despite the mistakes that we have made. We must remember that these mistakes of detail arise from the tremendous task imposed upon peaceful men who are preparing an army to contend with anpreparing an army to contend with another nation that has been preparing for forty years. Had Germany been called upon to prepare in six months, she would have made as many mistakes as the United States. I say this when I think of the antics of the blundering German statesmen who have figured recently in the diplomatic world."

wen, in a drama the nero

eny w York, JAN 29 1918 TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

The Portrait of a Great Secretary of War.

The merit of Secretary BAKER'S testimony before the Senate Military Committee will be measured by the specific statements of fact which it affords, not by any general denial of his that the War Department has "fallen down," or by any general asseveration that the department he administers has done in this emergency all that could be expected of human fallibility.

The country at large will withhold its judgment of the Secretary's adequacy or inadequacy until it hasheard and studied all that he is able or willing to tell; but the final judgment on the main question will proceed from the bench, not from the witness stand. And neither now nor in the record of history will that verdict be colored by politics.

The subjoined picture of a really great War Minister, charged with the tremendous difficulties of a conflict that was not three thousand miles away, was drawn from the full and intimate knowledge of one of LIN-COLN'S private secretaries, John G. NICOLAY, and with the keen discernment of character and the superior literary artistry of another, John HAY. It is worth reading to-day:

"STANTON'S nature was largely materialistic; his eyes saw things in a simple, practical light; his mind dealt with them by rules of arithmetic. This quality, arising mainly from strong instinctive perception, was coupled with another trait which gave it extraordinary power and value, namely, physical and mental energy. Above everything else he was a man of action. What in other men might be likened to the variable force of winds or wills, nright be represented in him as the continuous, unremitting action of a steam engine, able to furnish at every call any required pressure and speed for any period of duration. He had thus the qualities which made him a worker of workers Method and organization were with him prime intuitions. He was impatient delay and intolerant of neglect. Ever thought and volition was positive. Hi advice was always intelligent, consisten and steady; his decisions were rapid at generally judicious and permanent."

This portrait of a really great War Minister, a Democrat called for th foregoing reasons by a Republican President to a Republican Cabinet, executive officer chosen not for pe sonal acceptability to that Preside but in spite of a personal antagonis admittedly bitter on STANTON's sid is presented here without comment.

A GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT

The whole world will take notice of Secretary of War Baker's address to the Senate military committee yesterday, especially that part of it which deals with the number of men the United States will have in France before the year is much older and the number of men available for transportation in 1918.

The Secretary has taken the people into his confidence very much to his advantage and that of the government. It may be contrary to military ethics to declare that we shall have balf a million men in France early this year. Certainly it is giving Germany valuable information. But it is the kind of information that will do us immense good, and even if it does have the effect of counteracting the general impression that obtains among the Germans that we have only a paper army and no means of transporting what we have across the Atlantic the effect may be still further to sicken them of the prospect. Certainly, Germany at the limit of her resources can do little more than she has done already to meet the blow America is preparing to deliver before the next campaign in France has reached its middle stage.

We are glad further that Mr. Baker has been thus frank and outspoken because nothing could make clearer the fact that Senator Chamberlain and the critics of the War Department were wholly in the wrong when they declared that the department had ceased to function. Errors have been made. Mr. Baker admits them. There is no such thing as perfection in this world. The tragical blunders committed by the government of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, the way the British have "muddled through," the deadly mistake the Great German General Staff made in not seizing Channel cities on the French coast when they could have been had almost without cost in men and material, the terribly expensive blunder the French committed at the outbreak of the war in marching on Alsace instead of defending the Franco-Belgian border, alike point to the fallibility of man in war.

But the story told by Secretary Baker yesterday is a revelation of careful preparation and foresight in attention to details which makes the criticisms of Mr. Roosevelt and his followers quite insignificant. In order to appreciate the magnitude of the task that confronted the War Department one should read Mr. Baker's address from beginning to end. It will give him an insight into the tremendous work that confronted the Secretary and his staff of experts at the outbreak of the war, and the systematic manner in which it was met will inspire confidence in the success of our arms when once our soldiers are put to the supreme test

It may be that some persons will be disappointed over the announcement that we have not a half million men in France today, but let them look at what was thought possible only last summer. Mr. Baker has pointed to an editorial in the Metropolitan, of which Mr. Roosevelt was then contributing editor, in which it was complained in the August issue that we were not exerting our whole resources to putting men in the field. "We should have strained," says the editor, "every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,-000 men in France this year." The government has actually far exceeded this ideal program. And then the editor says that by 1918 we could have had 500,000 to send over, or any part of 500,000 men which we could ship. The answer of the Secretary will become historic: "Instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917 we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having a half-million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million men in France early in 1918, and we have available, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, 1,500,000 who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

The Commercial rejoices that the Secretary of War has told us the facts in spite of the protests of his military advisers. The profound impression that was made on the Senate military committee will spread throughout the world. The outstanding fact is that America is getting ready to deliver to German militarism the knock-out blow. Critics may talk about a hundred deaths a week in cantonments containing more than a million men, they may criticise the War Department for not providing clothing in advance of the needs of the army, they may censure it for not having ordnance manufactured to meet current demands; but what do these delinquencies amount to against the great central fact that a half-million Americans are organized, trained and equipped, either in France or ready to go to France in a few weeks, and that we can pour upon the western battle front a million and a half of men this year, if the transports are available?

Secretary Baker has met the challenge of his critics fully, frankly and manfully. Their indictment that the military establishment has all but ceased to function, in the face of the accomplishments recited by him, is quashed by a unanimous vote of the American people.

BAKER PAINTS REAL PICTURE OF WAR WORK

Secretary's Recital Wins Full Approval of an Amazed Country.

PREPAREDNESS REVEALED

Critics Who Have Cried Loudly About Little Mistakes Are Disarmed.

Stay Special.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-In a fighting speech, notable for its fire and eloquence, Newton D. Baker, war secretary, ended his testim my before the Senate Military Committee Monday night, giving members of that body for the first time a real picture of the war and of the vast work that had been done to meet its demands.

Baker's response to Senator Chamberlain's three-hour tirade of last week was given under circumstances and surroundings that strangely contrasted with the advantages the Oregon politician had.

Chamberlain spoke in the Senate chamber before the full Senate and a very large part of the House of Representatives, and the galleries were jammed to capacity

Spoke to Entire Nation

Baker spoke in a committee room which seated not more than 150 per sons. Not over one-third of the sena tors were present and only a small fraction of the representatives.

Nevertheless, he speaks beyond the confines of that room, taking his case to the American people and revealing frankly everything it was possible to reveal without giving information to the enemy.

When he concluded he was forced to hold an impromptu reception. Among those who pressed his hand and heartily congratulated him was Senator Warren of Wyoming, one of the most powerful men on the Republican side

For a considerable time he devoted himself to shedding light on the carping criticisms that had been lodged by memoers of the committee,
For instance, he showed that we

were buying artillery from France and England because those countries

Kept Their Plants Running

They had ample supplies for themselves and wanted their great plants

to keep running at high capacity.

The way to bring this about was to have a demand for the supplies. We furnished that demand.
Great play had been made about

shoddy in the material out of which uniforms for the soldiers were made. Baker showed this cloth was made of virgin wool, whereas before the war it contained only 75 per cent

Baker boldly challenged his critics

CONTINUED from PAGE

BAKER PAINTS A REAL PICTURE OF WAR WORK

to show anywhere in the world an army that had been fed as well, as regularly and as appetizingly

In vivid fashion, he showed how this war differed from all other wars how the best experts England and Fance had came over here to give our experts the latest information they had; how they insisted that American officers must cross the seas to get the real picture and how therefore Pershing and some thousands of the picked officers of the little American regular army had been sent over to be the eyes for the War Department.

Baker said every day he received 20-page cablegrams from Pershing, keeping him in touch with the constantly changing demands of the

Gives Astonishing Details

He astounded his auditors when he said sometimes our allies made a new weapon of offense or defense in quantities and then discarded it be-

fore it even was used.

He gave a picture of the things the American War Department had

done in France.

He told of the ports, the ware-houses, the sawmills, the lumbering camps, the railroads our men had built "over there."

Then, with dramatic effect, he read from the Metropolitan Magazine of last August an editorial urging that we hasten to do our part in this war and strain every nerve to get between 50,000 and 100,000 men to France in 1917, and have 50,000 more ready for 1918.

Hitchcock asked whether this was the magazine of which Theodore Roosevelt was contributing editor and was answered in the affirmative.

Baker then said that before 1917

was over we had many more men than the magazine had insisted we ought to try to have; that early in 1918 we would have over 500,000 in France; and that before the year was over we would have about 500, 000 who could be sent if shipping were available.

In War to Hit Hard

With considerable emotion, Baker wound up by saying:

"When you have gone all thru our work, I feel sure you will report to the Senate that a tremendous response has been made to a tremendous responsibility and that the people will feel we are in this war to hit and to hit hard,"

There were many times when Baker plainly moved his audience. When he told how our first contingent marched thru the streets of Paris, every American boy accompanied in many cases by armless or legless veterans, tears stood in many

His hearers for the first time understood why our plans had been changed suddenly and our troops had gone to France to make that brave nation feel we were really with them in the fight upon the

- THE CINCINNATI POST

THE DENVER POST-

LO.. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

U. S. Census. estimate, 1918.268,439

Ba

his bare hands under the nine-foot elec-trical fence the Germans have erected along the entire border. From Holland he returned to England, where he was received by King George. THREE U.S. AVIATORS

ARE KILLED IN ITALY Paris, Jan. 29.—Three American aviators have been killed while training on Italian soil, said a dispatch from Foggia today. They were Lieut. William I Chaney, Lieut. Oliver Sherwood and Cadet George Beach. The Americans were buried with military honors, Italian, French, British and American soldiers taking part **EDITOR FROM PAGOSA MANUFACTURES NEW** GAS AS MOTIVE POWER

Bud Furrow is editor of the Pagosa, Colorado, Sun. He has returned his certificate to the Colorado bureau of labor statistics, declaring his place is a manufacturing establishment. Under the question on factories, "What goods are manufactured, repaired and sold?" Furrow answers: "News."

diers taking part.

and hiding by day, the daring American reached the Holland frontier after a seventy-two day journey. For the first month he wore his uniform, which was torn to tatters. He then donned a coat and pair of trousers he found in a barn and continued his journey.

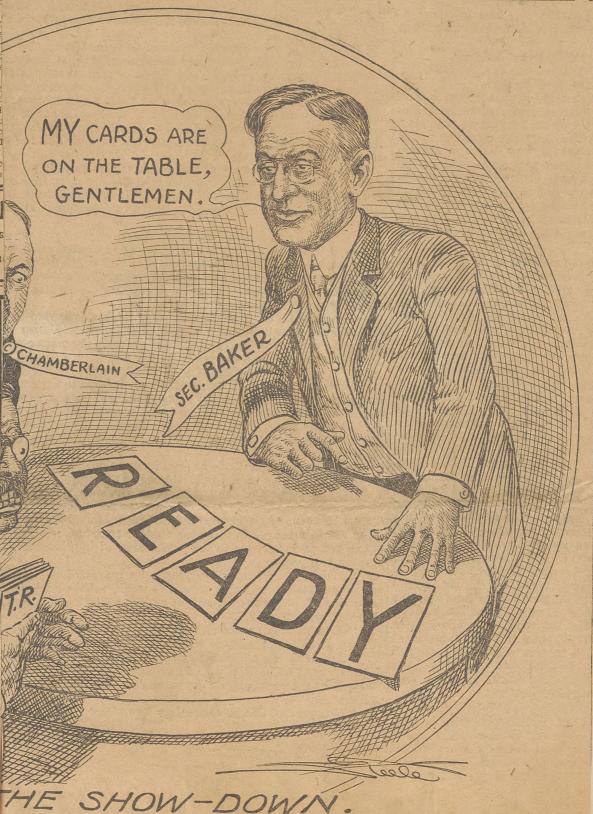
and continued his journey. Arriving at the Dutch frontier he dug a passage with

He says the motive power used is gas. He further states that no doors are locked and barred, as he isn't afraid of anyone stealing his news.

Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and luster to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at a small cost ingredients, at a small cost





5¢ ON TRAINS

14 PAGES

DENVER. COLO.. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

U. S. Census, estimate, 1918.268.439

U.S. MAY PUT 2,000,000 MEN IN FRANC

RAISING, NUMBER

Senate Committee Admits Amazement at the Success Shown.

MANY SECRETS BARED

Experts From the Allies Came Here to Tell of Their Mistakes.

(By Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Baker's statement of America's war plan carrying the assertion that an army of 500,000 would be in France early this year and a million and a half ready to ship to France during 1918, still remained the center of interest at the capitol today.

The secretary's outline of the army' oreparations revealing many hitherto arefully guarded military secrets and given yesterday to the senate military committee in answer to criticisms of the war department, made a profound impression on committee members. Chairnan Chamberlain, who has been the de-

man Chamberlain, who has been the department's chief critic, admitted this before the secretary left the stand. The chairman proposed that Baker be given a rest and there was no attempt at cross-examination, altho when the committee today assembled it was understood the secretary would be recalled for further examination later.

The secretary was on the stand yesterday virtually the entire day and his statement was heard by many members of congress crowded into the big caucus room of the senate office building.

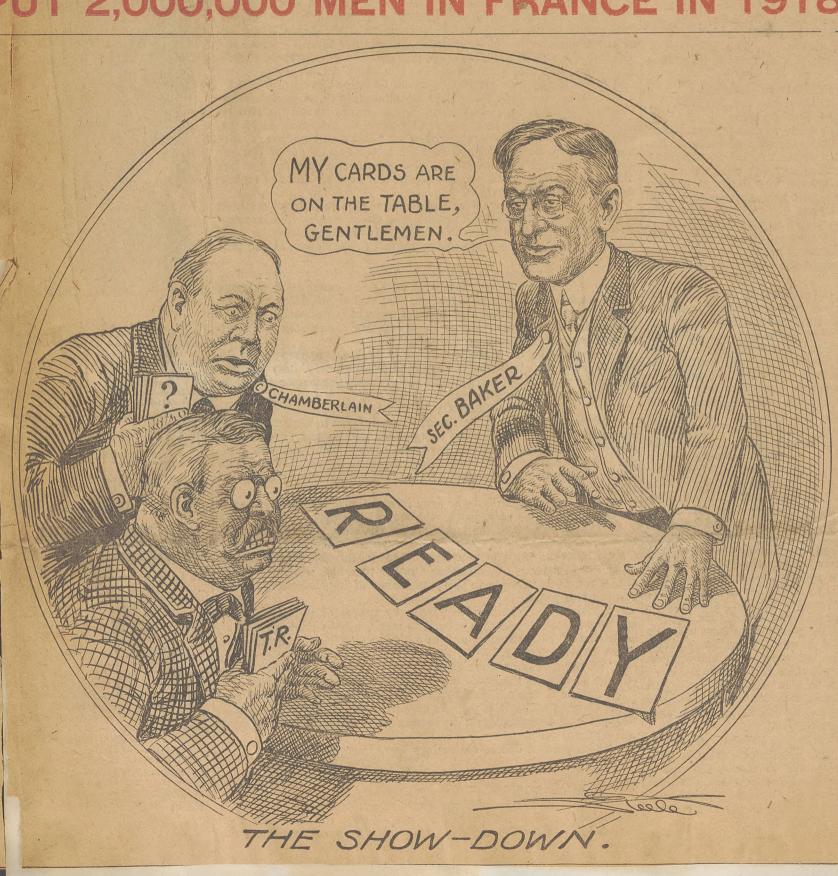
The committee members seemed amazed when told that men in the thirty-two national guard and national army divisional camps were ready to go abroad today if

amps were ready to go abroad today if

mystify Germans.

When Chairman Chamberlain asked the secretary why the public had not been taken into confidence in such matters, Baker spoke of the rejuctance of military men to reveal army plans and referred to a statement of Von Hindenburg to the effect that America was advertising ber war plans.

ing her war plans.
"But isn't it a fact that Germany has



WAR PART OF U.S.TOLL BY BAKE

Secretary Defends Uniform Wool. Answers Critics With a Clear Picture of the War.

Makes Hit With His Frankness--Says Germany Is Mystified As to Sams In France--In War "To Hit and Hit Hard."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- (Staff Special.) - In a fighting speech, notable for its fire and its eloquence, War Secretary Baker late on Monday evening concluded his testimony before the Senate Military Committee, giving the hostile members of that body, for the first time, a real picture of the war and of the vast work that had been done.

Baker's response to Senator Chamberlain's tirade of last week was given under circumstances and surroundings that strangely contrasted with the advantages the Oregon politician had.

WARREN CONGRATULATES.

Chamberlain spoke in the Senate chamber before the full Senate, a very large part of the House of Representatives and galleries that were jammed to capacity.

Baker spoke in a committee room which seated not more than 150 people. Not over one-third of the senators were present and only a small fraction of the representatives. Nevertheless, he spoke beyond the confines of that room.

When Baker concluded, he was forced to hold an impromptu reception, among those who pressed his hand and heartily congratulated him being Senator Warren of Wyoming, one of the most powerful men on the Republican side.

TOLD WHAT AND WHY.

For some time Baker devoted himself to shedding light on the carping criticisms lodged by members of the committee. For instance, he showed that we were buying artillery from France and England because those countries wanted us to.

They had ample supplies for themselves, and wanted their great plants kept running at high capacity. The way to bring this about was to have a demand for the supplies. United States fur-

nished that demand.
Great play had been made about shoddy in the material out of which uniforms for the soldiers were

MADE OF BETTER WOOL.

Baker showed that this cloth was made of virgin wool, whereas, before the war it only contained 75

per cent wool.

Chamberlain had raised a great 10VED HIS AUDIENCE. hullabaloo because Surgeon General Gorgas had not been consulted as to the sites for the cantonments. With considerable emotion Baker to the sites for the cantonments. the division commander, who was o the Senate that a tremendous reto have the troops in that particular ponse has been made to a tremensection, appointed a board to make our responsibility and that the peohighest medical officer under him, at and to hit hard." one of Gorgas' men, was on that

DEMOLISHED CRITICS' DETAILS

In the southeastern division, for instance, General Leonard appointed the Selective Board, so detail after detail of Chamberlain's criticism was demolished.

Then turning from these things. Baker addressed himself to the larger subject, the protest that the War Department was without a plan. In vivid fashion, he showed how this war differed from all other ways how the best execute of Fine. wars; how the best experts of Eng land and France came over here to give our experts the latest information they had; how they had insisted that American officers must cross the seas to get the real picand how, therefore, General Pershing and some thousands of the

Turn to Page 2, Col. 3.

Regular Army had been sent over o be the eyes for the War Depart-

Baker said that every day he receives a 20-page cablegram from Pershing, keeping him in touch with he constantly changing demands of the war. He said sometimes our llies make a new weapon of offense r defense in quantities and then iscard it before used. He gave a icture of the things the American Var Department has done in France.

EDDY APPEARS.

Baker told of the ports, the warenouses, the sawmills, the lumber amps, the railroads our men had built "over there." Then, with dranatic effect, he read from the Metropolitan Magazine of last August an ditorial urging that the United States hasten to do its part in this var and strain every nerve to get between 50,000 and 100,000 men to France in 1917, and have 500,000 nore ready for 1918.

Senator Hitchcock asked whether his was the magazine of which Roosevelt was contributing editor and was answered in the affirmative. Baker then said that before 1917 vas over we had many more men han the magazine man had insisted ve ought to try to have; that early n 1918 we would have over 500,000 n France; and that before the year vas over we would have about ,500,000 who could be sent if the shipping were available.

GERMANY IS MYSTIFIED.

Chamberlain asked why Baker had not told this to the country before, coupling it with the query whether Germany did not know all about our army.

Baker shot across to him that Germany was entirely mystified as to how many men we had in France and was still trying to find out. Senator Myers of Montana brought out that neither Great Britain nor France revealed how many men they

had on the firing lines.

Baker paid tribute to the small oody of army officers he had kept on his side who performed the double luty of looking after production and raining our selective army.

Baker challenges the committee to how an where in the history of the vorld an army so quickly raised, and o well looked after physically and

With considerable emotion Baker Baker showed that in each instance ur work I feel sure you will report that selection and in each case the ele will feel we are in this war to

> times There were many Baker plainly moved his audience. When he told how our first continent marched thru Paris, merican boy accompanied in many ses by armless or one-legged rench veterans, tears stood in many

ROBE TO CONTINUE.

Baker's astounding statement of merican preparedness has given ome pause to the strong agitation or complete reorganization of the 7ar Department.

But his lack of information on ome details and committee icions of inaccuracies in others led resumption of the military probe day with the aviation service as a objective.

Apparently the fight for a "war tbinet" and a minister of muni-ons, launched by Chamberlain, is

eyed Says bas in

plies has met with wide congres

Those demanding a war cabinet, however, state that if Stettinius succeeds it will be thru sheer per sonal force backed by authority delegated by Baker. If he doesn't get the purchasing department well hand by 30 days, he will resign, the

part of the problem, leaving the navy, the Shipping Board and the allies as competitors for the same War Department is

buying.

Baker's statement that 32 National Guard and National Army camps are full of men ready to be sent to France when needed was challenged today. Committee members will obtain figures showing how many men each division is short.

They claim Baker created the impression 32 full divisions are available, whereas the fact is, they assert, that nearly every National Guard division is short several thousand men.

senators predict.

DON'T THINK HE'LL SUCCEED. They leaned to the view that he will not be able to succeed, because he has no authority from Congress and because he is approaching only

VAR PART OF U.S.TOL BY BAKE

Secretary Defends Uniform Wool. Answers Critics With a Clear Picture of the War.

Makes Hit With His Frankness--Says Germany Is Mystified As to Sams In France--In War "To Hit and Hit Hard."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(Staff Special.)—In a fighting speech, notable for its fire and its eloquence, War Secretary Baker late on Monday evening concluded his testimony before the Senate Military Committee, giving the hostile members of that body, for the first time, a real picture of the war and of the vast work that had been done.

Baker's response to Senator Chamberlain's tirade of last week was given under circumstances and surroundings that strangely contrasted with the advantages the Oregon politician had.

WARREN CONGRATULATES.

Chamberlain spoke in the Senate chamber before the full Senate, a very large part of the House of Representatives and galleries that were jammed to capacity.

Baker spoke in a committee room which seated not more than 150 people. Not over one-third of the senators were present and only a small fraction of the representatives. Nevertheless, he spoke beyond the confines of that room

When Baker concluded, he was forced to hold an impromptu reception, among those who pressed his hand and heartily congratulated him being Senator Warren of Wyoming, one of the most powerful men on the Republican side.

TOLD WHAT AND WHY.

For some time Baker devoted himself to shedding light on the carping criticisms lodged by members of the committee. For instance, he showed that we were buying artillery from France and England because those

France and England because those countries wanted us to.

They had ample supplies for themselves, and wanted their great plants kept running at high capacity. The way to bring this about was to have a demand for the supplies. United States furnished that demand.

Great play had been made about shoddy in the material out of which uniforms for the soldiers were made.

MADE OF BETTER WOOL.

Baker showed that this cloth was fore the war it only contained 75 per cent wool.

Chamberlain had raised a great hullabaloo because Surgeon General Gorgas had not been consulted as section, appointed a board to make out responsible. It is war to highest medical officer under him, it and to hit hard." one of Gorgas' men, was on that

DEMOLISHED CRITICS' DETAILS

In the southeastern division, for General Leonard appointed the Selective Board, so detail after detail of Chamberlain's criticism was demolished.

Then turning from these things, Baker addressed himself to the larger subject, the protest that the War Department was without a plan. In vivid fashion, he showed how this war differed from all other wars; how the best experts of England and France came over here to give our experts the latest information they had; how they had insisted that American officers must cross the seas to get the real picture, and how, therefore, General Pershing and some thousands of the

Turn-to Page 2, Col. 3.

ked officers of the little American Regular Army had been sent over o be the eyes for the War Depart-

Baker said that every day he re-Eaker said that every day he receives a 20-page cablegram from
Pershing, keeping him in touch with
he constantly changing demands
of the war. He said sometimes our
llies make a new weapon of offense or defense in quantities and then liseard it before used. He gave a licture of the things the American Var Department has done in France.

EDDY APPEARS.

Baker told of the ports, the ware-nouses, the sawmills, the lumber-amps, the railroads our men had built "over there." Then, with dra-natic effect, he read from the Metroolitan Magazine of last August an ditorial urging that the United States hasten to do its part in this var and strain every nerve to get between 50,000 and 100,000 men to Prance in 1917, and have 500,000 nore ready for 1918.

Senator Hitchcock asked whether his was the magazine of which Roosevelt was contributing editor and was answered in the affirmative. Baker then said that before 1917 vas over we had many more men han the magazine man had insisted ve ought to try to have; that early n 1918 we would have over 500,000 n France; and that before the year was over we would have about ,500,000 who could be sent if the shipping were available.

GERMANY IS MYSTIFIED.

Chamberlain asked why Baker had not told this to the country before, coupling it with the query whether Germany did not know all about our

Baker shot across to him that Germany was entirely mystified as to how many men we had in France and was still trying to find out. Senator Myers of Montana brought out that neither Great Britain nor France revealed how many men they had on the firing lines.

Baker paid tribute to the small pody of army officers he had kept on his side who performed the double luty of looking after production and raining our selective army.

Baker challenget the committee to how an where in the history of the vorld an army so quickly raised, and o well looked after physically and piritually.

great 10VED HIS AUDIENCE.

With considerable emotion Baker to the sites for the cantonments. aid: "When you have gone all thru Baker showed that in each instance ur work I feel sure you will report the division commander, who was to have the troops in that particular ponse has been made to a tremensessection, appointed a board to make lous responsibility and that the peother colorion and the colorion colorion

> times There were many Baker plainly moved his audience. Vhen he told how our first continent marched thru Paris, every merican boy accompanied in many armless or one-legged rench veterans, tears stood in many

ROBE TO CONTINUE.

Baker's astounding statement of merican preparedness has given ome pause to the strong agitation or complete reorganization of the Var Department.

But his lack of information on ome details and committee sus-leions of inaccuracies in others led resumption of the military probe day with the aviation service as a objective.

a objective.

Apparently the fight for a "war ubinet" and a minister of munions, launched by Chamberlain, is status quo. Belief was stronger day that while Chamberlain will minue to press for the measures, compromise will be reached later view of Baker's recent sweening. view of Baker's recent sweeping anges in the character of his war

AVOR STETTINIUS.

lministration.

Appointment of Edward R. Stetnius to co-ordinate production, pur-ase and distribution of army sup-

plies has met with wide congres

Those demanding a war cabinet however, state that if Stettinius succeeds it will be thru sheer personal force backed by authority delegated by Baker. If he doesn't get the purchasing department well in hand by 30 days, he will resign, the senators predict.

DON'T THINK HE'LL SUCCEED.

They leaned to the view that he will not be able to succeed, because he has no authority from Congress and because he is approaching only and because he is approaching only part of the problem, leaving the navy, the Shipping Board and the allies as competitors for the same things the War Department is

Baker's statement that 32 National Guard and National Army camps are full of men ready to be sent to France when needed was challenged today. Committee members will ob-

tain figures showing how many men each division is short. They claim Baker created the im-pression 32 full divisions are available, whereas the fact is, they assert, that nearly every National Guard division is short several thousand men.

THE

DESIGNS

Earns Title of Colonel Camouflage In Taking Leadership of the Opposition to President.

Fight On Baker Was Really a Hit at Wilson---Roosevelt Looks Far Ahead In the Political Field.

BY N. D. COCHRAN.

Editor of The News-Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The political war is now on in dead earnest and, as it can't be stopped, the folks back home might as well know what it's all about. Especially as President Wilson is the real object of attack, and, because of the lack of shrewd leaders in Congress, will have to conduct his own defense.

Roosevelt has assumed leadership of the opposition. He is a shrewd politician himself, and will have associated with him such old hands at the game as Penrose, Lodge, Smoot and Watson-the last named being the cunning floor leader of the Old Guard Republican National Convention of 1912.

Roosevelt saw his opportunity the moment he reached Washington. He took advantage of Senator Chamberlain's break with the president, and instead of leading a Republican fight on the administration, he proceeded to line the Republicans up back of Chamberlain, a Democrat.

If he can succeed in helping Chamberlain get the pro-German, anti-war and anti-Wilson Democratic senators to line up for the war cabinet and munitions secretary bill, these Democrats would give the Republicans a majority in the Senate.

Cosevelt Still Plays Simon Pure Patriot But Stands With Senator Who Opposes Wilson.

Roosevelt still assumes the attitude of a simon-pure patriot who wants to help anybody who wants to speed up the war. And he picks on Senator Chamberlain, Democratic chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, as the man who is trying to speed up the war-by fighting President Wilson and trying to take the conduct of the war out of his hands.

This bit of political camouflage on the part of the strenuous ex-president has already earned for him the title of Colonel Camouflage.

The attack on Baker was really an attack on Wilson. It was known that the president had the utmost confidence in Baker and would stand

It was also known that investigations would show that mistakes had been made, but that the really big things accomplished by the War Department could be kept from the public.

The game was to bring out the big accomplishments in executive session, so as not to give information to the enemy.

Daniels and the Navy Department were first attacked—that was some

The booze interests were sore at Daniels for making the navy dry, and the steel trust was sore because he favored having Uncle Sam make his own armor plate and build his own ships. But Daniels gradually grew out of his criticism and now it is admitted the Navy Department has accomplished wonders

Attack on War Department Was Made Before Organizing Results Had Chance To Show.

Then came the attack on the War Department. It was made before the results of all of the organizing for a big war would show.

The mistakes would show, of course—and there were enough of them.

But big things have been done, just the same—and in time the public will know about them.

It is well to remember that while the nation is supposed to be one in patriotism, the old fight is going on under the surface

Wall street bankers, who have controlled, manipulated and milked the railroads, wont be squeezed out without a struggle. Enemies of organized labor don't want unionism to make headway during the war, but can't

openly fight it because of the earnestly patriotic attitude of Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor.

Big business fears a national drift toward Socialism—not German, but American Socialism. It fears growth of the farmers' nonpartisan movement from North Dakota thru the northwest until it spreads all over the country and then unites for genuine democracy with organized labor of the industrial centers.

Employers who wanted to conscript labor for the war—who wanted to use the war as an excuse to break down child labor legislation and take from labor all it has gained in many years of uphill struggle—these men don't like the way President Wilson is conducting the war.

They would much prefer a war cabinet that would play the war game the way Big Business wants it played.

Employers Resort to Camouflage So Folk Wont See What the Interests Are Trying To Pull Off.

They can't openly attack President Wilson. They must at least seem to be patriotic. So they resort to camouflage and try to interest the people so deeply in details and petty mistakes of administration in the hope that the folk wont see into the big things the interests try to pull off in

The political fight is part of the camouflage. It's the old game of getting the people to fighting among themselves as Republicans and Democrats, and fighting so hard that they wont see what Wall Street is doing.

Naturally they figure that the man who was smart enough in 1916 to deliver the "We-want-Teddy" Progressives into the open arms of the Old Guard, is smart enough to camouflage their real game now

Hence a hot political fight against the president under the leadership of Colonel Camouflage.

If the people of this country want President Wilson to keep America safe for democracy while we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy, they will have to show Congress that they wont stand for

sidetracking the president and pigeon-holing the constitution. It isn't a matter of Democracy (with a Big D), Republicanism or Social-It's a matter of American patriotism and democracy with a small d.

The pliant tools of selfish Big Business down here are not to be found in one party alone. They are camouflaged both as Republicans and

WORK BEHIND THE LINES.

No feature of Secretary Baker's illuminating statement is of more interest than that relating to the work of preparation for the arrival of the army in France. First, docks had to be constructed at ports assigned for our exclusive use, and as the French had reserved their best ports for themselves and the British had taken those on the Channel, we were left with the little-used harbors, where a great amount of work was necessary to put them in shape. Docks had to be built and unloading machinery installed, all of which came from this country.

In the way of transportation, it was necessary to reconstruct a railroad line 600 miles long and to provide the rolling stock, switches and terminals, all with material and labor from the United States. Sheds in which to house the army and its huge supplies had to be provided, either by production of the lumber from standing forests in France or by shipping knock-down buildings from this side. Both plans were resorted to, and here again American labor, from the men who cut and sawed the trees to those who drove the nails, had to be imported from the United States.

Here is a chapter of America at war that will be read with as much interest as those relating to the actual raising and training of the army. Secretary Baker sketched it roughly, but future historians will dwell upon it with pride.

TAN 29, 1918.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In a fighting speech, notable for its fire and its eloquence, War Secretary Baker late Monday evening concluded his testimony before the Senate Military Committee, giving the hostile members of that body for the first time a real picture of the war and of the vast work that had been done to meet its demands.

Baker's response to

Senator Chamberlain's three-hour tirade of last week was given under circum-stances and surroundings that strangely contrasted with the advantages the Oregon politician had.

Chamberlain spoke in the Senate chamber before the full Senate, a very large part of the House of Representatives and galleries that were jammed to capacity.

SMALL CROWD THERE.

Baker spoke in a committee room which seated not more than 150 persons. Not over one-third of the senators were present and only a small fraction of the representatives.

Nevertheless he spoke beyond the confines of that room, taking his case to the American people and revealing frankly everything it was possible to reveal without giving information to the enemy.

When he concluded he was forced to hold an impromptu reception. Among those who pressed his hand

the most powerful men on the Re- last August an editorial urging that publican side.

ANSWERS CRITICS.

For a considerable time he devoted himself to shedding light on the carping criticisms that had been lodged by the members of the committee. For instance, he showed that we were buying artillery from France and England because those countries wanted us to. They had ample supplies for themselves and wanted their great plants to keep running at high capacity. The way to bring this about was to have a demand for the supplies. We furnished that demand.

Great play had been made about shoddy in the material out of which uniforms for the soldiers were made. Baker showed that this is made of virgin wool, whereas before the war it only contained 75 per cent wool.

BEST FED ARMY.

Baker boldly challenged them to show anywhere in the world an army that had been fed as well, as regularly and as appetizingly

Chamberlain had raised a great hullabaloo because Surgeon General Gorgas had not been consulted as to the sites for the cantonments. Baker showed that in each instance the division commander who was to have the troops in that particular section appointed a board to make that selection, and in each case the highest medical officer under him, one of Gorgas' men, was on that board.

In the southeastern division, for

instance, the much-heralded General Leonard Wood appointed the selective board. So detail after detail of Chamberlain's criticism was demol-

THIS WAR DIFFERENT.

Then, turning from these things, Baker addressed himself to the larger subject—the protest that the War Department was without a plan.

In vivid fashion he showed how this war differed from all other wars; how the best experts England and France had came over here to give our experts the latest information they had; how they had insisted that American officers must cross the seas to get the real picture and how, therefore, Pershing and some thousands of the picked officers of the little American regular army had been sent over to be the eyes for the War Department.

Baker said every day he received 20-page cablegrams from Pershing, keeping him in touch with the constantly changing demands of the

MUCH IS DISCARDED.

He astounded his auditors when he said sometimes our allies made a new weapon of offense or defense in quantities and then discarded it before it was ever used.

He gave a picture of the things the American War Department had done in France. He told of the ports, the warehouses, the saw mills, the lumbering camps, the railroads our men had built

and heartily congratulated him was Then, with dramatic effect, he read Senator Warren of Wyoming, one of from the Metropolitan Magazine of we hasten to do our part in this war and strain every nerve to get between 50,000 and 100,000 men to France in 1917, and have 500,000 more ready for 1918.

T. R. A CONTRIBUTOR.

Hitchcock asked whether this was the magazine of which Roosevelt was contributing editor and was answered in affirmative.

Baker then said that before 1917 was over we had many more men than the magazine man had insisted we ought to try to have; that early in 1918 we would have over 500,000 in France, and that before the year was over we would have about 1,500,000 who could be sent if the shipping were available.

Chamberlain brusquely asked why Baker had not told this to the country before, coupling it with the query whether Germany did not know all about our army.

GERMANY MYSTIFIED.

Baker shot across to him that Germany was entirely mystified as to how many men we had in France

and was still trying to find out.

Myers of Montana brought out
that neither Great Britain nor France revealed how many men they had on the firing lines.

Baker paid tribute to the small

body of army officers he had kept on this side who performed the

Then, with dramatic effect, he read | double duty of looking after production in this country and cresting our selective army

Baker ringingly challenged them to show anywhere in the history of the world an army so quickly raised and well looked after physically and spiritually.

IN WAR TO HIT HARD.

With considerable emotion, Baker wound up by saying: "When you have gone all thru our work I feel sure you will report to the Senate that a tremendous response has been made to a tremendous responsibility and that the people will feel we are

in this war to hit, and to hit hard."

There were many times when Baker plainly moved his audience. When he told how our first contingent marched thru the streets of Paris, every American hay accommo Paris, every American boy accompanied, in many cases, by armless or one-legged French veterans, tears stood in many eyes. His hearers for the first time understood why our plans had been suddenly changed and plans had been suddenly changed and our troops had gone to France to make that brave nation feel we were really with them in the fight upon

BAKER'S DEFENSE

In his testimony yesterday the secretary of war, while speaking in the best spirit, failed, as we think, to realize the true significance of the criticisms to which his department has been subjected. No one denied that much good work - a great deal of it - had been done. But what was objected to was the slowness in making decisions in important matters that, though ultimately decided rightly, might just as well have been decided months before. This is notably true of the rifle problem. No one denies that the verdict was right, and reached in the right way. But it ought to have been reached months before the war began instead of months afterward. Mr. Baker did not get the leaders of the business world into touch with his department though he ought to have known that war is primarily a great industry. As a matter of fact, under the military organization of the business side of the war department, men having business with it had a hard time in getting consideration. This criticism, and it is serious, was not met in the statement of vesterday, nor were there sufficient assurances that the red tape would be cut and that business dispatch would be freed to do its full part in relieving and supplying the men at the front.

The military committee of the senate was favorably impressed, as the country will be, by that part of the statement made before it yesterday by Secretary Baker as to what has been done. What has not been done that should have been done was not so clearly set out by him. He showed that a vast deal of good work had been done - and well done. We shall by early spring, he said, have 500,000 soldiers in France, completely equipped, and 1,500,000 more during the present year. The men in the camps, the country is informed, all have rifles, though they have few machine guns and no cannon of the type that will be used in action. More men were last summer sent to the camps than it was possible to equip, but this was done, Mr. Baker explains, on expert advice, General Wood himself urging this course. As to the big gun question, the secretary says that it was at the suggestion of the allies that we bought big guns from them, the purpose being to save transport, and to keep their foundries fully at work. That there is an abundant surplus of guns in England and France for this purpose Mr. Baker had no doubt. As to the Lewis machine gun, it is said that General Pershing wants these weapons for airplane service, but not for ground work. Every decision made prior to General Pershing's departure was concurred in by that officer. The story of the work done in France - building railroads, reconstructing ports, and erecting hospitals and cantonments is very interesting.

Mr. Baker admitted that there had been delays and mistakes. Overcrowding in some of the camps was not denied. Some men had not received proper medical attention, and there a lack of nurses. But on the whole the secretary thought that conditions in the camps had been good. Mr. Baker assured the committee that everything possible would be done to correct mistakes and to right wrongs, and he urged those who heard him to inform him of every complaint that was made, and

promised a prompt investigation. This in itself is encouraging as indicating that the administration is now disposed to take the country somewhat into its confidence. If the secretary of war invites criticism and information, the President can hardly continue a policy of consigning senators to membership in the Ananias Club for presuming to refer adversely to delayed war prepara-

It is of course necessary, in forming a judgment, to take into account both what has been done well and what has been done ill. But the country, in such a case as this, must insist that mistakes be reduced to the minimum, and it certainly will not overlook or condone them because in other matters there were no mistakes. For the nation is, and has for ten months been, in the midst of a terrible crisis involving the safety and happiness of the world. Secretary Baker was slow to realize this. He himself has said that he thought of the war as 3,000 miles away. That feeling undoubtedly is responsible for some of the delay. The result, as is pointed out in the current number of World's Work, has probably been to prolong the war for a year. However, the country will rejoice to know that so much excellent work has been done. The question of improving the organization of the war department is still to be considered. What we must have is not simply good work in some directions, but the highest possible efficiency in all particulars. This we owe to ourselves, to the world, and most of all to those brave men who are now helding the line, and who have made such enormous sacrifices for the sake of the cause that is ours.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

The Detroit Free Press

Established May 5, 1831.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

"OCCASIONAL" OR "CHARACTERISTIC?"

Secretary Baker's defense of his department must be read, studied and digested in its complete form before an attempt is made to judge its adequacy as a reply to the grave allegations of fatal shortcomings in our military preparations. No other course would be fair to the official who is seeking to exonerate himself before the country and no other would be proper in view of the extremely serious importance of the subject for the country itself.

One specific point is, however, sufficiently developed to permit some examination even at this stage. Mr. Baker, early in his defense, replied to the charge of bad treatment of sick soldiers by saying that although more than a million men are under arms in this country, probably not more than eighteen complaints have been received. Some of even this small number, he added, proved to be not serious and in the case of the remainder investigations were immediately begun.

As the secretary's general line of defense seems to be that deficiencies and faults, where they have existed, have been occasional rather than characteristic, this point may be considered as illustrative.

Last Friday sworn testimony in regard to it was given in Washington and a summary was published by the press. We extract from the New York Times of Saturday the following report of the proceedings:

Washington, Jan. 25.—Surgeon General Gorgas of the army told the senate military affairs committee today that the national guard and the national army were rushed into cantonments before those cantonments were ready, in response to the Allies' urgent plea for men.

In its haste to answer the call from France and England the government sent many young Americans to their death from disease, caused by overcrowding of cantonments and inadequate hospital facilities and nursing, General Gorgas testified.

General Gorgas declared his urgent recommendations for construction of hospitals coincidentally with the building of cantonments were unheeded. Likewise his warnings against overcrowding were disregarded by Secretary of War Baker, he said, because Mr. Baker had to take a chance in an effort to get the men trained and overseas.

This unquestionably authoritative evidence can be

This unquestionably authoritative evidence can be borne in mind while the secretary's defense is being read. It affords material for arriving at a judgment whether the cases of neglect of sick soldiers are "occasional" or are "characteristic." It may be of value also in considering Mr. Baker's statement that out of more than a million men under arms in this country only eighteen complaints had reached him of such cases. How far General Gorgas's testimony as to a prevalence of neglect, taken in connection with the official declaration that only eighteen such cases had been reported to the department, bears out Senator Chamberlain's charge that the department itself is ignorant of facts is germane to the present inquiry and is properly to be considered in weighing the evidence in the case.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29

THE TROUBLE IN THE WAR DEPART-

It was an engaging presentation of his case that Secretary Baker made before the Senate committee yesterday. The country has realized the immensity of the war task and has been disposed to be lenient with mistakes. To this reasonable patience of the American people the secretary appealed. The transformation in his attitude presents him in a much more favorable light than he occupied at his appearance before the same committee a fortnight ago.

But the engaging personality of Mr. Baker, as shown yesterday, should not blind the Nation to the facts of the situation. The picture he painted was in glowing colors. Every part of the vast undertaking was going forward effectively. And yet-when the Senate inquiry loomed ahead the secretary began a reorganization of his department that involved the retirement of the heads of two most important divisions, and an entirely new organization to handle the business side of the war.

Bu

Presumably these changes in vital departments of administration would not have been made if everything had been moving satisfactorily.

As a matter of fact, things were not moving satisfactorily. There had been no planning ahead on ordnance, on airplanes or on other equipment. Through the efforts of civilians an inventory had been taken of the industrial resources of the country, but the War Department officials had not availed themselves of it. The lessons taught by the European war and by the experience of the troops on the Mexican border had not been taken

to heart. The country got into the war with its old peace establishment. Officers without business experience were suddenly confronted with business problems on a tremendous scale. An illuminating incident was that involving woel for uniforms and blankets. The offer of the country's entire wool clip at pre-war prices was turned down by a quarter master's department that could not conceive of buying more than a quarter of a million uniforms, and the country thereby lost not only a very large sum of money, but the opportunity to get sufficient quantities of cloth at an early day.

The defects of the ordnance department brought out in the hearings are still fresh in the public mind. As a result our small force abroad is still dependent on our allies for its artillery, and we have been prevented from rushinstants of the course rate of the inferior Michigan Land by H

Wiles Co., Cotter, Ark.

So ACRES, 5 miles good relitred town, Pernklin county, Mennsus, all good tillable land; 15 miles good rillable land; 15 miles good tillable land; 15 miles from louse; barn 30x80; price, \$5,200; first 4-room louse; barn 30x80; price, \$5,200; form; long; price \$45 per acre mull rebrancy 15; terms, 50 mares wheat goes with the farm; possession at 160-AORE lonne for sale, 3 miles from LaCygue, 160; with the farm; possession at 160-40 miles and telephone; \$3, mile to school; price \$45 per acre mull rebrancy 15; terms, 50 miles out; small rebrancy 15; terms, 50 miles out; small problems; 15; terms, 15;

THE PLAIN DEALER AND DAILY LEADER

The Plain Dealer was established as the Evening Plain Dealer in 1841. Morning and Sunday Editions founded in 1885 by L. E. Holden.

Published Every Day in the Year by the Plain Dealer Publishing Company ELBERT H. BAKER, President and General Manager GEORGE M. ROGERS, Assistant General Manager. ERIE O. HOPWOOD, Managing Editor. JOHN S. McCARRENS, Business Manager.

Wood, came the report that Gen. Wood had been wounded in France. And yet Medill is a newspaper man!

Baker to His Critics.

In a five-hour statement to the senate committee on military affairs yesterday Secretary Baker revealed to the American people the part the nation is already playing in the war against Prussia and the much larger part it is actively preparing to play. It is a presentation full of interesting details not heretofore made public. It is given additional significance by the fact

on Supply Co., 777 Rockwell Ave.

Sold in Cleveland by

l Percha Paint Co. Providence, R. L.

els; also in Cans. Made in gloss, egg shell and flat.

Dairies Printing Rooms Garages Laundries Stores Apartment Houses Hotels Institutions Offices Hactories Machine Shops Textile Mills Use in

For All Interior

conditions. yellow under the tter other paints have ing. Kemains white other paints need an be washed clean s dirt. Is sanitary ses your lighting bills. al and artificial light. s every ray of 121 tests. Re-19 to 36% by eases your day-

The original "Mill White."

(Barreled Sunlight)

9JidW IIIN

suone. ture changes, and withstands

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29

THE TROUBLE IN THE WAR DEPART. MENT.

It was an engaging presentation of his case that Secretary Baker made before the Senate committee yesterday. The country has realized the immensity of the war task and has been disposed to be lenient with mistakes. To this reasonable patience of the American people the secretary appealed. The transformation in his attitude presents him in a much more favorable light than he occupied at his appearance before the same committee a fortnight ago.

But the engaging personality of Mr. Baker, as shown yesterday, should not blind the Nation to the facts of the situation. The picture he painted was in glowing colors. Every part of the vast undertaking was going forward effectively. And yet-when the Senate inquiry loomed ahead the secretary began a reorganization of his department that involved the retirement of the heads of two most important divisions, and an entirely new organization to handle the business side of the war.

Presumably these changes in vital departments of administration would not have been made if everything had been moving satisfactorily.

As a matter of fact, things were not moving satisfactorily. There had been no planning ahead on ordnance, on airplanes or on other equipment. Through the efforts of civilians an inventory had been taken of the industrial resources of the country, but the War Department officials had not availed themselves of it. The lessons taught by the European war and by the experience of the troops on the Mexican border had not been taken to heart.

The country got into the war with its old peace establishment. Officers without business experience were suddenly confronted with business problems on a tremendous scale. An illuminating incident was that involving wool for uniforms and blankets. The offer of the country's entire wool clip at pre-war prices was turned down by a quarter master's department that could not conceive of buying more than a quarter of a million uniforms, and the country thereby lost not only a very large sum of money, but the opportunity to get sufficient quantities of cloth at an early day.

The defects of the ordnance department brought out in the hearings are still fresh in the public mind. As a result our small force abroad is still dependent on our allies for its artillery, and we have been prevented from rushing over the force we otherwise might have sent because we have been unable to give the proper training and equipment. To be sure, the French and British have promised to furnish guns. But that is at the expense of their own forces and of the Italians, who are now dangerously under equipped.

Well, the officers responsible for the major delays are now gone and Mr. Baker has reorganized to meet the proposais of the Senate committee. Undoubtedly improvement has resulted. But time of the utmost value has been

We Americans have some curious ideas. It is a national habit to assume that because a man is a moral leader he is therefore a great executive. Because a man is a fighter against special privilege and for equality of opportunity we take it for granted that he can adister an enormous business success-

Men associated with Secretary Baker in Washington have the highest personal regard for him. But there is widespread skepticism among them as to his fitness to handle a great administrative enterprise.

That is why sincere men on the military affairs committee of the Senate, genuinely alarmed over delays and inefficiency in war preparations, are urging the separation of the business from the military side of the war through the creating of a director of munitions, and the constituting of a real administrative board in the proposed war cabinet.

THE PLAIN DEALER Wood, came the report that Gen. Wood had been to the report that Gen. Wood had been to the plain of the p AND DAILY LEADER

The Plain Dealer was established as the Evening Plain Dealer in 1841. Morning and Sunday Editions founded in 1885 by L. E. Holden.

Published Every Day in the Year by the Plain Dealer Publishing Company ELBERT H. BAKER. President and General Manager. GEORGE M. ROGERS, Assistant General Manager. ERIE O. HOPWOOD, Managing Editor.

JOHN S. McCARRENS, Business Manager.

Publication Office, 523 to 529 Superior Av. N. E.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Plain Dealer 2c—Sunday Plain Dealer 7c. By Regular Carrier, per month, Daily Plain Dealer 50c—Sunday Plain Dealer 30c—Daily and Sunday Plain Dealer 80c. By mail, per year in advance, postage prepaid, Daily Plain Dealer \$6.00—Sunday Plain Dealer \$3.50—Daily and Sunday Plain Dealer \$9.50. Mail subscriptions will positively not be accepted from localities served by delivery agents.

Washington News Bureau, 38 Post Building. New York News Bureau, World Building. Columbus News Bureau, 21 South High street. London Office, 16 Regent street S. W. South American Bureau, Lavalle 341. Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Members of the Associated Press—The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

JOHN B. WOODWARD, Eastern Advertising Representative, Times Building, New York City.

JOHN GLASS, Western Advertising Representative, People's Gas Building, Chicago.

THE R. J. BIDWELL CO., Pacific Coast Advertising Representative, 742 Market street, San Francisco.

Entered at the Postoffice at Cleveland as Second Class Matter.

Paid circulation for Six Months ended September 30, 1917, filed with the United States Government as required by act of Congress. filed with

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918

The Suspicious Lull.

Last week there were wild reports of the appearance of a considerable German submarine flotilla off the coast of Brazil. The reports were doubtless groundless, as have been similar reports of the coming of the U-boats to North or South American waters. Yet it is not impossible, not even strongly unlikely, that Germany is at this time planning some amazing naval coup. Secretary Baker, in his weekly statement of the war's program, gives direct and emphatic warning that the United States and her allies must expect a new and violent submarine attack, and suggests the probability that the sea lanes traversed by the American army transports and munitions and food ships will be the main objects of German activity. British reports of the last three weeks show a decided

falling off of U-boat damage. No new activity of the allied navies suffices to account for German inactivity. It is taken for granted that the submarines have been as favorable, should have a good effect. It has become recalled to home ports for repairing and refitting in somewhat the fashion among the unthinking to haze the preparation for a systematic offensive which will dwarf

all former German attempts.

It is also likely that some of the new "super-submarines" or undersea "dreadnaughts" will soon be ready for action. Vague reports of these new products of German ingenuity have doubtless magnified their power, but it is not unlikely that they will be far more effective than any similar craft hitherto employed. That a fleet of these unknown terrors might appear off the coast of Brazil or even off the coast of the United States is not to be dismissed as an impossibility.

There are surmises to the effect that the big U-boat drive will synchronize with the opening of the long awaited land drive on the western front. This effort has Germans were content to wait till earliest spring. It is rules are obeyed by the small minority who may fail." scarcely possible, however, that the U-boats that are France is not far distant. February, which saw the open- as they have shown themselves ready so far. Fing of the Verdun campaign, may also see the beginning of | Food saving for America remains largely upon a volkaiserism's final effort to win a battlefield decision.

Futile Bullying.

Holland is to be punished. Germany threatens that henceforth Dutch ships will be ruthlessly destroyed by submarines. Holland, say the Germans, has been unsubmarines. Rolland, say the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary, they mean a meutral in agreeing that the American government shall will work no hardship; on the contrary of the c have the used of eighty-two Dutch ships long tied up in thorough utilization of the country's have the used of eighty two Dates resource all In many instances, they point in the direction of bett

Dutch shipping with great severity.

In other words, Germany will do just what she has been doing for some years. That is the weakness of German threats today. Ever since the beginning of the U-boat activities Dutch vessels have been wantonly destroyed. Dutch sailors have been cruelly murdered. The nation that now assumes to prate of Holland's violation of neutrality has violated Dutch neutrality with a brutality equalled only by Germany's similar course toward the neutral Scandinavian nations.

There are certain penalties of frightfulness. One is that the frightful nation which has already bullied and scared the little nations to the limit has no resources to fall back on when/it wishes to be peculiarly terrible for some specific purpose.

Old Abuses Lopped Off.

As operator of the railroads for the period of the war, the federal government is eliminating abuses which the roads as individual, privately-owned corporations should have eliminated long ago. It is safe to say these abuses will not be permitted to establish themselves again after the war, whether the railroads return to their former operating status or not.

The first act of the director-general was virtually to stop competition among different systems. So far as operation was concerned, the identity of separate lines was practically wiped out. Pooling arrangements carried the effect still further. For the time being railroad competition has been abolished in America.

By a new order issued by the director-general, a number of minor abuses are ordered to be cut out at once. The railroad lobbyist geos the way of competition. Free passes, heretofore much curtailed by legislation, are now abolished by edict for the period of the war. Railroad lawyers who do nothing but draw salaries are lopped off the payroll. Payment of money for political results is forbidden. The saving to the public by these curtailments should amount to millions.

In fairness to the railroads it should be pointed out that some activities which appear as "abuses" under government operation might have been justified under former conditions. Thus, lobbying-though the term is opprobrious-was permissible to some degree at a time when forty-nine legislative bodies were busying themselves concecting state and national laws for the hindrance of legitimate transportation progress. Competition justified expenditures in way of soliciting and advertising that cannot be excused under the new conditions.

On the whole, American railroads will be operated more efficiently and more economically by the government as long as the war lasts than they were by their private owners. Besides, the government is lopping off abuses that have plagued the roads for a generation and the removal of which will be a permanent advantage to stockholders and public.

An eastern doctor has written a book on "How to

Wood, came the report that Gen. Wood had been wounded

Baker to His Critics.

In a five-hour statement to the senate committee on military affairs yesterday Secretary Baker revealed to the American people the part the nation is already playing in the war against Prussia and the much larger part it is actively preparing to play. It is a presenta-tion full of interesting details not heretofore made public. It is given additional significance by the fact that the secretary appeared with full approval of the president. In a large sense the Baker statement constitutes the administration's answer to the accusations voiced by Senator Chamberlain and Theodore Roosevelt last week.

Facing his critics, as spokesman not only for himself but for the president and the administration, the head of the war department detailed what had been accomplished since America was forced against its will to take the sword. It was a dramatic scene before the committee and one without parallel in the annals of the national capital.

That the administration and the war department had made mistakes in the handling of their vast problem the secretary, of course, was sure to admit. That these mistakes, however, have been insignificant when compared with the successes scored and the progress achieved is made clear. There is very much in the Baker statement to give Americans cause for confidence.

Senator Chamberlain was unfair to the president and the war secretary when he took isolated cases of mismanagement from the records and blazoned them as characteristic. He published incidents which, while reflecting upon the efficiency of the department, were in no sense illustrative of general conditions. It would, indeed, be strange if not miraculous were cases like the few cited by Chamberlain not to occur among the hundreds of thousands of cases of sick or wounded soldiers with which the army physicians, nurses and hospital staffs have had to deal during recent months.

There is evidence of a reaction against the extremist view represented by Chamberlain, Roosevelt and others who believe that the republic's best interests will be served by shelving its constitutional commander-in-chief and putting the conduct of the war into the hands of three "distinguished" citizens. Washington is strangely indifferent to Roosevelt's presence. Chamberlain's unfairness reacts upon himself.

Mr. Baker's appearance before the senate committee and his frank presentation of fact, unfavorable as well relieve one's mind-but now the department takes its turn. There is food for enthusiasm in much that Mr. Baker says.

Hoover and the Home.

President Wilson's proclamation giving effect to Administrator Hoover's latest food conservation plans emphasizes anew the reliance which the nation puts upon the American housewife to save essential food products wherever possible to the end that our own troops abroad may have the articles they need and that the country may treat its allies with the utmost generosity. "We have but one police force—the American woman," says been so long delayed that it has seemed likely that the the president, "and we depend upon her to see that these

In England they are talking of food rationing at an now being called home will be long kept out of commis- early date. We have not reached that point here. In sion. If the German plan is to strike at the same time all probability, we shall not if the American people conon land and sea it may be deduced that the drive in tinue as ready to follow the Hoover rules and suggestions

unteer basis. The few absolute prohibitions established touch relatively few people. The American home is still dictator of its own policies, except as its purchases ma be curtailed slightly in some directions.

Americans, appreciative of the seriousness of the fo problem in its relation to entente success against Pruss will not complain of the new Hoover rules. The ru

health and increased vigor. country may expect occasional new rules from food administration as long as the war continues an perhaps longer. It is part of the burden the public a home must bear for the sake of success in the field.

Germany will be surprised to read news of the activitie of the British dreadnaught Warsprite. Because tha is one of the ships the Germans are sure they sank in the battle of Jutland.

A woman conductor fainted in a New York car an traffic was tied up for forty minutes. She probably say a New Yorker give a woman a seat.

Col. Watterson can't lose his picturesque diction. I says the recent Roosevelt-Stone squabble was as elevating as a promenade in a swamp.

Germany will not give up Alsace and Lorraine. will she be permitted to keep them. And there you are.

From Other Points of View

Give Baker Square Deal.

Although the effect of the attacks of Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain has dwindled to little on the public mind today; it will, in our opinion, be less than little after Secretary of War Baker has made answer before the sensecretary of War Baker has made answer before the senate committee. Secretary Baker is a man of wonderful ability and this he proved not today or yesterday, but in every day of his splendid career. By sheer ability he has lifted himself up in life by his own bootstraps. As city solicitor of Cleveland he bested some of the biggest lawyers in the west in lawsuit after lawsuit. Single handed and alone he won his way to the office of mayor of Cleveland against sell the monopolistic influence all the Cleveland against all the monopolistic influence, all the wealth of that city. As mayor he established a municipal electric light plant which today ensures Cleveland cheap light and cheap power and thereby promotes the commercial ascendency of the city by the lakes. He whipped the railroads to a frazzle in their effort to grab lake front property worth thirty millions of dollars, and then in some magic manner induced the very railroad magnates whom he had trounced to build a magnificent Union railway depot for the people of Cleveland. These facts show that Baker is no easy meat for any "head-

Moreover, he is a powerful speaker and a graceful writer.

As an executive Mr. Baker made good as mayor of Cleveland; and, despite what his calumniators may say he is making good as secretary of war.

congressional investigations of the war The recent congressional investigations of the war department must convince any fair-minded person of the truthfulness of this statement. After a month of prying and quizzing and delving the investigators unearthed some peccadilloes, it is true, but no grievous fault. In the immensity of the undertaking thrown upon Secretary Perkor's shoulders, the wonder is that the investigator Baker's shoulders, the wonder is that the investigators Baker's shoulders, the wonder is that the investigators did not disclose more at which the howlers could howl and the growlers growl. It is unfair to judge any great work by some little relatively unimportant detail. Justice demands that such work should be weighed in its totality. And in its totality the work of Secretary Baker has been

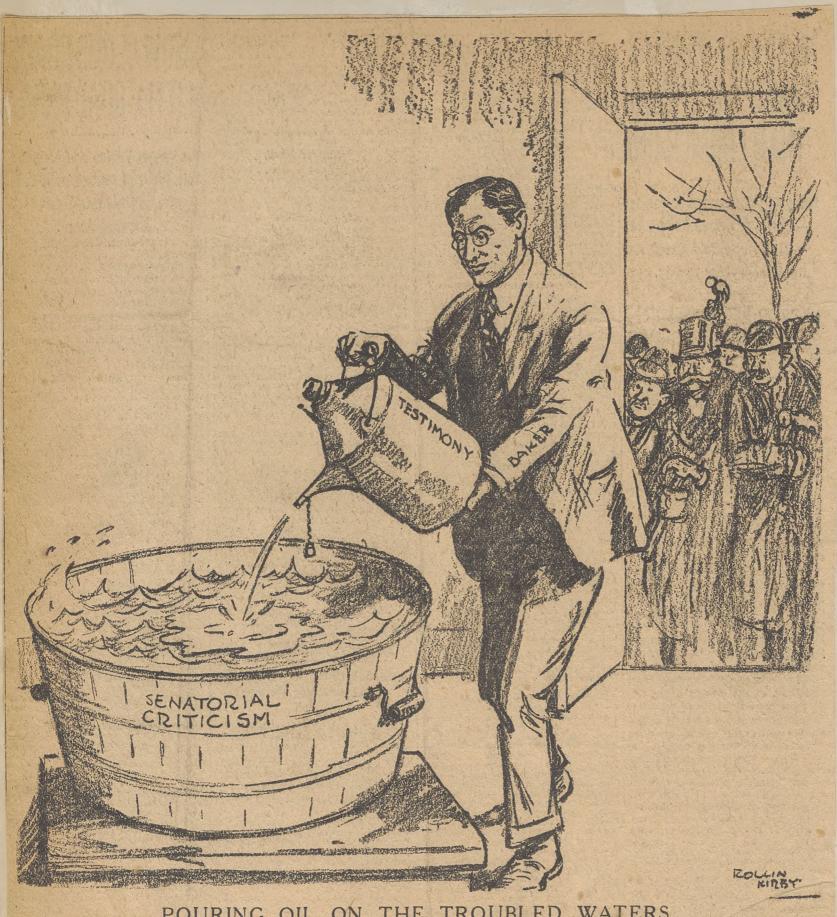
Rest.'' We know how, but will he please tell us when?

If the Hapsburgs fall, the Hohenzollerns can see their own finish.

Two days after Medill McCormick said that everybody in Europe was wondering what had become of Gen.

And in its totality the work of Secretary Baker has been good, exceedingly good.

And so it is that Roosevelt and Chamberlain may fill the circumambient air with resounding words and pyrotheonic phrases—but these truths, undeniable and incontestable, about Baker's management of the war department will find hospitable lodgment in the public mind, long after the echoes of sinister and malicious criticism have ceased to plague the public ear with their rhetorical tintinnabulations of rancor and deceit.—Albany Times-Union.



POURING OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

New York, IAN 29 1918

KINGSTON DAILY LEADER

WHEREVER TEDDY IS, HE IS NOW STILL

Theodore Roosevelt still in Washington?

He is the man, our readers will remember, who was bulletined as 'rushing to Washington to speed up the war machinery.'

And he is the man who before the Republican Club and the National Security League, emitted a long series of yelps, asserted his Americanism and declared that he was going to see to it that something was doing in the War Department. In other words he was going to "put it up" to Secretary of War Baker, compel him to get on the job or to get out.

And he is the man who figuratively if not literally, got behind Senator Chamberlain and inspired him to make rash statements that quickly brought a rebuke from the President of the United States and that inspired him to make sensational assertions in the United States Senate, about the War Department almost ceasing to function.

Mr. Chamberlain made this sensational speech after holding a conference with Theodore, such conference being the first of the series he held after his arrival in the Capitol Mr. Roosevelt was in Washington when this speech was made and he applauded it. It was "bully' hear Chamberlain lambast the War Department and the administration. Theodore could not have done better himself.

But then came quickly a reaction. The little Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, read the speech of Mr. Chamberlain. There came promptly from him a demand for the sources of the senator's information. And came with equal promptness a demand for an opportunity of replying for an opportunity of correcting misstatements and errors in the senator's address.

And then to the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs came the Secretary of War. And for five hours he stood there in the presence of a crowd that was as large as could get into the room, and talked frankly, candidly straightforwardly and honestly, not to that little knot of people in the room, but to the American people and to the peoples of our Allied Nations. And he poured facts and statistics and results, accurate, absolutely correct and tremendous in their significance. Was there a man who heard that remarkable address that did not realize that instead of the War Department almost ceasing to function, the Wat Department, under this same quiet. inoffensive little giant, had accomplished more in a given time than any war department of any country in all history had ever done. Senator Chamberlain satisfied then that he had been barking up the wrong tree, that he did not know what he had been talking about, that he had been misinformed?

There has been no comeback the speech of the Secretary of War. There can be none. This wonderful little man, sneeringly referred to as a pacifist by the enemies of the Wilson administration, demonstrated that he has done more to speed up the war, to win the war than an army of those who do such work with their mouths. He was forced to tell some things about what had accomplished that perhaps should not have been given to the world. But in doing so, he has won the confidence of the people of the United States. He has inspired the suffering people of England and France and Italy and Belgium with confidence in the stability and the perseverence and the intelligence of the War Department of the United States. He has closed the mouths of the loose-tongued critics of the administration. He has refuted the libels that have been spoken and printed against the department and against the Wilson administration. And he has put a crimp into the political plans of those who have been seeking to stir up something of dissatisfaction among the people with the idea of making Republican gains in Congress in the fall elections.

And he has succeeded in driving Theodore Roosevelt into a state of inocuous desuitude for the time being at least. One of the results of this wonderfully impressive speech has been to cause Theodore to slink out of the lime-light, to disappear. and probably in a rage. For it certainly could not have been pleasant for Theodore to rush to Washington for the accomplishment of a purpose and to find that a little man, quiet, smooth face, with no bristling mustache, no gnashing teeth, no deep furrows in his brow, had not only done ten times as much without any noise or the services of any press agents as he had declared his intention of making him do. And it of course must have been distasteful to Theodore to find himself and his ranting cohorts routed by the calm voice and the quiet earnest demeanor and the candor of the man they had expected to crush under their war boots.

But where has Theodore gone? Where is he now? Is he still hiding in Washington? Is he still holding secret conferences and attempting to make political out of the isolated instance of some little detail of war preparation, gone wrong with Boice Pen ??

Or has he wended his way, circuitous routes and perhaps in disguise, back to Oyster Bay? Or back to the editorial room of Kansas City Star?

In any event and wherever he is, he is, for once, STILL, VERY STILL.

An he was made still, by a quiet pleasant faced, agreeable, little man who has demonstrated to the world that he works and gets results with his brains and his knowledge, not with his mouth, but who on occasion, made it clear that when he does talk, he says something that all the world wants to hear.

When will Theodore break loose again?

A SMASHING BLOW AT MISCHIEF MAKERS BY THE PRESIDENT

No man ever held the great Chair of State at Washington who knew better how to take care of himself and his administration than President Wilson. He arises superior to criticism and detraction on each occasion. His weapons are truth and publicity. The smashing blow he delivered in the face of his detractors, critics, mischief-makers and back-stabbers, Monday, was simply strong and magnificent tactics in stating the truth and in defending himself and his administration.

The back stabbers had worked their camouflage on a number of editors and former friends of the President like Senator Chamberlain who had made a speech in New York saying among other things:

The military establishment of the United States has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the government of the United States.

President Wilson first interpolated Senator Chamberlain as to the correctness of the speech reported delivered by him and finding that it was correctly reported he gave out his reply which, we take it, will clear the atmosphere of both the lies and liars for awhile. The following paragraphs should be read by every American and considered of the highest authority:

Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There has been delay and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plans, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been progressing since Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.

But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant; and no mistake has been made which has been repeated. Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of criticism and investigation.

I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be pro-

come out of criticism and investigation.

I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and lnasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any others to be effective, if the Congress will hut remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid department organization which stand in their way.

department organization which stand in their way.

The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion.

My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his oritics understand the business in hand.

To add, as Senator Chamberlain did that there is in officials.

To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bursau of the government, is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his istatement.

I am bound to infer that the statement sprang out of opposition in the condition of the condition o

But the old-fashioned mustard-plaster burned and blistered while it acted. Get the relief and help that mustard plasters gave, without the plaster and without the plaster and

as Mustard for Congestion and Colds There Was Nothing So Good

GRANDMOTHER KNEW

Gary, Ind. 760 Broadway

used exclusively Painless methods

venuses

EINHART, IND.—"As a kidney medical of the finest I have ever known. I am 84 years old and for years have suffered with back-

completely cured me." — Mas. Marr L. Ellis, Ash St., gladly recommend them, as they have Anuric Tablets and age of Dr. Plerce's BUTLER, IAB.—"I was, troubled with wesk kidneys, I bought one pack-



difform the pienty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, direily of water, and at each meal take hoctor Pierce's Apuric Tablets (double attength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric. auch as stone in the bisdder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the ditions take plenty of exercise in the distremental as the stone of the conditions are shown as the stone of the conditions o

In time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pietce's, called "An-u-ric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of theumattam, sciatios or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder. in time to correct their trouble with they heeded natures warning signal

get out.

KINGSTON DAILY LEADER

WHEREVER TEDDY IS, HE IS

NOW STILL Is Theodore Roosevelt still in Washington?

He is the man, our readers will remember, who was bulletined as rushing to Washington to speed up the war machinery.'

And he is the man who before the Republican Club and the National Security League, emitted a long series of yelps, asserted his Americanism and declared that he was going to see to it that something vas doing in the War Department.

In other words he was going to "put it up" to Secretary of War Baker, compel him to get on the job or to

And he is the man who figuratively if not literally, got behind Senator Chamberlain and inspired him to make rash statements that quickly brought a rebuke from the President of the United States and that inspired him to make sensational assertions in the United States Senate, about the War Department almost ceasing to function.

Mr. Chamberlain made this sensational speech after holding a conference with Theodore, such conference being the first of the series he held after his arrival in the Capitol City. Mr. Roosevelt was in Washington when this speech was made and he applauded it. It was "bully" to hear Chamberlain lambast the War Department and the administration. Theodore could not have done better himself.

But then came quickly a reaction. The little Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, read the speech of Mr. Chamberlain. There came promptly from him a demand for the sources of the senator's information. came with equal promptness a demand for an opportunity of replying for an opportunity of correcting misstatements and errors in the senator's address.

And then to the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs came the Secretary of And for five hours he stood there in the presence of a crowd that was as lange as could get into the room, and talked frankly, candidly straightforwardly and honestly, not to that little knot of people in the room, but to the American people and to the peoples of our Allied Nations. And he poured facts and figures, statistics and results, accurate, absolutely correct and tremendous in their significance. there a man who heard that remarkable address that did not realize that instead of the War Department almost ceasing to function, the War Department, under this same quiet inoffensive little giant, had accomplished more in a given time than any war department of any country in all history had ever done. Senator Chamberlain satisfied then that he had been barking up wrong tree, that he did not know what he had been talking about, that he had been misinformed?

There has been no comeback the speech of the Secretary of War. There can be none. This wonderful little man, sneeringly referred to a a pacifist by the enemies of the Wiladministration, demonstrated that he has done more to speed up the war, to win the war than an army of those who do such work with their mouths. He was forced to tell some things about what had been accomplished that perhaps should not have been given to the world. But in doing so, he has won the confidence of the people of the United States. He has inspired the suffering people of England and France and Italy and Belgium with confidence in the stability and the perseverence and the intelligence of the War Department of the United States. He has closed the mouths of the loose-tongued critics of the administration. He has refuted the libels that have been spoken and printed against the department and against the Wilson administration. And he has put a crimp into the political plans of those who have been seeking to stir up something of dissatisfaction among the people with the idea of making Republican gains in Congress in the fall elections.

And he has succeeded in driving Theodore Roosevelt into a state of inocuous desuitude for the time being at least. One of the results of this wonderfully impressive speech has been to cause Theodore to slink out of the lime-light, to disappear, and probably in a rage. For it certainly could not have been pleasant for Theodore to rush to Washington for the accomplishment of a purpose and to find that a little man, quiet, smooth face, with no bristling mustache, no gnashing teeth, no deep furrows in his brow, had not only done ten times as much without any noise or the services of any press agents as he had declared his intention of making him do. And it of course must have been distasteful to Theodore to find himself and his ranting cohorts routed by the calm voice and the quiet earnest demeanor and the candor of the man they had expected to crush under their war boots.

But where has Theodore gone? Where is he now? Is he still hiding in Washington? Is he still holding secret conferences and at-tempting to make political capital out of the isolated instance of some little detail of war preparation, gone wrong with Boice Pen

Or has he wended his way, by circuitous routes and perhaps in disguise, back to Oyster Bay? back to the editorial room of the Kansas City Star?

In any event and wherever he is, he is, for once, STILL, VERY STILL.

An he was made still, by a quiet, pleasant faced, agreeable, little man who has demonstrated to the world that he works and gets results with his brains and his knowledge, not with his mouth, but who on this occasion, made it clear that when he does talk, he says something that all the world wants to hear.

When will Theodore break loose

A SMASHING BLOW AT MISCHIEF MAKERS BY THE PRESIDENT

No man ever held the great Chair of State at Washington who knew better how to take care of himself and his administration than President Wilson. He arises superior to criticism and detraction on each occasion. His weapons are truth and publicity. The smashing blow he delivered in the face of his detractors, critics, mischief-makers and back stabbers, Monday, was simply strong and magnificent tactics in stating the truth and in defending himself and his administration.

The back stabbers had worked their camouflage on a number of editors and former friends of the President like Senator Chamberlain who had made a speech in New York saying among other things:

The military establishment of the United States has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the government of the United States.

President Wilson first interpolated Senator Chamberlain as to the correctness of the speech reported delivered by him and finding that it was correctly reported he gave out his reply which, we take it, will clear the atmosphere of both the lies and liars for awhile. The following paragraphs should be read by every American and considered of the highest authority:

Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There has been delay and disappointments and partial and efficiency. There has been delay and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plans, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been progressing since Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.

But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant; and no mistake has been made which has been repeated. Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of criticism and investigation.

I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of

posed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and lnasmuch as these measures have been the result of experiance, they are much more likely than any others to be effective, if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid department organization which stand in their way.

The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long ad-

ditional delays and furn our experience into mere lost motion.

My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his

The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government, is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement.

I am bound to infer that the statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice.

tention to reform its practice.

Intelligent people will concede the following propositions: 1—That this war must be fought and won or lost under President Wilson. If that he true then demoralizing criticism and misrepresentation such as that being made almost daily by Theodore Roosevelt, the Chicago Tribune and other back-stabbers is hostile to the best interests of this government and the American people.

2. That President Wilson and the members of his administration are doing their level best, are doing their work as well as any set of men can do it, are doing as much as can reasonably be expected and they will probably win the war. Every man who ever reached the high office of President did the best he perceived at the moment. An American President knows that he stands on the heights, that he is a historic figure for all time and that he must give all that is in him, especially in such a supreme epoch as the present, to the great cause of humanity, justice, civilization and the moral order of the world.

Now we believe when men finally come to know the monumental work which is necessary to enlist, drill, arm, equip and transport to France one, two, three and four millions of soldiers that it will be found no such trenmendous energy was ever before conceived of (1) this continent or anywhere in the world and never before was as much done with brain and hand as is being done by our country in getting ready for this war.

Why do not the back-stabbers read something—read up the details of Hurley's work and the fact that ships are being built all along the Pacific coast and in the Lake region and by great ship-building plants on the Atlantic coast?

Why do not these critics read Samuel Blythe's recent article, dated January 19, 1918, published in the Saturday Evening Post showing how the work of producing airplanes approaches the marvelous how two regiments of men have been selected from the cantonments and sent to Oregon to cut the spruce pine timber needed. how science has been enlisted to reduce the time from 18 months which is naturally required to 14 days and in a pinch to 8 days for the drying of that lumber and all the other wonderful facts delineated there?

Why do they not make themselves acquainted with the monumental work needed to line up rifle, machine-gun and heavy ordnance factories and get them running and what has been done?

What of the plans and work to provision two millions of men on ships, in cantonments, in France and elsewhere over the continent and on the high seas?

It is evident that these critics are mostly malcontents, petty politicians, disgruntled inebriates drunken on their own dislikes and hates and critics without responsibilities. But most of the people are satisfied that the administration is not only doing its best but doing wonderfully well. Foreign statesmen believe this to be true. President Wilson has distinctly displaced Roosevelt in the thought of the European leaders and is recognized as the profoundest statesman and leader of this world's war. Our own leading journals like the New Republic hold the same view. In fact the kickers have nothing to stand on to maintain themselves.

Some of them, like Senator Chamberlain, we regard good men, misled, while others are jealous critics, bone-heads and pettifogging

politicians.

R CLEARED BY FACTS

men to make trouble for the government in a is a matter of opinion. The recent imbroglio at

more motives inspired by patriotism, ambition or treason. A man may criticise because he thinks the government is inefficient. One may be moved by political motives to secure partisan advantages, or an individual may have wholly traitorous motives for making trouble. But whatever the motives have been it has been well that the critics had no case against the government in the domain of fact and truth.

It is our impression that most of the recent campaign of criticism originated in a desire to secure partisan benefits. It is clear if President Wilson, Secretary Baker and their associates could organize their forces and carry the war to a conclusion that they would hold a partisan advantage in 1920. Any party which succeeds in a democracy in carrying to a successful issue a great war is likely to secure some benefit as partisans. Therefore a sharp campaign has been waged by Republicans to prove that Daniels and Baker are pin-heads and incompetents and that the President ought to invite into his cabinet Teddy Roosevelt, Wm. H. Taft or some other of the greatest executives of the country.

It was even pointed out that the British cabinet was recast with Bonar Law and other rank opponents of the Liberal administration on the inside. But when one looked for American precedents he looked in vain. And this possibly illustrates a difference in the two democracies. Had that advice been taken it is questionable whether it would have worked well. What is most to be desired is team-work in administration and the chances are good that such a re-organization would have introduced discord among the leaders. Now, since it has been discovered that Daniels and Baker are efficient, most fairminded men will admit that it was well that Roosevelt, or anybody like him, was left out.

That classification, in our judgment, includes such newspapers as the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, the Kansas City Times and passibly the Indianapolis News as well as Jake Gallinger, Boies Penrose and the old-line of Republican politicians who regard the American people as the proletariat to be bossed as the Kaiser regards the German masses as good stuff for cannon-fodder. Nobody who knows what that clique believes will doubt very much that that is their conception of the rightful government of the American democracy.

But that doesn't explain the fact that the explosion was touched off by U. S. Senator George E. Chamberlain, a Democrat, who had been the most valuable man in congress. How did it occur that he was the man who led the fight in which the assaulting forces were whipped to a frazzle? The chances are that Chamberlain was used. This matter was a bigger affair than it appears on the surface. The wires and traps were all laid and set by conscienceless, but sharp politicians. Chamberlain was led into the trap blindly on the theory that executive matters were bad and were knocking at the doors of congress for correction. To handle Chamberlain was a gilt-edged job and it was likely handled by the most astute politicians in Washington. He probably never saw any finger marks until he went down the hole and then it would have been too humiliating to have admitted that he was tricked and led into a trap with his eyes wide open.

But nothing else explains Chamberlains great drop. Old shell-hiding Bill Stone took that occasion to rush in and revamp himself and utter loud cries against Col. Roosevelt who was also rushing to Washington to rehabilitate himself in the Republican leadership and who was promptly rejected after making a night of it at a banquet at Nick Longworths, the Republicans in congress promptly putting out his eye by a vote of 72 to 19. Stone had been shelved by his pro-German activities at the beginning of the war and he took this occasion to rejuvenate himself and realign with the men who are backing Wilson. What he said about Roosevelt was mostly true but it lacked all its force by being said by Stone. That slick old demagogue ought to be driven from public life. He isn't as good a man as Roosevelt who mixes the good and the bad in the strangest way of any man in American history.

The clean-up by Secretary Baker shows that young man as one of the clearest heads in public life. He is today seen to be big enough for any-sized job and it is still true that the two personalities other than the president which appeal most to American imagination are the two which loom in the cabinet of President Wilson, Baker and McAdoo.

A Great War Leader

The country will hear little criticism of Secretary Newton Baker and the war department in the immediate future. The answer the secretary made yesterday was so complete to all the charges that have been made against him and America's conduct of war preparations that the critics are left not even words to stand on.

ran

fac

for

ass Ba tio the of an

The secretary made good. He proved beyond a single doubt that our war preparations have been efficient, consistent, co-ordinated with those of France and Britain, in keeping with the ideas of experts in all lines, in touch with the needs of each hour, and not planless and listless and resultless as has been charged.

After reading the secretary's speech one wonders where Senator Chamberlain got his ideas. Surely in his position as chairman of the senate committee on military affairs he ought to have been able to learn many of the facts that Baker disclosed. And yet his speech of criticism would indicate that he was as badly informed as Colonel Roosevelt or the Chicago Tribune,

Baker showed that our hospitals and our camps have been guarded in health conditions as no army hospitals and camps ever were. His figures proved that the death rate in the camps is considerably less than the death rate among men of similar age in civil life.

Big guns and machine guns were bought of France because she was in a position to supply them and wanted to do so in order to release shipping for other needs. It was also brought out that France's production of guns had reached the point where she is really producing more than she needs.

The delay in the manufacture of rifles was caused by a council of our greatest experts who decided that the improved gun which would result, would more than offset the delay. The secretary took the advice of experts.

Our army was called into service before all the supplies were ready for them on the advice of such men as Major General Wood and it is the practice of many armies to supply their recruits with old rifles in order to permit the men to learn how to handle guns.

And then the secretary explained, also, how the department has kept in the closest touch with our allies, how he receives a long cable-gram from General Pershing every day keeping him informed of every hour with the war programs of our allies, how the needs our allies have caused us to change our program time after time, how we have sent three times the number of troops to France we were asked to in the time that has passed.

Indeed we can think of no criticism the secretary failed to answer. His statement is a complete, an astounding answer to every criticism that has been made. It proves above every doubt that Mr. Baker is an efficient, a wide awake secretary, thoroughly in touch with every phase of our preparations, possibly the best secretary the war department has ever known. He has done as much as anyone could have expected and vastly more than almost everyone did expect.

The critics have been either misinformed or partisan or traitorous. Baker has done all that these critics wanted a superior war council to do. He has done all that a munitions director could have done. He has made good completely. He will continue to conduct the war department and the Chicago Tribune will not be the Lord Northcliffe of our war preparations. The Post has put its faith in Baker from the first. So would any good American who understood his character, his ability and his ideals.

AIR CLEARED BY FACTS

Jan 30

What animates men to make trouble for the government in a crisis of our history is a matter of opinion. The recent imbroglio at Washington and in the press may have been occasioned by one or more motives inspired by patriotism, ambition or treason. A man may criticise because he thinks the government is inefficient. One may be moved by political motives to secure partisan advantages, or an individual may have wholly traitorous motives for making trouble. But whatever the motives have been it has been well that the critics had no case against the government in the domain of fact and truth.

It is our impression that most of the recent campaign of criticism originated in a desire to secure partisan benefits. It is clear if President Wilson, Secretary Baker and their associates could organize their forces and carry the war to a conclusion that they would hold a partisan advantage in 1920. Any party which succeeds in a democracy in carrying to a successful issue a great war is likely to secure some benefit as partisans. Therefore a sharp campaign has been waged by Republicans to prove that Daniels and Baker are pin-heads and incompetents and that the President ought to invite into his cabinet Teddy Roosevelt, Wm. H. Taft or some other of the greatest executives of the country.

It was even pointed out that the British cabinet was recast with Bonar Law and other rank opponents of the Liberal administration on the inside. But when one looked for American precedents he looked in vain. And this possibly illustrates a difference in the two democracies. Had that advice been taken it is questionable whether it would have worked well. What is most to be desired is team-work in administration and the chances are good that such a re-organization would have introduced discord among the leaders. Now, since it has been discovered that Daniels and Baker are efficient, most fairminded men will admit that it was well that Roosevelt, or anybody like him, was left out.

That classification, in our judgment, includes such newspapers as the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, the Kansas City Times and passibly the Indianapolis News as well as Jake Gallinger, Boies Penrose and the old-line of Republican politicians who regard the American people as the proletariat to be bossed as the Kaiser regards the German masses as good stuff for cannon-fodder. Nobody who knows what that clique believes will doubt very much that that is their conception of the rightful government of the American democracy.

But that doesn't explain the fact that the explosion was touched off by U. S. Senator George E. Chamberlain, a Democrat, who had been the most valuable man in congress. How did it occur that he was the man who led the fight in which the assaulting forces were whipped to a frazzle? The chances are that Chamberlain was used. This matter was a bigger affair than it appears on the surface. The wires and traps were all laid and set by conscienceless, but sharp politicians. Chamberlain was led into the trap blindly on the theory that executive matters were bad and were knocking at the doors of congress for correction. To handle Chamberlain was a gilt-edged job and it was likely handled by the most astute politicians in Washington. He probably never saw any finger marks until he went down the hole and then it would have been too humiliating to have admitted that he was tricked and led into a trap with his eyes wide open.

But nothing else explains Chamberlains great drop. Old shell-hiding Bill Stone took that occasion to rush in and revamp himself and utter loud cries against Col. Roosevelt who was also rushing to Washington to rehabilitate himself in the Republican leadership and who was promptly rejected after making a night of it at a banquet at Nick Longworths, the Republicans in congress promptly putting out his eye by a vote of 72 to 19. Stone had been shelved by his pro-German activities at the beginning of the war and he took this occasion to rejuvenate himself and realign with the men who are backing Wilson. What he said about Roosevelt was mostly true but it lacked all its force by being said by Stone. That slick old demagogue ought to be driven from public life. He isn't as good a man as Roosevelt who mixes the good and the bad in the strangest way of any man in American history.

The clean-up by Secretary Baker shows that young man as one of the clearest heads in public life. He is today seen to be big enough for any-sized job and it is still true that the two personalities other than the president which appeal most to American imagination are the two which loom in the cabinet of President Wilson, Baker and McAdoo.

A Great War Leader

The country will hear little criticism of Secretary Newton Baker and the war department in the immediate future. The answer the secretary made yesterday was so complete to all the charges that have been made against him and America's conduct of war preparations that the critics are left not even words to stand on.

The secretary made good. He proved beyond a single doubt that our war preparations have been efficient, consistent, co-ordinated with those of France and Britain, in keeping with the ideas of experts in all lines, in touch with the needs of each hour, and not planless and listless and resultless as has been charged.

After reading the secretary's speech one wonders where Senator Chamberlain got his ideas. Surely in his position as chairman of the senate committee on military affairs he ought to have been able to learn many of the facts that Baker disclosed. And yet his speech of criticism would indicate that he was as badly informed as Colonel Roosevelt or the Chicago Tribune,

Baker showed that our hospitals and our camps have been guarded in health conditions as no army hospitals and camps ever were. His figures proved that the death rate in the camps is considerably less than the death rate among men of similar age in civil life.

Big guns and machine guns were bought of France because she was in a position to supply them and wanted to do so in order to release shipping for other needs. It was also brought out that France's production of guns had reached the point where she is really producing more than she needs.

The delay in the manufacture of rifles was caused by a council of our greatest experts who decided that the improved gun which would result, would more than offset the delay. The secretary took the advice of experts.

Our army was called into service before all the supplies were ready for them on the advice of such men as Major General Wood and it is the practice of many armies to supply their recruits with old rifles in order to permit the men to learn how to handle guns.

And then the secretary explained, also, how the department has kept in the closest touch with our allies, how he receives a long cable-gram from General Pershing every day keeping him informed of every hour with the war programs of our allies, how the needs our allies have caused us to change our program time after time, how we have sent three times the number of troops to France we were asked to in the time that has passed.

Indeed we can think of no criticism the secretary failed to answer. His statement is a complete, an astounding answer to every criticism that has been made. It proves above every doubt that Mr. Baker is an efficient, a wide awake secretary, thoroughly in touch with every phase of our preparations, possibly the best secretary the war department has ever known. He has done as much as anyone could have expected and vastly more than almost everyone did expect.

The critics have been either misinformed or partisan or traitorous. Baker has done all that these critics wanted a superior war council to do. He has done all that a munitions director could have done. He has made good completely. He will continue to conduct the war department and the Chicago Tribune will not be the Lord Northcliffe of our war preparations. The Post has put its faith in Baker from the first. So would any good American who understood his character, his ability and his ideals.

readi reaso ple : rance extre relat

read

gard Some their fact failu hand proof easy able tary impo

able tary impoure to son day. to reother in the William with the ment

action own can was pre-Am was of Ba week

The never diverse distribution of the never diverse distribution of the never diverse diverse

Bordi reas the tica Bak of to form the pro

foreassu Bak tion the of a and prin othe the

The must Ball cat fact fals is

well has tell car and him

HANCUROUS AND UNFAIR CT VINT OF SECRETARY BAKER (Gary Post.)

The Post has frequently cautioned the reading populace against the omnivorous reading of unconscionable newspapers and swallowing their conclusions whole. reason is that we frequently see honest people misled to the point of irrational and rancorous criticism of public men to such an extremity that their mental reactions had no relation to logic or argument or truth.

There is a case of that kind now with regard to Secretary Baker in some localities. Some people assume it as a postulate for their reasoning as though it were a proved fact that Secretary Baker is an ignominious failure and deserves no consideration at the hands of the American people, not even proof of the fact. That makes the problem easy for them for they would be wholly uneasy for them for they would be wholly unable to sustain their contention. If Secretary Baker, holding one of the two most important cabinet positions, were the failure they presume him to be President Wilson would not hold him in the cabinet a day. And if he did he would not be able to retain such men as Lane. Houston and others who are independent and courageous in their convictions.

What we refer to is such editorial statements as the following by the Chicago Tribune in Friday's edition:

The president has spoken and been heard around the world. He must now act to bring order and efficiency in his own house. The higher co-ordination of our war organization must come. It

at

ibt

ex.

tor

the to

ver

ivil

she

e's ro-

acil ich

ook

ere

ood rith 3. has bleof

we

erv Mr.

the

rai-

war ave luct ord 1 in der-

act to bring order and efficiency in his own house. The higher co-ordination of our war organization must come. It can be brought about only by a superior war council, free from entanglements or preoccupations and fully empowered. And at the head of our department of war must be placed a man incapable of the course adopted by Newton D. Baker. Only through such changes can we summon "every power and resources we possess, whether of men, of money, or of materials," and devote them to "our present and immediate task" of winning the war.

This is just a sample. Similar statements are made daily. Now the Tribune has never proved anything against Baker. The editor of that paper knows no facts that prove its assumption. Its pretenses are shared by very few newspapers in the country which do their own thinking. But the Tribune goes on with its fraudulent pretenses regardless of truth, logic and evenhanded justice. Its motives are evidently personal hatred and party politics. Mr. Baker has probably refused to take orders from the men who control the Tribune as he "doesn't have to" but they propose "wo hound him through the world" because he has no time nor inclination to take orders from the Tribune malcontents.

But now let us examine the case of the ordinary man here in Gary and see what

from the Tribune malcontents.

But now let us examine the case of the ordinary man here in Gary and see what reason he has for criticising Mr. Baker. In the first place he knows very little, practically nothing, of the amount of work Mr. Baker has done, of the way he has done it, of the difficulties of the problems presented to the secretary of war and hence cannot form an original opinion on the merits of the facts in the case because he has no proper access to them to weigh their merits and demerits and render a sincere, honest, well-balanced judgment.

and demerits and render a sincere, honest, well-balanced judgment.

Not having the facts and the figures before them, some men take the unwarranted assumption of the Tribune and say "out with Baker." But when there is only assumption with the character of an individual or the efficiency of a statesman or the virtue of a woman it must be made in their favor and not against them. This doctrine is primary and universally accepted. Any other would be fatal to the moral order of the world.

other would be fatal to the moral order of the world.

Hence the assumption that Baker is a failure will be disallowed by every logician. The disqualification of the cabinet officer must rest on proof. What proof have our Baker critics? Nothing that would hang a cat. Their proof is made up of alleged facts, presumptions, half truths and whole falsehoods. The trouble with many critics is that they do not think profoundly nor consider carefully. Mr. Baker has done as well so far as we know as one could. He has been vigilant alert, clear-headed, intelligent, considered every proposition which came to him, made thousands of decisions and up to date no case has been traced to him where he has made a serious mistake. It is said of him that he works from 16 to 18 hours a day and that he is approachable, democratic in his habits and wholly devoted to the public welfare.

What has been done by the secretary and his department may furnish some insight into the problem. On April 1, 1917, the army was made up of 127,000 regulars and 84,000 state guards. That army has been expanded into one of 1,428,650 men; more than 500,000 of them have been drilled and than 500,000 of them have been drilled and sent to France and soon will be ready for warfare; and the balance are in cantonments in this country drilling and being equipped and sent to the front. No army of similar size, in the history of the world, has ever been raised, equipped and trained so quickly. and sent to the front. No army of similar size, in the history of the world, has ever been raised, equipped and trained so quickly. And no such provision has ever been made before for the comfort, health, entertainment and general well-being of an army. The army has not been fed on "embalmed beef" as the soldiers were under General Alger and McKinley in 1898 but they have been well fed and well cared for. A few connections failed but men wno apologize for the inefficiencies of the last war should hold their peace. Some men want a bigminded, business man like Julius Rosenwald promoted to be chief. But Rosenwald, we understand, was the clothing expert under whose directions some failures are recorded. But as soon as discovered they were corrected. Nor have the men died by scores and hundreds in the camps as they did then. Our republican critics have poor memories; it is handy to have good forgetters.

But Secretary Baker has made \$1,677,000,000 worth of contracts for the ordnance department. This department had 97 officers last April; now it has 3,004 officers and 26,120 enlisted personnel. The quartermaster general's department was raised in the same time from 347 officers to 6,431 officers and contracts were made for 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating, 30,000,000, yards of shirting, 250,000,000 worth of suitings. This department has expended \$2,000,000,000. The aviation corps has been raised from 1,185 men to 86,000 men and there has been appropriated to sustain this branch of the service this year \$744,000,000 which must be expended under the direction of the secretary. This is five times as much as was appropriated for the whole war department in 1915. The engineers' department has jumped from \$53,000,000 last year to \$390,000,000 this year.

Such has been the work done in the past pine months—a herculean labor never he-

000,000 this year.
Such has been the work done in the past nine months—a herculean labor never before equaled—and such are the tremendous labors of the present year as foreshadowed by the figures.

labors of the present year as foreshadowed by the figures.

But the knockers say that there has been delay. That is likely true. A man building a house or a corn-crib may be delayed by accidents or unforseen circumstances. Geneerals Crozier, Sharpe, Weaver and Crowder had the army methods and it has been difficult to jolt them out of their slowly moving army cog wheels. Baker has done the work as well as anybody could so far as anybody knows—did it far better than any republican did it in 1898. And who knows that he has, not done it splendidly?

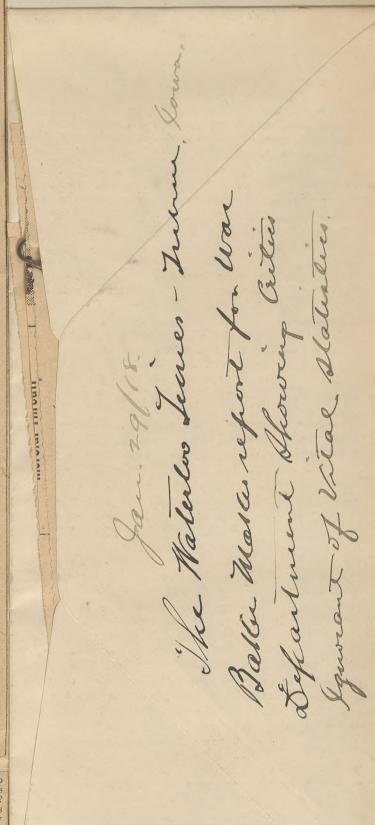
Take the case of the delay with the rifles to change the mechanism of the gun to use a rimless cartridge, that was probably wise. It was figured that while it would hold back production yet arrangements could be made with our allies whereby all the men could be armed with rifles, machine guns and cannon as rapidly as they could be drilled and when armed their ammunition would be interchangeable.

The quarrel is with making the equipment of our troops depend to the could the could be a troops depend to the could be a to the could be the cou

terchangeable.

The quarrel is with making the equipment of our troops depend upon foreign workmen. But our people were making millions of dollars worth of munitions and guns on big contracts for our allies—to be used for a com-

mon cause. What occasion is there to squabble because our government officials employ the overplus of European workshops? This whole question, in our view, resolves itself into quibbles and falsehoods. Nobody except some extraordinarily well informed official or army man has the facts upon which to found a well-balanced criticism of Baker and these appear to unite in the opinion that he has done extraordinary well and managed his department with signal ability



WATERLOO, IOWA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1918.

What Lenine Looks Like



Here's the latest picture of Nicho Lenine, Russian Bolsheviki eader-a close-up which shows what e really looks like.

PACKER PROBE

New Development Key to Many Sides of Huge Corporation's Past Secret Activities.

THE METHOD OF BUYING POOL twelve months,

[Assor ated Press Telegram] Washington, Jan. 28.—Reports of prices, as received daily by the big acking concerns, were put into the record of the federal trade commission's meat packing investigation today, as part of the evidence from the war.

among the populace because of ecomission's meat packing investigation today, as part of the evidence from the war.

among the populace because of ecothe forces of law and order in
Helsingfore are powerless because of railroads and coal
the city is commanded by the guns
mines, and a huge system of feet ion today, as part of the evidence from the war. which Francis J. Heney, special Russ Red Guard Fighting Finns counsel, said would show how the packers divide the supply and con-

n many trunk lines, Mr. Heney aid, gave the packers an advanwhich nobody else could have.

Walter Twombly, an investigator, laily reports from all the big marsets was required to be in by 7:30 . m. and not later than 7:45, beore the day's business began and furnished a basis on which all purhases were made

Prices Always Assured.

to the packers' figures, varied little proportionately from year to year

1913-1914 was 34.01 per cent of the with the dissatisfied populace. whole, and in 1915-1916, was 34.58 Brook No Opposition per cent, while the same firm's purchases of hogs in 1913 were 36.57 per cent and in 1916, were 36.04.

References to agreement as to ourchases were frequent in letters with instructions to buyers to take rins between the various markets also resulted in correspondence which Mr. Heney found introduced n relation to his charges that competition virtually has been eliminated between the packers.

Keeping Yard Prices Even. line," was an instruction sent by raiding manouevers. Thomas E. Wilson to his firm's Drum Fire Heard ouyer regarding the Oklahoma City narket, and the buyer replied that he had been telling his men for two weeks to "lay back" and purchase ess until the price was in line with

said he always had instructed his

men never to interfere with another

buyer making a purchase "as we were only putting the cattle up on wer."

Mihiel sectors of the French front.

In both the French and Italian theatres the allied and enemy aviators daily to indulging in extensive fighting in the air. There also has been considerable bombing by allied and enemy aviators daily to indulging in extensive fighting in the air. There also has been considerable bombing by allied airmont of the champaging and start the champaging and each other nake a statement regarding corres-ondence put in evidence characterzing him as a good man for the packers to "stay close" to. He testified that he had handled no business whatever for the packers. Mr. Heney told the commission that the correspondence had been introduced

innocent of anything improper. Additional disclosures found in he packers' confidential files will e introduced tomorrow if delayed

to show the packers' methods and

not with any idea of reflecting on

the senator, whom he felt sure to be

mail arrives. Smoke DIAMOND JOE cigar. Good to the last puff."—(adv.)

Made Prideful By Recent Successes It Demands No Concessions to Socialists.

FINLAND PARTLY IN REVOLT Intense Gun Fire and Greater Activity of Air Forces Prelude Spring Work.

[Associated Press Telegram]
A million and a half Americans will be available for service in France during the present year, Secretary of War Baker announced before the senate military committee in Washington in replying to charges of inefficiency in the war department.

Of these men, the secretary said, there would be 500,000 in France "early this year." The others, he declared, would be available during the present

While the military operations on the various fronts continue at low ebb the political pot still boils furivestock receipts, shipments and iously in Austria-Hungary and Germany, in both of which countries there have been new outbreaks

rol the prices to their own advan- of Finland are witnessing a revolu- the city's in obtaining this information in occupation of the railway station not obeyed. at Helsingfors and to be in control Out of Hand. at Rikimaki and other important Inc Heisington that the testified that Swift and company's junction points and the commander of the Russian warships in Helsingfors has threatened to raze the city with guns of the fleet unless the

Finnish White Guard is disbanded. The Bolsheviki government is reported to have sent reinforcements to the Red Guards, six hundred of rices Always Assured. them nating departed for Viborg, Purchases of livestock, according taking with them machine guns.

Dispatches from Switzerland are to the effect that there has been and conformed closely in percentage serious rioting in Bohemia, owing to o figures previously introduced as a shortage in flour rations, strong ndicated a non-competitive distribu- measures by the police being requirdion between the "big five", Swift, ed to disperse the mobs, which the telegraph station at Negretal has Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wil-smashed shop windows and plunderson—of all the livestock buying in ed stores. Likewise severe out-the United States. breaks art reported in the industrial Thus, for instance, Swift's pur- regions in Rhenish Prussia, where the correspondent. "Complete anchases of cattle at all markets in troops had to be called out to deal archy prevails thruout Finland. The

unabated in Germany. A remarkable utterance is that made by aken from the packers' files, along Pan-German Deutsche Tages Zeitung, which calls for a revolt against OPPOSED THEIR WILL. t certain percentage of the cattle the present regime in Germany. An-Hertling, the Impedial German chancellor, shortly will make a further statement regarding the Belgian question, offering positive suggestions and proposals.

Nowhere on any of the fronts, have the infantry operations risen "Make effort to get closer in above patrol encounters and trench

British and Germans on the French family was frustrated by him. northern front are severe on several sectors and in the hill region of the Italian front the big guns of the Kansas City. The same buyer also belligerants are engaged. Several successful raids have been carried out by the French troops against the Germans in the Champagne and St

airmen of German positions behind the fighting line and also over Germany. Four American aviators aided a French flying squadron in a daylight raid over Germany, all the fliers returning safely to their bases.

Amsterdam, Jan. 28 .- A Berlin dispatch to the Weser Zeitung says that the government desired a vote of confidence by the Reichstag, but at a joint meeting of the various parties on Friday, the proposal was wrecked by Socialist opposition.

Bolsheviki Agent Is In London



MAXIM LITVINOFF Great Britain has not formally recognized the Bolsheviki government it has granted Litvinoff the privilege in Washington.

of representing his government, ex-

Red Guard Becomes Master Insteady of Servant; Finland In Throes of Anarchy.

[Associated Press Telegram] ndon, Jan. 28.—Telegraphic London, Jan. 28.—Telegraphic communications between Finland and Petrograd is broken.

Russ Red Guard Fighting Finns
In addition, the eastern provinces

of Russian warships, which are in the hands of bolsheviki sailors. The commandant of the fleet summoned Ownership of the stock yards and patches, with the Russian Red demanded that Viborg be immederminal railroads, and directorship Guard in bittle with the Finnish ar- lately evacuated. He threatened to my. The Red Guard is said to be bombard the city if the order was coal crisis; it's a TRANSPORTA-

> The Helsingfors bolsheviki organ Guard has got out of the hands of its creators. It reports that troops at various places are beyond control and that they have been guilty of murdering and plundering. The newspaper says that anarchistic conditions are prevailing.

London, Jan. 28.-A Reuter Limited dispatch from Stockholm says that since 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning, telegraphic communica tion between Stockholm and Petrothe telegraph station at Nystad has reported that Red Guards have cut "Finland thus is isolated,"

misery of the population has been increased by a declaration of the Attacks by the Pan-Germanists bolsheviki government that it conagainst any and all persons who are siders itself compelled, by reason of consultation saw that only the knife opposing their war aims continue its principles, to support the Finnish revolutionaries in their strugthe gle against the Bourgeoisie."

> Petrograd, Jan. 28.-Lieutenant end. Dmitrie Grigorviitch St. Cherbatcheff, commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, has been

General St. Cherbatcheff for some time has been out of the good graces of the bolsh : iki. Recent dispatches said that he was suspected of working with the Ukrainians and the Rumanians against the bolsheviki and also that the attempt by the bol The artillery duels between the shekivi to arrest the Rumanian royal

outlawed as an enemy of the people

WOODS WINS OUT.

[Associated Press Telegram]
Washington, Jan. 28—Representative Frank P. Woods of Iowa was re-elected chairman of the republican national congressional campaign committee, by unanimous vote at a ing at the capitol tonight. Oth

er officers elected were: Vice Chairman, Representative Julius Kahn, California, and W.R. Wood, of Indiana; secretary Representative E. R. Wason, New Hampshire; treasurer, former Sen ator Nathan B. Scott, West Virgia

Representative Madden of Illilidate for the chairmanship, but sub-committee,

Representative Graham, Pennsylvania, and Mondell of Wyoming, and Senator Sutherland of West Virginia, was named to consider revision of the by-laws of the commit-

OVER COAL ORDER 'SQUEALING'

Heads of Unions Say Labor Will Do Its Full Duty In the Crisis.

PUT FAULT WHERE BELONGS

By BASIL M. MANLY.

Washington Bureau of The Waterloo Times-Tribune Washington, Jan. 28.-Responsi-Maxim Litvinoff is the Bolsheviki ble heads of organized labor are takepresentative in London. Altho ing the "curtailment of industries order" more calmly than anyone else

> They are not inclined to get excited about the widespread fear about labor demonstrations against the order

> "Labor will do its duty in this crisis, as it has in all previous

> crises," declared Samuel Gompers. "The burden will fall heaviest on the workers, to whom the loss of four days' wages can only mean widespread suffering.

"Many of them will be hungry before the five days are over, and extraordinary measures for their relief may be required.

"It is obvious that AN ORDER OF SUCH FAR REACHING CONSEQUENCES WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED EXCEPT TO AVERT A DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

"Until we have all the facts that lie behind it, we will do well to

keep cool. "If American industries had been stabilized along the lines that labor for years has been urging, this sit-uation could never have occurred."

Labor is not slow to fix the responsibility for the existing situa-tion squarely on the heads of reac-tionaries who in the past blocked eral employment offices for the effi-

cient distribution of labor. "Who is responsible for the situation which called forth this extraordinary order?" said William H. Johnston, president of the machin-

"First, get this clear: This isn't a

"Miners are resting on their picks waiting to dig millions of tons of coal if there were cars to haul it to the cities.

transportation crisis, in my opinion are the people who for years have been blocking government ownership of railways. "They let the railroad situation ter

drift on into chaos until, at eleventh hour, under appalling conditions of weather, the government was forced to take control of the

For years labor has been claiming the necessity of taking radical steps to cure the transportation evil and other ills of industry. Now, in an appalling crisis, a conservatice government is forced by events to take a far more drastic

remedy than labor ever proposed. "The plain fact is that the patient was so sick that the doctors in the terruption of ocal transportation. and cause great suffering especially to the workers; but it may wake up America to see her true condition and thus work for great good in the

unrest, as a result of the order, overlook the fact that it is no new thing for labor suddenly to be thrown out of work without warn-

The commonest thing in world is for a factory suddenly to close its doors for a week or more without any notice, leaving the workers to shift for themselves.

Everybody at labor headquarters realizes the enormous opportunity that five days' idleness presents for German propagandists to stir up trouble.

The general attitude of labor, however, is best expressed in a remark of one leader: "This order is going to hit labor mighty hard, but you can bet your bottom dollar they'll do a blamed sight less squealing than the capi-

talists who merely stand to lose a few days' profits."

A GOVERNMENT

LOAN CORPORATION

[Associated Press Telegram] Washington, Jan. 28. — Creation of a half billion government corporacis, had been mentioned as a can- tion to make loans and advances to enterprises essential to the war and Mr. Woods was the only nomination otherwise assist in private financing was recommended to congress today comprising by Secretary McAdoo.

The secretary asked that all private issues of securities of more than \$100,000 be made subject to the approval of the government body, to be known as the war 'finance corDon't Care" Is Suspect's Creed



LINDA JOSE

Chicago officials give this as the creed of Linda Jose, Youngstown (Ohio) girl whom they arrested because she carried a satchel of dynamite, believed intended for pro-

German plotters: "I do not believe in God, government or laws. "I do not believe in the ceremon

"I do not believe in war "I do not care who wins the pres-

ent war. "I do not care what they do with

That's what she said when they the name of an I. W. W. leader who is now in jail.

MORE SERIOUS

General and Heavy Fall of Snow From Mid-West to North Atlantic Coast.

TRAFFIC BLOCKADE IS GREAT

[Associated Press Telegram] Washington, Jan. 28.—In the face of blizzards which completely stopped traffic on many eastern railroads today, the handling of sufficient coal "The people responsible for this for homes and important war industries in the eastern half of the country, became a more serious problem than at any time this win-

> fall of snow from the middle west t New York and it extended tonight into New England. In the middle west, sleet storms interfered with traffic, while in some sections rain Added to the concern of raff road administration officials over the continuance of cold weather and snow the fear of floods which would follow a sudden thaw. In parts of West Virginia today railroad authorities reported streams swollen with melting snow were threatening in-Worst of the Winter

"Weather conditions in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, over the Alleghany mountains and in the Pittsburgs district are worse than they have been at any time this winter, said a statement issued Smith's office. "Ten to 14 inches of new snow and sleet, drifting with bitter cold winds, has made a depth of about two feet on the level.

"All service has been annulled from New York., Philadelphia and Washington to points reaching Aloona and the Pittsburgh district. Eastbound passenger service from the Pittsburgh district has been dis-continued. Freight service in the Pittsburgh district is at a stand-

Paris, Jan. 28.—The British premiar David Lloyd George, Viscount Milner, member of the British war cabinet,, the Italian premier, Professor Orlando, and General Alfieri, the Italian minister of war, arrived in Paris this evening from London for the plenary meeting of the supreme

PAPER DELIVERY

The Times-Tribune should be in every home in Waterloo by

If delivery is not made at your home by that time please 'phone 2664. In order to insure prompt de-

livery by special messenger in case paper is not delivered subscribers are asked to 'phone before 9 a. m.

BAKER MAKES REPORT FOR WAR DEPARTMENT SHOWING CRITICS IGNORANT OF VITAL STATISTICS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

had to do was not to map out an and then think of those who remained at home you will realize that and this mighty military engine

suggestions, to see whether they

"At the outset the idea was that

we would be a financial and indus-

trial assistance to our allies during the year 1918, and I think I prob-

ably can read from the Metropolitan

editor of the Metropolitan maga-

Here Senator Weeks interrupted

to ask if that was the magazine of

which Theodore Roosevelt is asso-

ciate editor. Secretary Baker re-plied that Mr. Roosevelt was a

contributing editor, and continued:

ing. "What he says we should have

done, and I ask your p articular at-

tention to it, is this.
"'We should have strained every

energy to have gotten from 50,

In fesponse to a question by

more than the minimum numbe

of men in France in August, 1917.

'And then the editor goes on:

"'And by next year, 1918, we could have had 500,000 men to

and one-half million men, who

secretary knew who wrote the edi-

"Senator, I confess I havt hesi-

Present Status.

have done?

government at that time.'

The ordnance depart-

over there. *

bringing the fight, the industrial and they had to be ingenious with and the military strength of the could devise on this side some-United States, into co-operation with that of Great Britain and and effective way. That prob- the army.

Not Our Own Decision.

here and carried it across the ocean tremendous response to the changand found it wholly unadapted to its ing conditions on the other side. * * task, and it might well have been A Sample of Unmerited Criticism. that the army that we sent over, was just one thing that they did not need, and that some other thing which we might have supplied would have been the thing essential to their success.

So that from the very beginning which will show what the current was not a question of abstract expectation of the country was. The it was not a question of abstract speculation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder to the wheel could be out. Great Britain sent over to us Balfour and General Bridges and a staff of experts. Who Made the Plans.

"The group of experts you did not see much of, yet they distributed themselves thru the war department, and their ordnance experts sat down with General Crozier, their supply experts with General Sharpe and his assistants, their starategists with the army war college, and all over this city there were these confidential groups ex-changing information. * * * *

"And then came Joffre, with his been flavored with a desire to hold wonderful reputation and his great off until the allies finish the war and charming personality. It was a for us. remendous inspiration to see the hero of the Marne; but with him ing with what he supposed to be came his unobserved taff of fifteen the intention of the war departor twenty or twenty-five young ment at that time, that we were men, the most brilliant men in the holding off so far as actual mili-French army—strategists, mechan-ical experts, experts in arms, ex- and letting the allies do the fightperts in supplies, experts in indusry and manufacture and we sat down with them in little groups until finally we collected all the inormation they could give us from their respective countries. And every country which has been brot 000 to 100,000 men to France this in the war has brot us that sort, or year' e formed of wha hing for us to do over there. The Chameleon Changes.

"But that was not enough. They of this magazine refers to it as admitted that it was impossible to a thing which we ought to have draw that picture. * * * They could strained every nerve in a vain but not picture to us the association of hopeless effort to accomplish." aircraft,, balloons and mobile aireraft with artillery uses but even Chairman Chamberlain the secretary while they told us the story grew said the United States did not have

The one thing they told us was that this war, of all others was not He continued: a static thing; that our adversary was a versatile and agile adver that every day he revamped and changed his weapons of attack send over, or any part of 500, and his methods of defence; that 000 men which we could ship.' the stories they were telling us they left England "Now, instead of having 50,000 an entirely differ or 100,000 men in France in 1917. were true when they left England

ent thing was probable taking place we have many more men than that white sheet of pa there now, and they told us of large in France, and instead of having supplies of weapons of one kind a half million men whom we could another which they had de-ship to France if we could find reloped in France and England and any way to do it in 1918, we will which, even before they got them have more than one-half million in in sufficient quantities, manufactur-ed to take them from the industrial available, if the transportation faplants to the front, were super- cilities are available to us, and seded by new ideas and had to be the prospect is not unpromising, hrown into the scrap heap.

Today's Good Is Tomorrow's Dead. in 1918 can be shipped to France. Therefore it became necessary for us to have eyes there in instant torial, and Mr. Baker said he thot and immediate communication with is and we sent over to France it was attributed to Mr. Wiggin, General Pershing, and we sent with the editor in chief. "Why," asked Chairman Cham-berlain, "have you not felt it proper nim not merely a division of troops. but we sent with him perhaps, I can say safely, the major part of to let the public into your he trained, expert personnel of the dence with reference to these things You know the size of the of- that you are telling now?" ficial corps of the regular army Military Secrecy. n this country when the war broke It was a pitiful handful of tated and I still hesitate," replied trained men, and yet it was neces- the secretary. "I have here a state-sary to divide them up and send ment from Field Marshal von Hinover to France officers of the high- denburg, in which he is quoted as est quality so that they would be saying in a German newpaper, in it the front and see in the work- contemptuous fashion of us, that we ships and in the factories and in have advertised our preparations for the war offices and in the armies, this war in an unworthy manner. where consultations would take "Do you think, for a moment, place immediately back of the front Secretary Baker," said the chairso that they could see the thing man, "that there has been any time Complete Field Barrack System. their own eyes and send us within the last year that the Gerback the details by cable every day man secret service has not been of the changing character of this fully advised as to everything we

General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs rely upon the confidential informanto the thousands, and they are tion which we get from confidential gentlemen busy every minute, and every day sources, the German government is responding to the firm of the

next week, so that what we are do so and added: this end is attempting Not a Foolish Precaution. by using the eyes of the army there it may be that precluded is an ito us for our use, catching and an army and a cryman population to keep up to what they want us necessary, and yet that is the pre- trees, setting up sawmills, making as exists with regard to this. using the eyes of the army there

ne gets the idea this is a static as I was showing when I read that or officers that we had and send ous advocate of infinediate matter, and to select supplies and product camps, young men of experience flows to so large a part of them to France, activity laid down as the maximum materials and to send over staffs and fine feeling and all that, have earlier."

obtainable program a thing which has since been multifold exceeded. "Why did we decide to send some troops to France in 1917? It is no The French people had suffered in a way that not only our language is not adapted to describe, but our imagination cannot con-ceive. The war is in their country, this wolf has not only been at their door, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on there was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about the French people,

speculative studies of Napoleon still have this double duty—they no matter whether every Frenchman and everybody else, map out had to go forward with manufac- died in his tracks, they were willtheoretically the best way to get at some other country, but it about supplies of raw materials and to us 'frankly, it will cheer us; it was the problem of studying the then existing situation and changes that had to be made.

"We did send some troops. "At that place, we had a choice, We could have sent over, as Great thing which had not been thot of Britain, our regular army and in a very short preparation have put it with that of Great Britain and "As a consequence, this little into action and suffered exactly as France in the most immediate group which stayed here have built Great Britain suffered with her contained of temptible little army," as it was called by their adversaries. lem could not be decided here. ment, starting, I think, with 93 army would have given as good an or 96 officers, has now something account of itself as the British army like 3,000 officers. They have had did, but it would have been destroy to be trained; they have had to be ed like the British army and there "It is easily imagined that we specialized; and that has had to would have been no nucleus might have perfected an army over go on contemporaneously with this which to build this new army that was to come over a little later, and it was deemed wiser to send over a

> "Then what happened was that that regular division went over and the people of France kissed the hem of their garments as they marched up the streets of Paris, veterans, magazine for August a suggestion wounded in this war, legless armless, stumping along on their crutches, perhaps, as they went up the streets of Paris with their arms zine was protesting against what he around the neck of American solbelieved to be the intention of the Not a single man in that division was unaccompanied by veteran. America had gone France, and the French people rose with a sense of gratitude, and hopefulness that had never been in them before. Of course they welcomed the British, but their need was not

whole army over at that time.

"This magazine came out in August 1917, and this editorial says:
"'Since it is our war, we want so great when the British went. Just Blocked Out the Squares. "We decided not to send the regto put everything into it so as to ular army as a whole, but to send finish it in the shortest possible regular divisions and National Guard divisions, selected according time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind the whole to the state of their preparation and plan of the war department has keep back here some part of our training these raw levies which we "You see, the editor was dealarmy trained in the essentials and suant to the suggestion of

is taking place. that we have far exceeded what in August, 1917, was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor threw down their picks and spades one-half men. and carried their rifies into the battle and distinguished themselves

by gallant action in the war itself. Our surgeons have set up hospitals in the lines. They have been military in every sense of the word. It was suggested that further groups of mechanics might be needed. The to question that then had to be answer. ed was, how will we maintain an army in France? Special studies had to be made of that problem. Wrote An Army in France. "In other words, France was a

were concerned and on that we had not only to write an army, but we had to write the means of maintaining that army, and from the first time when a careful and scien-France to help us were made, from that hour until this, we have been Senator Weeks asked whether the and more-many of them of the same character.

"We have had to take over, and are re-building and amplifying a railroad six hundred miles long in order to carry our products from our ports of disembarkation to our general bases of operation. And all system not only studied out, as a neces-

step by sten. "We have had to build parracks, scribed liberally for the purpose, over there, for our soldiers, and in the meantime to billet them around the meantime to billet them around columbus, the Y. W. C. A., the knights of the meantime to billet them around columbus, the Y. W. C. A., the from which troops would be prompt.

ments and formulas and changes of a milimetre in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this are the policy of the week, and need to be changed again American or other governments to ments of foresters and are sending homes and hearts of the people before the base hospitals were "It may be that precaution is un- to us for our use, cutting down the an army and a civilian population his inspections the conditions were

idea, and when you remember that was to hake our mintary of the divided these young officers in training —for observation. His recommendative had to divide this little handful 1918; and in August of 1917 a zealwe had to divide this fittle headth 1915, and in hadden were not made of officers that we had and send ous advocate of immediate military and to select supplies and procure camps, young men of experience tions to that end were not made

Newest Overcoat Is Much Warmer free from things which have hith-



the country that was possible to do. Baker Knows and Is Sure.

And why not an overcoat like this? It surely protects the soldier's knees and legs better than the flapping and confident American people, be would probably be less of a handi institutions, are going to demand cap to the soldier when he has to and that at no late day, on Euro move fast." A firm making solpean battlefields, that facing veter

of trained persons to supervise construction of these hospitals and to Chairman, the credit which wan them and equip them. All of come to American enterprise and that has gone on contemporaneously with the work which has been done in this country. * * * in this country. *

"What might have been a perfectly acceptable plan as to major optrained force in order that it might erations prior to the change in the inoculate with its spirit and with its Russian situation or prior to the training these raw levies which we change in the Italian situation, had were training and one after another to be re-studied and for that readivisions have gone over until in son, among others, there is no France there is a fighting army, an question as you know, France purin the beginnings of mlitary disci- Lloyd George, the Rapello conferplne and practice, and trained, sea-soned fighters in this kind of a war on the actual battle fields where it sented on that by the chief of staff of the American army and "In a very short time we had or- major international arrangements in ganized engineering regiments of regard to the military are worked railroad men and sent them over out there, while General Pershing there and were rebuilding behind and his staff of experts are work-the lines of the British and French ing out those other questions.

The Question of Honest Fact

tion of a draft, and there are sena-tors in this room who seld to me that form of raising that form of raising the soldiers should be had, they shook their heads and said, Mr. Secretary, it

can't be done. It is too sudden to first time when a careful and sciendifferent time when a careful and sciendifferent time when a careful and sciendifferent time when a careful and scienaddress the American people that the testimony tending to show that tifferent time when a careful and sciendifferent time when a careful and scienaddress the American people that the testimony tending to show that tifferent time when a careful and sciendifferent time when a careful and scienaddress the American people that the testimony tending to show that tifferent time when a careful and sciendifferent time when a careful and scienaddress the American people that the testimony tending to show that tifferent time time time to show that the testimony tending to show the testimony tending to show the testimony tending to show the tending tendent to show the tending tendent tende yet, has any great enterprise within tempted by any country in history the knowledge of any man in this the war department had not faller building in France, facilities, in room ever been carried out with struments, agencies, just as many as we are here in the United States as we are here in the United States in telligent explanation and commentation and commentation are considered by the light skilled military officials. dation to the good sense of patriotism of the American people and has any great and revolutionary change | The Food. in our mode of practice ever been accomplished so splendidly as the servation, operation of the selective service ceeded, taking up army food. "I system?"

of that, gentlemen, has to be done, camp and they are surrounded from army ever assembled anywhere was the day they left home until the day ever fed as ably, as well, as nu sary thing to do, but when so stud-ied out and reported here, the manu-providence they can come back to it, (if in God's tritiously and as appetitizingly as facturers for those things have to with more agencies for their probe carried on in this country and tection and comfort and health and think it is the unanimous testimon the things shipped over there, nails, happiness, physical, spiritual and that the food has been of the high-

pair shops and great magazines of stincts and training will be given supply in the interior. All of that mechanical opportunities in the the most extraordinary success." problem has been carrying forward army. The 'round' man is not be be The Hospitals.

been brot into line with the sold-iers, and by virtue of activities started in the war department, the communities which count these dund these duard camps, for that reason, at "When we summoned the lumber started in the war de

ort to the senate of the United States as being a tremendous re sponse to a tremendous responsibil ity, and when you have made this investigation. I know that the American people will feel, as think they have a right to feel, that we are in this war to win it, that we are in it to hit and hit hard, that we are in it to co-ordinate our strength with that of our associates that the problem is not one of individual star playing, but of team play, with these veterans and experienced persons under actual battle conditions; that more has been done perhaps, than the country expected, more than the wisest in

idea that it can be a strong and effective military army and still be

erto weakened and sapped the vi-

tality and virility of armies."
At the request of the chairman,

Mr. Baker put into the record

statement showing the number o

hospitals, and Red Cross establish

personnel in each.

The Engineers.

ments in France with the number of

The secretary concluded as fol-

The wonderful work done by the

ng department of the arm

"Insofar as I am personally concerned I know what is ahead or us. I know what the American thot about this war is. Everybody is impatient to do as much as we can. There will be no division of counsel; there will be all the criticism there ought to be upon short-comings and failures, there will be, so far as the war department is concerned, a continuing effort at self-improvement, and ar hospitality toward every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside, but the net result is going to be that a united lieving in themselves, and in their pean battlefields, that facing veter ans tho they be, they cannot ex us in achievement and when victory is won over there, American determination

and splendid achievements of British and French already shed great lustre on the names of the

Secretary of War Baker began his reply to Senator Chamberlain's charges of inefficiency at 10:35 o'clock this morning before th senate military affairs committed and asked not to be interrupted.

The secretary began making verbal statement without manu script. He was seated at the com mittee members' table. Mr. Baker said his statements was not exactly supplementary to his recent one the committee but a comprehensive statement on all army activities in the war, especially replying to the charge that the war department had "fallen down

Expected Miracles. At the outset the secretary said thot much criticism came from impatience of the American people to do this great thing greatly. He conceded freely that in great enterprises it was impossible that there should not be The confidence o shortcomings." the country, however, he said, was

necessary to the tremendous effort The mistakes cited in Senate Chamberlain's speech, Secreta Baker declared, gave a dispropo tionate effect. Without intent, speech was to give the countr the impression that the deficienci were "characteristic rather than of casional." He said he was not there Guard, raising it to war strength to defend individuals or deny delays

sena-to me dence that in them we have confi-

(Continuing, Secretary Baker used a large share of the day in bringing out and emphasizing by staitstics, letters, telegrams and reports, etc the testimony tending to show that and critics of Europe who knew of what they spoke .- Ed.)

"I want to make one further ob-Secretary Baker pro-"We have got those young men in that in the provision of food no complaints about other things. cross ties, spokes, fish plattes, engines, cars, buildings. We have had to build ordnance depots and rehad to build ordn

The American people have sub- thot at first that base hospitals of in the French buildings. Building training camp activities committee, by removed. Later, he said, it determined to be the said of the training camp athletic committee, baracks over there and building the training camp athletic committee, because it is the training camp athletic committee. them here is a very different thing, tee and the Red Cross, have all tals must be established. General

them over into the forests of among whom they live. No such ready at some National Guard France, which they have assigned relation has ever existed between camps. When General Gorgas made

Old Standards Scrapped.

Observed, and I have no further point to make in the matter of the sort of war we used to have, or if he gets the idea this is a static he gets the idea this is a static he gets the idea this is a static has showing when I read that "On the other side it has been able practically to about the intuitie of ecember from it to the places where it army has been able practically to about the intuitie of ecember from it to the places where it army has been able practically to about the intuitie of ecember from it to the places where it army has been able practically to about the intuitie of ecember from it to the places where it army has been able practically to about the intuitie of ecember from its to be used, and then finally usamong the soldiers, by the estimated in the matter of the point to make in the matter of the is to be used, and then finally usamong the soldiers, by the estimated in the matter of the is to be used, and then finally usamong the soldiers, by the estimated in the matter of the is to be used, and then finally usamong the soldiers, by the estimated in the matter of the is to be used, and then finally usamong the soldiers, by the estimated in the matter of the is to be used, and then finally usamong the soldiers, by the estimated in the matter of the interpretation is to be used. it is an entirely erroneous extract, that our original intention necessary for us to build hospitals. tablishment of patrol systems of one servation of men arriving, to preand when you remember that was to make our military effort in It has been necessary for the sur- kind and other, by the training of vent them from bringing in disease



diers' uniforms is showing it.

Changing in Mid Air.

sent us that sort of a staff of experts, and it has been necessary to compare notes and with this as a basis, to form such an idea as known to everybody in this group might be formed of what was the lines, and those regiments were of done, and I ask you to remember such quality that at the Cambrai among the achievements on this assault, carried on by General Byng side, is the building of this army, when the Germans made their coun not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000 ter attack, our engineer regiments but of substantially a million and

"And now, let me be frank with you, and let your judgment be frank with me about this. Has any army in history, ever since the beginning of time, been so raised said, the effect of the senator and cared for as this army has? Can the picture be duplicated? We have raised this army, taking the regular army and the National and supplementing it by the opera- and false starts

put in the 'square' place.

"And then, with your aid, the "After General" caution which military men have the lumber of various sites, transobserved, and I have no further porting it to the places where it army has been able practically to about the middle of ecember from

BAKER MAKES REPORT FOR WAR DEPARTMENT SHOWING CRITICS **IGNORANT OF VITAL STATISTICS**

instead of Falling Down, the War Machine Is a Marvel In Eyes of Genuine Experts.

AMERICANS WANT THINGS WILLIOUT PREPARATION

No Part of Machine Not Working and Some Parts at Top Notch Efficiency.

1,500,000 MEN IN FRANCE 1918, IF SHIPS

War Secretary Gives Sample of Hostile Magazine Criticism to Prove Critics' Ignorance.

[Associated Press Telegram] Washington, Jan. 28.—America will have an army of half a million men in France early this year with a million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the nation and to the world today in a statement before the senate military committee, baring much that until now, has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets in answering charges that the preparing for war.

government has broken down

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee, and a crowd, including many members of both houses of congress, gathered in a big room of the senate office office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of a million and a half, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked, and Mr. Baker from time to time had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions. The Dramatic Summary.

Then, toward the close of the day, the secretary delivered a dramatic statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of batthe which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army, and its industrial supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

When Mr. Baker closed it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at cross examination The chairman proposed that the secretary be given a rest, and it virtually was agreed to recall him for further examination later after the committee has completed its hearings of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and other branches of service.

This Took Their Breath.

While many things impressed the committee, it was amazed when told thirty-two National Guard and National army divisional camps are ready to go to-

day at need. Whe wanted to know when had not been given publicity before, Mr. Baker spoke of the luctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her preparations.

Emphasizing that he was not there to defend himself or anybody else, the secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any shortcomings or failure of the department that it might be corrected.

Never in history, he declared, had an army of its size been raised, trained, equipped prepared for battle as had that of the United States.

Wood's Advice Taken.

Mr. Baker took personal responsibility for getting men under training before equipment was ready "to the last shoe button." Such officers

as Major General Leonard Wood,

he said, urged this policy. In all that was done prior to

the departure of the first troops, General Pershing shared in the deliberations and approved the decisions reached, Mr. declared, and now, surrounded by a staff of trained regular officers who could ill be spared from the great task at home, Pershing is in France as the "eyes of the army." Every step taken since has been founded on his long daily cabled reports of what is going on at the fighting fronts.

Tables were cited to show that overcrowding in camps and cantonments had not been general and that sickness had come mostly in camps where medical opinion had agreed it was least to be expected.

"Now, gentlemen, about the plan of the war, it will be remembered that this war broke out in August, 1914. We went into it in April, 1917, so that for two and one-half years, or more than two and one-half years the war had been going on. * * *

"It was not a thing for us to decided where our theatre of war should be. The theatre of war was France. It was not for us to decide our line of communications. Our line of communications was across three thousand miles of ocean, infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether we would have the maneuvering of large bodies of troops in the open. There lay the antagonists on opposite sides of No Man's Land in the trenches at a death grapple with one another. Our antagonist was on the other side of that line and our problem was and is to get over there and get him.

"It was not the problem of doing it our way and letting everybody else take care of himself. In the first place, were going to fight in France, not on our own soil, and not on our adversary's soil, and therefore at the very beginning it was obvious that the thing we

MOBS ARE TURNED AWAY

One of the largest crowds ever called out for a patriotic meeting in this city, was clamoring to get into the Waterloo theatre Sunday afternoon to hear Senator Wm. Kenyon, who recently who recently returned ront, where he had gone Kenyon, from the front, investigate conditions. Long beto investigate conditions. Long before 2:30, when the doors were to be opened, hundreds of people were in the streets waiting. Five minutes after the opening of the theatre it was crowded to overflowing. Every available seat from pit to gallery was filled and hundreds were crowded into the sister. A large number of into the aisles. A large number of people were seated in chairs placed on the stage and nearly as many crowded into the wings. Yet the management estimated that between two and three thousand people were

turned away.

Kenyon's train was lated in to hold the crowd until he arrived. She had given two patriotic readings when a banging at the der announced that ther had arrived.

Senator Kenyon started in to speak at once and held his listeners for a full hour and a half. Here is his idea of how much of a chance Germany has of winning the war,—he said, quoting a Scot he had traveled with "over there," 'It's too had, makes the work harder since Russia gave out, but the Kaiser has no more chance of getting us than a celluloid cat has to catch an asbesto celluloid

celluloid cat has to catch an asbestos rat in hell!"

"I wish I had time to tell you of the spirit over there," said the senator, "The boys are being well fed and clothed, there will be some hardships of course, but that is to d clothed, there will be some rdships, of course, but that is to expected. hardships,

be expected.

To Help in the Fight

"But here is my suggestion to help win the war,—If we could get into the heads of the ruling powers of Germany, the merchants and bankers, that if the cruelties—not war, but murder and torture, goes on the civilized world, when the war is over, will refuse to buy German goods at all. If we could just get that into every bone of their bone heads it would do much to put a stop to the war.

war.

"It's too bad to hate, but if hating will stop the war it will be justifiable. Do you want anything made able. Do you want anything made but if hating able. Do you want anything made by hands that have murdered women and children; hands that have bayonetted babies and carried away parts of women's breasts as souvenirs? I say let 'em take their goods and go to hell with them!

"My friends, we want peace. We on't want our boys destroyed. But don't let us be careful about this matter. Our peace must be permanent. A patched up peace must surely be fought over again. I say the Kaiser is a murderer in the first degree. Burn him and his sons, the family which is peculiarly immune from hombs (because they take good Burn him and his sons, the family which is peculiarly immune from hombs (because they take good care to be at a distance from all danger)—turn them over to be tried for murder and rape for which they are responsible. Before we do peace talking make them take their bloody hands off of Belgium and France.

'The peace propaganda ran through Halv and even France. It

"The peace propaganda ran through Italy and even France. It was a pleasing gas, but one that was a pleasing gas, but one that asphyxiates. Germany is not square, she won't keep her contracts, so what is the use of making agreements with her? Let's go through this thing and when the German peo-ple come to understand, as Austria does, that the civilized world will have nothing to do with her, Uncle Sam will be at the peace table, but the blow up will not permit the the blow up will not pern Kaiser to be there.

America Knows Why
"But." explained the

"But." explained the speaker, "America knows what it is fighting for. America is getting the vision. She knows that this world cannot knows She killive half autoc. she knows that this world cannot live half autocracy and half democracy. Either righteousness or ruthlessness must rule, and so, hard as the sacrifice is, the country is ready for it. We know that loyalty and efficiency are going to win this year. It is an inspiring this that ready for it. We have and efficiency are going to win this war. It is an inspiring thing that the people of our country know no creed, no party, no north, no south, east or west—we are just marching forward solidly to the music of humanity. We have a peace in this country, the only peace worth while. A peace that passeth all understanding. The German ruling militarying. The German ruling military ing. The Gaman ruling military ing.

ing. The German ruling minuary power cannot understand. It is the peace that comes from the lasting conscience of America, the peace that comes from the principles we are fighting for, a civilized peace based on justice and not on greed. based on justice and not on greed. And so this mighty people, loving peace, yearning for it, dedicated to the highest ideal of humanity, too wise to be fooled by any false German propaganda for peace — this great nation fights on with determination, willing to die, willing to sacrice, in order that man may be free. She fights on with the firm belief, not that God is with it, but that it is with God for the eternal verities of the universe."

Germany Unfair Fighter

Germany Unfair Fighter Senator Kenyen evidently voiced the feelings of his listeners when he the feelings of his listeners when he roundly condemned the unsportsmanlike warfare of the Germans, for he was wildly applauded and several times halted by the demonstration of the audience. "Those ruins of northern France," he lamented, "I went thru city after city—homes of eight to ten thousand people like Peronne, Bapaume, just pile after pile of debris! Some, of course, like Arras, were in the line of battle so there was some excuse. But the others—ruins, ruins, everywhere. others-ruins, ruins, everywhere.



Lady Alexandra

A new portrait of Lady Alexandra, one of England's most beautiful no-blewomen, who is in charge of the hospital in Sussex, into which her summer home has been converted. Her husband is a captain at the Her husband is a front. captain

You can hear the pigeons cooing in the debris and then you think that was once the home of people. How would you like to live under such a menace as that? With only a half an hour's notice, the women were compelled to flee with their children and household effects, but not with horses, because the Kaiser needs the horses. Then in a few days thorses, because the Kaiser needs the horses. Then in a few days they come back to find their home a hole in the ground. The orchards are ruthlessly cut down. For this there is no military and the second that the s there is on military excuse. Exthe touch of sentiment, the roush before the peasant's door, town up by its roots." rose torn up by its roots.

Women Before Troops

"Again,—at the front lines German forces, women and children have been placed before the armies in their charges on the French— Kultur! They have taken girls and women behind the lines and behind women benind the lines and benind the trenches and held them in bondage. I tell you men, we had better die gladly, every one of us, with our vives and daughters, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, rather than to lave come to us what has come to the women of Relgium and France. And we will die, every one of us, before we will let that happen. One nan and his military cohorts are re-sponsible for this.
"Even over in England, where the

women are bravely doing the work of men in the fields and factories I am told that they carry poison with or men in the fields and factories I am told that they carry poison with them, to be taken if the enemy should ever invade their land. Isn't a nice thing to live in a world where women have to carry poison to save their honor? When we get thru with this thing it invit going to be their honor? When we get the with this thing it isn't going to necessary to do that."

Efficiency Needed

Efficiency Needed

"Democracy is on trial in this country as it never was on trial before. There we thousands of people wondering whether a democracy can be made efficient. We must mass the citizens into a solid power.

"All this is going to hurt, it is going to cost us something. We have to search our individual souls. We have to get ourselves on a war basis before we can win. We have no right to criticise anyone, unless it be constructive criticism. When the people are making sicrices they constructive criticism. When the people are making sicrices they have a right to criticize if things don't go right. But, there are two kinds of criticisms, helpful and hurtful. We don't want hurtful

"There is no partisanship of politics in the winning of the war. Wherever incompetency dwells, there is no time to think about people's feelings. It will take efficiency pie's feelings. It will take efficiency to win this war, and wherever there is incompetency, it ought to go, and the quicker it goes the better it will be for the winning of this war. We must marshal our resources, our transportation and production and every resource of this nation in the one supreme thing winning the one supreme war. We are thing-winning war. We are going to win the war and efficiency will do it."

ORGANIZE THRIFT CAMPAIGN.

Clarksville, Jan. 28.—Representatives from different parts of the county met here Friday and organized Butler county for the war savings campaign which will be made thrucut the county. Speakers will thrucut the county. Speakers will be at the different towns, and at many of the rural school houses where meetings will be held. A house to house canvass will be made and the school children will also lend what assistance they can to promote the school of war saving stamps. what assistance they can to pro-mote the sale of war saving stamps.

NEW YORK—Appointment of Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, a widow, as fifth deputy police commission of New York was announced today.

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S **ASTHMA MEDICINE**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE \$1 00 6 BOXES FOR \$5.00. TRIAL PACKAGE BY MAIL 10c. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland,

For Sale by HANSEN & HANSEN

RICE LAND

will produce from 50 to 100 bushels rice per acre. Selling today for \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bushel. The cost to raise rice from \$17 to \$22 per acre, including interest on investment. These lands are advancing and will advance in price. Get in on the ground floor from first hands. We make close prices and good terms. See me.

W. M. PRICE

Russell-Lamson Hotel

SECRETARY BAKER

Danville, III., Jan. 15—To the Editor: I have followed closely the outburst of criticism against Secretary Baker. I had about come to the conclusion that, for the good of the service, he should resign. Then two things happened He made a statement to the committee of investigation of what

the Department of War had done and the reasons why it had not

done other things.

My memory called to me. It was only a short time ago that these same people were savagely denouncing Secretary Daniels. In their estimation he was nothing a Secretary of the Navy should be and almost anything he should not be. The name "Josephus Daniels" was a synonym for stupid incompetence. Few now have the courage to risk their reputation for either intelligence or veracity by decouncing his work in the Navy Department.

Is the present outburst just a case of history repeating itself? Is it a case where the boys just must have a goat? To a man not claiming to know it all, it looks that way.—T. P. Dudley in Chicago

That is about the same view as taken by the Post. There are hot-heads, irresponsible writers, scoffers, disloyalists, opportunists, mammon-worshippers, hare-brains, mutton-heads, egotists and unbalanced critics and how would one expect the Secretary of War to please them all? During our civil war the fiercest criticism was leveled at Lincoln, Stanton and Grant—that powerful triumvirate that hammered to pieces the confederacy and won unfading glory. Where are the critics now?

Murat Halstead who was a man of high intelligence and perfectly sincere in his views was one of the most vigorous of all. But seventeen years later he redeemed his mistake by paying to Lincoln and Grant the following compliment before the Ohio Editorial Association, a eulogy as sweeping as the English language could carry:

It was not in the nature of things, under the circumstances of the war, that President Lincoln could escape the utmost violence of criticism and detraction; that in the midst of the stormy excitements of the times his conspicuous head should be showered with a flery hail of flerce objurgation, friend by suggestions and mild admonitions, He was a quant figure, too, and there were many shallow enough to belittle him because he veritably was one of the people—because he told stories, laughed and was dismal by turns; used homely familiar phrases and got as mad as Andrew Jackson though he scolded in a different way. He was like a Shakesperean drama—the tragedy and the comedy—the mortal and the eternal—in the same leaves.

The names of Lincoln and Grant are hewn together in the living rock of the record of the ages. They are the two stars of the first magnitude in the constellations of their country and generation and they were two plain boys, sons of plain people, with the blood and fron of our own folks here in the Ohio valley—one born on the northern and the other on the southern side of the Ohio river—one of New England and the other of Virginia ancestry. Favored by no educated eminence, patrician grace, social distinction or adventi-tions fortune, they became the representative men of the shrewd intelligence, the brave goodness, the enduring faith of the common people and of their common universal cause of liberty and union; and they rank as of the legitimate nobility of human nature, while their glory has become a possession that shall strengthen the heart and the will and lift up the face of the nation against its enemies in all the days that are to come.

The criticism of such men is endurable because it is honest, although mistaken. They gave Halstead the nickname of "Field Marshal" because of his lambasting criticisms which he repented | later so humbly Rut the maledictions and objurgations of hone



WATERLOO TIMES-TRIBUN

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

ONLY HELPFUL CRITICISM WANTED.

Senator Kenyon, in his Waterloo address, remarked that helpful criticism was wanted but he deplored the Chamberlain criticism of the war department. If matters were bad, it could only make bad matters worse. Ex-Senator Young, in his Waterloo address, said about the same thing.

No two men in the state are more entitled to speak republican that than Kenyon and Young. Mr. Kenyon defeated Mr. Young for United States senator, but Mr. Young is for Mr. Kenyon because Mr. Kenyon is talking patriotism not politics.

It is some days now since Senator Stone of Missouri gave his bunco talk about Roosevelt, which led up to the vaudeville show in the senate. It is some days since Senator Chamberlain said the war department had fallen down and the president denounced the statement as untruthful. During these days the general public has been thinking and has become convinced that there is more politics than patriotism in attacks being made by politicians on the war department. Secretary Baker comes before the public gaze as an official persecuted by selfish politicians. The public sees that Baker has done very well on the whole and is willing to give him credit.

Theodore N. Vail, chairman of the League for National Unity, advises. "The public should not be too critical or expect too much too quickly. The public ignored all the warnings and would have nothing to do with preparation and, totally unprepared, they expected within a short year that the country should be put on the basis of those countries which have been more or less prepared for years for the definite emergency which has occurred.

"The American people are to much inclined, the moment they are not satisfied, or think they are not satisfied, with what is going on, to want to tear down everyhing and build up something new, forgetting that the experience obtained by those who have been at work is a valuable asset that is much more likely to accomplish something than would be done by replacing

everybody with new men who have the experience to

This is the sane view of the matter. The war department has not been charged with graft; there is not scandal whatever. It is the easiest thing in the world to pick flaws, or to find fault with the work of others. It is observed that the committee investigating the war department has not given one word of encouragement to the department heads. Some wonderful work has been done since this country went to war, but all the committee can find is things to criticize.

As Senator Kenyon says, helpful criticism is all right. The investigation was all right. The war department has been stirred into renewed activity. It has been reorganized and placed on a more efficient basis. Red tape has been cut. This might have been done anyway and dead timber fired as the work progressed but it is done now and the critics can take credit for bringing it about if they so desire. As Mr. Vail says, the experience gained by the men in office should not be thrown overboard. It is valuable, aye, invaluable at this time, as the officials show every inclination to do their utmost.

SECRETARY BAKER

Danville, III., Jan. 15—To the Editor: I have followed closely the outburst of criticism against Secretary Baker. I had about come to the conclusion that, for the good of the service, he should resign.

Then two things happened He made a statement to the committee of investigation of what the Department of War had done and the reasons why it had not

done other things.

My memory called to me. It was only a short time ago that these same people were savagely denouncing Secretary Daniels. In their estimation he was nothing a Secretary of the Navy should be and almost anything he should not be. The name "Josephus Daniels" was a synonym for stupid incompetence. Few now have the courage to risk their reputation for either intelligence or veracity by denouncing his work in the Navy Department.

Is the present outburst just a case of history repeating itself? Is it a case where the boys just must have a goat? To a man not claiming to know it all, it looks that way.—T. P. Dudley in Chicago Herald.

That is about the same view as taken by the Post. There are hot-heads, irresponsible writers, scoffers, disloyalists, opportunists. mammon-worshippers, hare-brains, mutton-heads, egotists and unbalanced critics and how would one expect the Secretary of War to please them all? During our civil war the fiercest criticism was leveled at Lincoln, Stanton and Grant-that powerful triumvirate that hammered to pieces the confederacy and won unfading glory. Where are the critics now?

Murat Halstead who was a man of high intelligence and perfecty sincere in his views was one of the most vigorous of all. But seventeen years later he redeemed his mistake by paying to Lincoln and Grant the following compliment before the Ohio Editorial Association, a eulogy as sweeping as the English language could carry:

n, a culogy as sweeping as the English language count carry:

It was not in the nature of things, under the circumstances of
the war, that President Lincoln could escape the utmost violence of
criticism and detraction; that in the midst of the stormy excitements
of the times his conspicuous head should be showered with a flery
hall of fierce objurgation, friend by suggestions and mild admonitions,
He was a quaint figure, too, and there were many shallow enough to
belittle him because he veritably was one of the people—because he told stories, laughed and was dismal by turns; used homely familiar phrases and got as mad as Andrew Jackson though he scolded in a different way. He was like a Shakespersan drama—the tragedy and the comedy—the mortal and the eternal—in the same leaves.

The names of Lincoln and Grant are hewn together in the living rock of the record of the ages. They are the two stars of the first magnitude in the constellations of their country and generation magnitude in the constellations of their country and generation—and they were two plain boys, sons of plain people, with the blood and from of our own folks here in the Ohio valley—one born on the northern and the other on the southern side of the Ohio river—one of New England and the other of Virginia ancestry. Favored by no educated eminence, patrician grace, social distinction or adventitions fortune, they became the representative men of the shrewd intelligence, the brave goodness, the enduring faith of the common people and of their common universal cause of liberty and union; and they rank as of the legitimate nobility of human nature, while their glory has become a possession that shall strengthen the heart and the will and lift up the face of the nation against its enemies in all the days that are to come. all the days that are to come.

The criticism of such men is endurable because it is honest, although mistaken. They gave Halstead the nickname of "Field Marshal" because of his lambasting criticisms which he repented later so humbly. But the maledictions and objurgations of boneheads and weak sisters will not be heard in silence, especially when it is the reflection merely of malice, egotism and irrationality.

Recently we published a part of the work which has been done under Secretary Baker and it is admitedly monumental. But when we know that the teachers of the taught have to be enlisted and instructed; that the experts have to be created; that the plants to forge guns and cannon have to be located and erected and the machinery therein fashioned and installed; that there have been constant strikes and labor troubles from the first; that only nine months have elapsed and an army of more than five hundred thousand men is drilled, armed, equipped, provisioned and in the field; that our government has easily done ten times better than the McKinley administration in the Spanish-American war in 1898; that it has accomplished more in the past nine months than has any other in all historic times in that length of time; that most of the kickers are bone head professional knockers who villifed Daniels for two years and now by their silence admit they were wrong and that not half a dozen men have the facts upon which to base a fair, honest and just verdict, it will be seen that they have made no case against Baker.

But Mr. Baker may not be the best man for the place. However. if we wanted the government turned into a bear-pit, we would suggest that Col. Roosevelt be put in Baker's place. As for the Post we have great confidence in the intelligence, patriotism, honesty and ability, of President Wilson to select his Secretary of War and as long as he keeps him on the job we shall believe that both are doing their best and as good as anybody can do, so far as they know.

Suppose President Wilson should resign, who knows that somebody could manage the government better than he is doing the work? President Lincoln offered once to resign if they could find a better leader, so harassed was he by outrageous and intemperate criticism and denunciation. But when the man for the job was asked for, it was found that each one of half a dozen men thought that he, himself, was the proper person! What we need is not only good leaders but we need a sound-brained people—men and women who can work and think and then when they come up solid to the wall they can stand and hold the lines until the time comes when we can go forward.

Some people do not understand this. They want to be out kicking over the milk pails and taking pot-shots at the sentry on duty and raising cain in general in order that it may be known they are in existence. It is their way of advertising themselves. We have had a couple of years of that kind of service in Gary by certain gentlemen and we know how to value it.

PAGE FOUR

WATERLOO TIMES-TRIBUNE

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

ONLY HELPFUL CRITICISM WANTED.

Senator Kenyon, in his Waterloo address, remarked that helpful criticism was wanted but he deplored the Chamberlain criticism of the war department. If matters were bad, it could only make bad matters worse. Ex-Senator Young, in his Waterloo address, said about the same thing.

No two men in the state are more entitled to speak republican that than Kenyon and Young. Mr. Kenyon defeated Mr. Young for United States senator, but Mr. Young is for Mr. Kenyon because Mr. Kenyon is talking patriotism not politics.

It is some days now since Senator Stone of Missouri gave his bunco talk about Roosevelt, which led up to the vaudeville show in the senate. It is some days since Senator Chamberlain said the war department had fallen down and the president denounced the statement as untruthful. During these days the general public has been thinking and has become convinced that there is more politics than patriotism in attacks being made by politicians on the war department. Secretary Baker comes before the public gaze as an official persecuted by selfish politicians. The public sees that Baker has done very well on the whole and is willing to give him credit

Theodore N. Vail, chairman of the League for National Unity, advises. "The public should not be too critical or expect too much too quickly. The public ignored all the warnings and would have nothing to do with preparation and, totally unprepared, they expected within a short year that the country should be put on the basis of those countries which have been more or less prepared for years for the definite emergency which has occurred.

"The American people are too much inclined, the moment they are not satisfied, or think they are not satisfied, with what is going on, to want to tear down everyhing and build up something new, forgetting that the experience obtained by those who have been at work is a valuable asset that is much more likely to accomplish something than would be done by replacing

everybody with new men who have the experience to

This is the sane view of the matter. The war department has not been charged with graft; there is not scandal whatever. It is the easiest thing in the world to pick flaws, or to find fault with the work of others. It is observed that the committee investigating the war department has not given one word of encouragement to the department heads. wonderful work has been done since this country went to war, but all the committee can find is things to criticize.

As Senator Kenyon says, helpful criticism is all right. The investigation was all right. The war department has been stirred into renewed activity. It has been reorganized and placed on a more efficient basis. Red tape has been cut. This might have been done anyway and dead timber fired as the work progressed but it is done now and the critics can take credit for bringing it about if they so desire. As Mr. Vail says, the experience gained by the men in office should not be thrown overboard. It is valuable, aye, invaluable at this time, as the officials show every inclination to do their utmost.

Clippings from THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC, Tuesday Morning, January 29,1918.

BAKER

Secretary Baker lifted the veil yesterday long enough to show the War Department has not been asleep.

With 500,000 men in the firing line within a year of the declaration of war, and 1,500,000 more to follow as fast as ships can take them, the military efforts of the United States cannot be ignored.

The men will not have to fight with their bare hands, either. They will be armed, clothed, equipped and trained before they enter the trenches.

The best part of Secretary Baker's statement, however, was not the facts and figures disclosed, cheering as they will be to the country.

It is the revelation that we have as head of the War Department a man who is not afraid to admit mistakes, nor too proud to correct them. It is the spirit that wips. We rather think the War Department has FOUND ITSELF.

SECRETARY BAKER'S STATEMENT.

Secretary Baker's statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is a plain, straightforward presentation of evidence and circumstances that is as assuring as it is candid. He said that the decision to make the change in the onfield rifle was made at a conference attended by the principal military experts of the country, including Gen. Pershing, Gen. Scott and Gen. Bliss, and the decision, he said, "had the unanimous consent of every man at the conference." There were a number of good reasons, he stated, for the purchase of artillery from England and France. It was, first of all, the desire of these governments that this be done. They had the surplus, our men could be more quickly equipped, and it would save the tonnage, a most important consideration. He read from the report of Gen. Hiss made after his return from the interacted conference at Paris, recommending that the United States troops "be supplied in 1918 and as long thereafter as is found convenient from British and French gun factories." He had the positive assurance, he said, from Marshal Joffre, Gen. Bridges and other French and British authorities that in making these purchases on the ground we were "helping their industrial processes, saving tonnage and making proper co-ordinated military efforts with our allies." "I think it fair to say," said the secretary, "that the American Army in France, large as it is, and the American Army to be sent there, large as that is, are and will be provided with artillery of the type they need as rapidly as they can use it."

In regard to complaints of ill treatment of men at the cantonments, the secretary said that not more than eighteen letters had been received by his department charging bad treatment. Some of these had not proved serious; others had, in which case corrections had immediately followed. As to the charges of this nature reported by Senator Chamberlain, he said he wanted to follow them through to the end and find out who is responsible, "in order that I might punish the guilty." The secretary took up all phases of the work of the War Department that have been the subject of criticism, and endeavored to explain the reasons for every act. We are inclined to think that, all circumstances considered, he makes a very gratifying showing for the government.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

Secretary Baker's address, in which he told Congress and the public more about the progress of our war work than has ever been revealed before, is likely to change the tone of discussion in Congress materially. This is not because he disproved all of the charges made by Senator Chamberlain and others. He did not pretend to do that, but he showed more clearly than ever before that the mistakes have been few and small, when compared with the work accomplished under circumstances of such difficulty that no human being could avoid error.

It is apparent from the course of his remarks that the United States Army in France is nearing the half-million mark and that the arrangements under which the men were sent were such that the force is armed and equipped with everything from heavy guns to rifles, while the progress of the work shows that before the end of the year the country will have an army of 2,000,000 fighting men.

Most conclusive was what the Secretary had to say about ordnance. Senator Chamberlain had referred in terms of anguish to "poor, bled-white France," which is supplying field artillery and howitzers to the American Army. He implied that there was something shameful in the dependence of this country upon France. If there is, Secretary Baker showed that the shame is mostly upon Congress for not appropriating money for guns several years ago. As for France and England, they are supplying this country with guns because they have more manufacturing capacity than they need, and they welcome the job. "Poor, bled-white France" is still a pretty vigorous ironworker, and in working for this country serves herself and all the Allies.

The arrangement, as the Secretary shows, is nothing that involves sentiment. It was made in response to the demands of common sense.

When Congress has digested the speech and the fault-finders have had their fling the net result of the agitation which culminated in the Secretary's appearance before Congress is likely to be a stronger determination to suppress contentious criticism and to lay all the emphasis upon intelligent co-operation.

The imposing record of big things well done which the Secretary unfolded demands nothing less.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.



Copyright, Harris & Ewing.

HONORABLE NEWTON D. BAKER.
The Secretary of War.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR. WASHINGTON.

My MESSAGE to the men of the service must be simply one of continuing appreciation and con-

These and other pictures relating to the Italians are from official Italian sources.

PULLING UP A 3-INCH GUN IN THE ITALIAN MOUNTAINS,

AN ITALIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERY AT 6,000 FEET.

ee a

try

ship

fore fate Mor

plis

in l try.

as I





ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

M



Copyright, Harris & Ewing.

HONORABLE NEWTON D. BAKER.

The Secretary of War.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR. WASHINGTON.

My MESSAGE to the men of the service must be simply one of continuing appreciation and constant pride in the measure and quality of their cooperation and accomplishment. The people of the nation will not be unmindful of the services rendered by the officers of the Regular Army in training the new officers which are making a splendid fighting organization of the National Army.

Cordially yours,

munistam

Secretary of War.

3UI

u

198

Mondays

are more than a million men in this coun- at least, another case of one Cabinet officer try under arms. This in explanation of repudiating an agreement made in behalf the epidemics of sickness reported from of the government by another Cabinet the different camps. And these million officer on such a fateful issue as this. The men will be sent to France just as rapidly consequences will be felt alike in America as they can be equipped and we can find and by our allies for months to come. ships in which to send them.

fore the Senate committee came upon a ment of last June had stood coal producfateful day-the second of the "shut-down" Mondays, when the industries of a section of the country whose population exceeds that of the German Empire have to stop for lack of coal. Ships in the harbor wait, new ships on the ways wait, our soldiers wait, munitions wait, the Allies wait for foods and supplies, our railroads are cut down in the deliveries they can makeall for lack of coal. While we listen to the Secretary's fair words of great accomplishments and yet greater things to come, we may remember the part that he played in bringing about this standstill of industry. This Secretary of War who appeared yesterday was no different person from the Secretary of War who seven months ago, as president of the Council of National Defence, gave out this amazing document:

"My attention has been called through the newspapers to the action reported to have taken place during the last week by the so-called committee of coal production in coöperation with certain coal producers. This meeting seems to have adopted a resolution whereby the operators present agreed to sell bituminous coal at a price not higher than \$3 a ton, and that this obligation should remain in force until some such action had been taken by an authorized governmental agency.

"The color which has been given to this meeting in the newspapers may well mislead the public into the belief that the Council of National Defence has undertaken to sanction the fixing of a coal price by the coal production committee. I therefore, as president of the council, write this to say that such action is clearly beyond the legal power of the coal production committee, and the information I have I think justifies me in believing that the price of \$3 suggested or agreed on as a maximum is an exorbitant, unjust and oppressive price."

Consider what was here involved. This agreement which Secretary Baker so violently denounced was formulated by a committee headed by another member of the Cabinet, and likewise a member of the Defence Council. This committee had induced the coal operators of the country to pledge themselves voluntarily to a basic rate of \$3 a ton for coal, which meant a reduction of from 30 to 60 per cent of the price they were then receiving on new contracts. This reduction was not enough for Secretary Baker; he must denounce this as "an exorbitant, unjust and oppressive price."

The whole country by now knows the Mr. Baker and Our Fuelless sequel. Thrown into confusion by the conflict of authority, the summer was wasted In his statement to the Senate commit- in hesitation, when large stores might have ee and to the nation yesterday Secretary been laid in for the winter. We doubt if Baker laid stress upon the fact that there is on record, within this generation

It is the belief of the leaders of the coal Secretary Baker's second appearance be- industry that if the Lane-Peabody agreetion would have gone on rising at the same rate at which it had been rising for the previous fifteen months; the supply for the fall and winter would have been abundant; there would have been no need for the appointment of a Fuel Administrator; we should not have had our railways tied up in a hard knot by priority orders; we should have had no Dr. Garfield and no fuelless Mondays.

When Secretary Baker makes an appeal to the country for patience at the delays in bringing this country into effective action in the war it is well to remember these facts.

New Work Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918

Manhattan Press Clipping Bureau ARTHUR CASSOT, PROPRIETOR 320-322 Fifth Avenue, New York Vala

New York. VAN 29 1913

143

291

od

03

100

ins

SECRETARY BAKER'S TESTIMONY.

There could not be a more complete and overwhelming answer to Senator Chamberlain's charge that "the military establishment of America has fallen down," that "it is a thing that does not exist," that "it has almost stopped functioning," than Secretary Baker's testimony yesterday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

A military establishment that has raised and equipped the greatest army the United States has ever had, that has sent great numbers of troops to France and has 1,000,000 more that are ready to go, has not fallen down; it has not ceased to exist; it has not stopped functioning. On the contrary, it has done a work for which there is no parallel in American military annals.

"Republics," as Gen. Winfield Scott observed in his autobiography, "are never prepared for war," and they never will be prepared for war. The test of a military establishment in the circumstances in which the United States entered this conflict is not whether an army was ready to the last button, as the Germans boasted that they were when they crossed the Belgian frontier. It is not whether there have been shortcomings and delays. It is not whether there have been casual errors in judgment or incidental confusion in execution. It is whether there were plans commensurate with the part that the country must play, whether there was energy in the execution of these plans, whether there was a disposition to correct errors and profit from mistakes, and whether the military establishment moved steadily forward to the accomplishment of its objects.

Measured by these tests, the War Department under Secretary Baker has written a new chapter in the military history of republics.

There never was the slightest basis for the sweeping indictment that Senator Chamberlain brought against the War Department and that Secretary Baker has answered in detail. It is not conceivable that the Senator spoke merely in ignorance, for he had the means of ascertaining the facts. Even though the War Department was reluctant to make public some of the information that Secretary Baker spread upon the record yesterday, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs could have had access to it. So could his associates on the committee who did not wait to finish their investigation before framing legislation to depose the President of the United States from his constitutional office as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and reduce the Secretary of War to the status of a clerk. There is not a fact in the Baker testimony that would not have been confided to these Senators if they had sought it; yet they insisted upon going before the American people with a crooked record calculated to prove that War Department deficiencies, as Mr. Baker expressed it, "were characteristic rather than occasional."

Under the acid test of the Secretary's testimony the Chamberlain accusations shrivel for the most part to ashes and rubbish. They leave the Senate committee and its Chairman in a very unpleasant light before the country, discredited in method and on the defensive as to motive.

Nevertheless, there is one lesson that the War Department itself should learn from this unfortunate episode, which is the necessity for fuller war publicity and for taking the American people completely into the confidence of their Government in all matters that are not undebatable mil

lied Governments, and all eleates Food Administration, the mbined efforts of the United s now been overcome by the ined sugar. This competition ponding increase in the cost of its price, with a necessary cor-Cuban raw sugar has forced The competition among nations

ser nas me tru

Mondays

are more than a million men in this coun- at least, another case of one Cabinet officer try under arms. This in explanation of repudiating an agreement made in behalf the epidemics of sickness reported from of the government by another Cabinet the different camps. And these million officer on such a fateful issue as this. The men will be sent to France just as rapidly consequences will be felt alike in America as they can be equipped and we can find and by our allies for months to come. ships in which to send them.

of the country whose population exceeds that of the German Empire have to stop for lack of coal. Ships in the harbor wait, new ships on the ways wait, our soldiers wait, munitions wait, the Allies wait for foods and supplies, our railroads are cut down in the deliveries they can makeall for lack of coal. While we listen to the Secretary's fair words of great accomplishments and yet greater things to come, we may remember the part that he played in bringing about this standstill of industry. This Secretary of War who appeared yesterday was no different person from the Secretary of War who seven months ago, as president of the Council of National Defence, gave out this amazing document:

"My attention has been called through the newspapers to the action reported to have taken place during the last week by the so-called committee of coal production in cooperation with certain coal producers. This meeting seems to have adopted a resolution whereby the operators present agreed to sell bituminous coal at a price not higher than \$3 a ton, and that this obligation should remain in force until some such action had been taken by an authorized governmental agency.
"The color which has been given to this

meeting in the newspapers may well mis-lead the public into the belief that the Council of National Defence has undertaken to sanction the fixing of a coal price by the coal production committee. I therefore, as president of the council, write this to say that such action is clearly beyond the legal power of the coal production committee, and the information I have I think justifies me in believing that the price of \$3 suggested or agreed on as maximum is an exorbitant, unjust and oppressive price."

Consider what was here involved. This agreement which Secretary Baker so violently denounced was formulated by a committee headed by another member of the Cabinet, and likewise a member of the Defence Council. This committee had induced the coal operators of the country to pledge themselves voluntarily to a basic rate of \$3 a ton for coal, which meant a reduction of from 30 to 60 per cent of the price they were then receiving on new contracts. This reduction was not enough for Secretary Baker; he must denounce this as "an exorbitant, unjust and oppressive price."

The whole country by now knows the Mr. Baker and Our Fuelless sequel. Thrown into confusion by the conflict of authority, the summer was wasted In his statement to the Senate commit- in hesitation, when large stores might have ee and to the nation yesterday Secretary been laid in for the winter. We doubt if Baker laid stress upon the fact that there is on record, within this generation

It is the belief of the leaders of the coal Secretary Baker's second appearance be- industry that if the Lane-Peabody agreefore the Senate committee came upon a ment of last June had stood coal producfateful day—the second of the "shut-down" tion would have gone on rising at the same Mondays, when the industries of a section rate at which it had been rising for the previous fifteen months; the supply for the fall and winter would have been abundant; there would have been no need for the appointment of a Fuel Administrator; we should not have had our railways tied up in a hard knot by priority orders; we should have had no Dr. Garfield and no fuelless Mondays.

When Secretary Baker makes an appeal to the country for patience at the delays in bringing this country into effective action in the war it is well to remember these facts.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918

Manhattan Press Clipping Bureau ARTHUR CASSOT, PROPRIETOR 320-322 Fifth Avenue, New York World

New York.

VAN 29 1913

SECRETARY BAKER'S TESTIMONY.

There could not be a more complete and overwhelming answer to Senator Chamberlain's charge that "the military establishment of America has fallen down," that "It is a thing that does not exist," that "it has almost stopped functioning," than Secretary Baker's testimony yesterday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

A military establishment that has raised and equipped the greatest army the United States has ever had, that has sent great numbers of troops to France and has 1,000,000 more that are ready to go, has not fallen down; it has not ceased to exist; it has not stopped functioning. On the contrary, it has done a work for which there is no

parallel in American military annals.

"Republics," as Gen. Winfield Scott observed in his autobiography, "are never prepared for war," and they never will be prepared for war. The test of a military establishment in the circumstances in which the United States entered this conflict is not whether an army was ready to the last button, as the Germans boasted that they were when they crossed the Belgian frontier. It is not whether there have been shortcomings and delays. It is not whether there have been casua! errors in judgment or incidental confusion in execution. It is whether there were plans commensurate with the part that the country must play, whether there was energy in the execution of these plans, whether there was a disposition to correct errors and profit from mistakes, and whether the military establishment moved steadily forward to the accomplishment of its objects.

Measured by these tests, the War Department under Secretary Baker has written a new chapter in the military history of republics.

There never was the slightest basis for the sweeping indictment that Senator Chamberlain brought against the War Department and that Secretary Baker has answered in detail. It is not conceivable that the Senator spoke merely in ignorance, for he had the means of ascertaining the facts. Even though the War Department was reluctant to make public some of the information that Secretary Baker spread upon the record yesterday, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs could have had access to it. So could his associates on the committee who did not wait to finish their investigation before framing legislation to depose the President of the United States from his constitutional office as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and reduce the Secretary of War to the status of a clerk. There is not a fact in the Baker testimony that would not have been confided to these Senators if they had sought it; yet they insisted upon going before the American people with a crooked record calculated to prove that War Department deficiencies, as Mr. Baker expressed it, "were characteristic rather than occasional."

Under the acid test of the Secretary's testimony the Chamberlain accusations shrivel for the most part to ashes and rubbish. They leave the Senate committee and its Chairman in a very unpleasant light before the country, discredited in method and on the defensive as to motive.

Nevertheless, there is one lesson that the War Department itself should learn from this unfortunate episode, which is the necessity for fuller war publicity and for taking the American people completely into the confidence of their Government in all matters that are not undebatable military secrets.

Everything that Secretary Baker told yesterday ought to have been told long ago. There was no valid reason for concealing it. It gave no aid and comfort to the enemy, but on the contrary was proof that the United States was going to war in earnest. Had the War Department kept the American people fully informed, there would have been no occasion for Secretary Baker's taking the stand, and such mischievous accusations as Senator Chamberlain made would have found no believers.

The campaign that has been waged by American imperialists and jingoes to overthrow the war administration, discredit the President and ake possession of the military machinery of the country had its roots in the Government's own colicy of suppression and secrecy in regard to the nagnificent and inspiring work that it was carryng on. Had the truth been known to the counry, this partnership of Politics and Hysteria ould have been bankrupt the day it was formed. Only under the cover of censorship could such a olitical conspiracy have been organized.

1,500,000 TROOPS READY TO GO THIS YEAR, SECRETARY SAYS

Answering Charges That the Government Has Broken Down Preparing for the War, Baker Reveals Before the Senate Military Committee Secrets of the Army Which Hitherto Have Been Carefully Guarded.

TESTIMONY IMPRESSES SENATORS AND PLEASES PRESIDENT WILSON.

Never in History, Says Secretary, Has Army of Its Size Been Raised, Equipped and Trained as That of America—Allies Supplying Us With Guns at Their Request to Save Ships—Overcrowding in Camps Not General—Greater Artillery Preparation Urged for Years.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to-day presented the case of the Administration in the matter of the conduct of the war.

He answered the charges that were made by Senator Chamberlain, which alleged the collapse of the military establishment, and went beyond that to include in his statement a comprehensive survey of what the War Department had done, of how it had been done, of why it had been done, of the results thus far achieved and of the promise of the future.

For four hours the Secretary addressed the hearing arranged by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In that time he spoke between 35,000 and 40,000 words. He avoided any tendency to pass a personal judgment upon the operations of his department, leaving such conclusions to be drawn by the facts he presented and the opinions offered by experts.

His easy manner, his well pitched voice, his fluency of speech and his grasp of the subject held the 400 or 500 men and women who heard him in close attention. He spoke extemporaneously, referring now and then to statistical data that lay before him on the table. He was rarely interrupted.

It is merely a statement of fact to say that Mr. Baker produced a deep impression. This is attested by the expressions of the members of the committee, including several who had opposed the Secretary on previous occasions, and it is further proved by the impression produced upon the President, who was described as being more than satisfied with the Secretary's exposition and certain taht it will carry conviction to the country at large. He received a complete transcript immediately upon the close of the session

The Secretary developed his theme largely along the lines of showing that the underlying principles animating the conduct of the war were reasonable, well considered, authoritative and efficacious.

He reached an important climax, and stressed its importance when he declared that a real measure of America's preparation and participation lay in the fact that we shall have more than half a million troops in France early in this year, and by the end we shall have more than 1,500,000 ready for the front, well trained and wholly equipped, ready to bear their share of the burden.

Mr. Baker is to be recalled in about ten days for detailed examination at the hands of members of the committee. It is improbable that before that time there will be any effort made to bring the War Cabinet proposition to a final decision.

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

The Portrait of a Great Secretary

The merit of Secretary Baker's testimony before the Senate Military Committee will be measured by the specific statements of fact which it affords, not by any general denial of his that the War Department has "fallen down," or by any general asseveration that the department he administers has done in this emergency all that could be expected of human fallibility.

The country at large will withhold its judgment of the Secretary's adequacy or inadequacy until it has heard and studied all that he is able or willing to tell; but the final judgment on the main question will proceed from the bench, not from the witness stand. And neither now nor in the record of history will that verdict be colored by politics.

The subjoined picture of a really great War Minister, charged with the tremendous difficulties of a conflict that was not three thousand miles away, was drawn from the full and intimate knowledge of one of Lincoln's private secretaries, John G. Nicolay, and with the keen discernment of character and the superior literary artistry of another, John Hay. It is worth reading to-day:

"STANTON'S nature was largely materialistic: his eyes saw things in a simple, practical light; his mind dealt with them by rules of arithmetic. This quality, arising mainly from strong instinctive perception, was coupled with another trait which gave it extraordinary power and value, namely, physical and mental energy. Above everything else he was a man of action. What in other men might be likened to the variable force of winds or wills, might be represented in him as the continuous, unremitting action of a steam engine, able to furnish at every call any required pressure and speed for any period of duration. He had thus the qualities which made him a worker of workers. Method and organization were with him prime intuitions. He was impatient of delay and intolerant of neglect. Every thought and volition was positive. His advice was always intelligent, consistent and steady; his decisions were rapid and generally judicious and permanent,"

This portrait of a really great War Minister, a Democrat called for the foregoing reasons by a Republican President to a Republican Cabinet, an executive officer chosen not for personal acceptability to that President but in spite of a personal antagonism admittedly bitter on Stanton's side, is presented here without comment.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

When he appeared before the Senate Military Committee vesterday to de-fend the War Department, Secretary BAKER said little that was new, little that the country had not learned from the Secretary nimself in pravious ex-planatory and defensive statements. The country knew that France and Great Britain were helping the American forces with artillety, but was Mr. BAKER on firm ground when he said that our allies wished to lo so, bethat our allies can'e they had an excess of artillery, and also because they wanted ship and also because space for other things than American guns? As a matter of fact, there was no alternative. Our Ordnance Department did not have the guns, and it would be a long time before they could be manufactured. If the American Army was to fight in 1918, artillery muss be borrowed or bought from the French and British. Congress and the War Department had warning enough. extending over two years, that the United States might be, probably would be, drawn into the war, yet almost nothing was done to obtain indispensable artillery.

Nor was it quite fair of Secretary BAKER to saddle upon General LEON-89 Woon any of the responsibility for sending hundreds of thousands of men to the camps before quarters and equipment were ready. It was not a delicate way of excusing omissions and blunders. The country did not know that General Wood had so much influence with the head of the War Department. Certainly the General, who was injured by an explosion in France a day or two ago, is too far away, and not in a position, to give his own version.

In regard to the deficiency in machine guns, General Crozier stated in his testimony that the Lewis gun did not satisfy his test laid down for the use of machine guns by troops in the field, but that it had been found suitable for defense against enemy airplanes. Therefore orders were given for 2,000 of them. According to Secretary Baker, it was General Pershing who settled the fate of the Lewis gun by saying that he desired it only for aircraft. There is a discrepancy here that calls for explanation.

BAKER WINS OVER HOSTILE SENATORS BY CALM ADDRESS

Critics, ! icluding Chamberlain, Admi. That They Have Come to Regard Record as Cause for Pride. Not Embarrassment.

SECRETARY TRIES TO MAKE NO EXCUSE FOR ANYBODY.

Speaks Four Hours Clearly and Convincingly — Quotes Lord Northcliffe in Praise of the Work Being Done Here.

By Herbert Bayard Swope.

Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Secretary Baker, who rarely goes about with any military aide contrary to the custom followed by almost all his predecessors, reached the Assembly Room in the Senate Office Building promptly at 10.30 o'clock. He was accompanied only by his secretary, Ralph Hays, and a stenographer

The Military Affairs Committee had held a brief session in the regular committee room in the Senate wing of the Capitol. They found the corridors choked with applicants for admission, and so they agreed to hold the session in the bigger meeting room in the office building. By oversight the change of plan was not communicated to Mr. Baker. When the Secretary arrived at the Capitol he found the room empty and learned of the shift only when an elevator boy gave him the information.

Thereupon he trudged over to the office building, where he had to push his way through the crowd to gain an entrance into the hall.

Personnel of Committee

The place of the session was the same in which the drawings for the selective draft were held on June 5 last. Around the table in one end were gathered the committee, who gave Mr. Baker a place with them. As he spoke he half faced Senator Chamberlain and the audience, which was crowded into the space behind the table.

was crowded into the space behind the table.

At the table, besides Chamberlain of Oregon, the Chairman, there were these Democratic members of the committee: Hitchcock, Nebraska; Fletcher, Florida; Myers, Montana; Sheppard, Texas; Beckham, Kentucky; Kirby, Arkansas; Reed, Missouri, and McKellar, Tennessee.

Thomas of Colorado was absent on account of illness.

The Republicans included Warren, Wyoming: Weeks, Massachusetts; Wadsworth, New York; Sutherland, West Virginia; New, Indiana; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey.

Senator Brady of Idaho, who had filled the remaining place on the committee, died two weeks ago.

After Senator Chamberlain called the meeting to order and explained that it was being held to grant the Secretary of War's request that a hearing be given him, he asked Mr. Baker if he wished questions put to him. Baker answered that he would appreciate the indulgence of the committee if they permitted him to proceed without interruption until he had concluded his statement. He spoke steadily, beginning a few minutes after 10.30 until 1 o'clock. Then a recess was taken for lunch, and he resumed at 2 and spoke until 3.30. He stood up during his entire narrative.

Made Good Impression. Made Good Impression.

Made Good Impression.

The early part of his address was marked by an absence of gesture, which, however, he employed gracefully and effectively as he got under way. The Secretary has a musical voice, low pitched and clear. He has trained himself to use it with best effect, and that quality, combined with a distinctly marked personal magnetism, enabled him to do what on the stage is called "get over big." His words and the thoughts behind them were marked by a impersonality which was not without value in the effect he produced. He sought to project the impression that he was as reeply concerned as any other man in determining the precise measure to be used in estimating the plan and execution involved in America's conduct of the war. He seemed to be a witness less in his own behalf than in behalf of the true conditions, whether they hurt or helped his individual fortune. This attitude was stressed in the minds of those who heard him by the Secretary's willingness to admit as error mistakes he himself had made. mit as error mistakes he himself had

When he had concluded, many of the Senators and Representatives, in-cluding Senator Chamberlain, who cluding Senator Chamberlain, who have shown a disposition to be antagonistic to the Secretary, pronounced themselves as not only having been won over to him personally, but to a firm belief that the conduct of the war thus far should be a source of pride instead of a cause of embarrassment. Newspaper correspondents, notoriously cynical, were extravagant in their praise of the effort.

Quotes Northeliffe's Praise.

At the outset Mr. Baker declared it was his intention to address himself to the question of whether the War Department had collapsed in the task of conducting the war and whether the military branch had ceased to function. How well he pursued his thematic development is shown by his concluding sentences when, after quoting Lord Northcliffe as saying: "War preparations are proceeding in the visile atmosphere of the United Stafes and Canada with a fervor little understood on this (the English side of the Atlantic." He said: "I ask you frankly and I want a frank answer—When, in the history of oth country or of any other, has there ever been an army of 1,500,000 men raised so quickly and on the whole so well as America has raised hers? When you have heard the whole swell as America has raised hers? When you have heard the whole so well as here to the Senate of which you may well be proud."

In explaining that he did not feel himself privileged to go fully into details which might violate essential military secrecy, the Secretary said the United States has in France today 100 per cent. more men than some of those now opposing the governmental programme had declared to be a maximum, and that within a short time will have 500,000 troops on or behind the battle line. He added that before 1918 closes Americ's participation in the war will be measured by 1,500,000. At the outset Mr. Baker declared it was his intention to address himself to the question of whether the War Department had collapsed in the task of conducting the war and whether the military branch had ceased to function. How well he pursued his thematic development is shown by his concluding sentences when after

Answers an Editorial.

Answers an Editorial.

This summarization was called out by a maximum programme that had been outlined last August by the Metropolitan Magazine, of which Theodore Roosevelt is contributing editor, and for which he writes the chief editorials. The Metropolitan editorial that carries so clear a flavor of T. R. both in substance and in style reads:

"Since it is our war we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind the whole plan of the War Department has been flavored with the desire to hold off until the Allies finished the war for us. We should have strained every nerve to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,000 men this year, and by next year we could have had 500,000 to send over, or any part of 500,000 which we could ship. But to insist on having 1,000,000 trained before we started to fight was both impractical and extraordinarily foolish. When it is extremely doubtful we can transport 100,000 this year or more than double that amount next year, what in the name of reason is the use of getting 1,000,000 trained before starting the fight."

If one were to attempt an epitome of the speech it might be best done by source their the Soutement of the speech it might be best done by source that the source and in is speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answered them. Among the most tell-nis speech last Thursday and answere teceiving deliveries of guns and shells from the France. He explained t

Of trained before starting the fight?"

If one were to attempt an epitome of the speech it might be best done by saying that the Scretary had not prached the counsel of perfection and the attainment thereof, but that roughly he assered that all that should have been done had been done, perhaps not altogether as well as could have been done from the standpoint of the ideal, but altogether as well as could reasonably be expectd—and perhaps even a dash better than and perhaps even a dash better than

that.

When facts could not be deduced from the records and his discussion became speculative as to the value of certain activities, Mr. Baker depended largely for authority upon the opinions of the British and the French and upon American professional military experts, such as Gens. Pershing, Leonard Wood, Scott, Bliss, Crowder, Biddle and Kuhn, who, after a long period of service as military attache to the German Army, became the head of the War College here, from which he shifted recently to the command of the Camp Meade division.

Covered Every Phase.

An analysis of the speech shows

Answers Chamberlain

ammunition, provided the men got over there.

In speaking about the alteration of plan whereby America had sent over a large body of troops soon after the declaration of war the Secretary became impassioned in his utterance as he described the imperative necessity of heartening, invigorating and revitalizing France.

Senator James of Kentucky, himself no mean speaker, wha has never been accused of being a special pleader for Secretary Baker, heard him from the first to the last word. When the finish came he turned to Senator Overman and said in a tone which showed how much he had been impressed: "Wonderful!" and that word is not far from an adequate description of the opinion of the majority of those for who the Secretary visualized the facts that make up the history of the ten months that America has been in the war.

1/28/18 THE OFFICE

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Secretary of War Baker appeared before the Military Committee this morning and made an extended statement relative to the operations of the War Department

to the operations of the War Department in arming and equipping the new Army. Before the Committee on Commerce Saturday Capt. Pillsbury, district officer of the Shipping Board, with headquarters at San Francisco, gave much information concerning shipbuilding conditions on the Pacific coast. Ray H. Robinson, of Chicago, explained the character of concrete ship construction.

The Commerce Committee has called

The Commerce Committee has called upon Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board for a full statement of the association with the Emergency Fleet Corporation of Theodore E. Ferris, chief ship decignor with registered lexits, chief ship decignor with registered lexits.

signer, who resigned last week.

Arguments on the pending railroad bill were heard by the Interstate Commerce Committee Saturday afternoon, with Alfred Thom and Clifford Thorne as the chief speakers. The committee expects to complete consideration of this measure this week and report it to the Senate.

The Whole Nation Behind the President

THE man who gets briskly out and boldly under the automobile to see what is wrong is not usually the passenger who is indifferent as to whether the machine goes on to its destination—and makes good time at it.

He is the man who wants to speed up and get there. He may only think he hears something clicking that should not—a disturbing grind that may mean mischief—but he is so bent and determined on pushing ahead without pause that he takes no chances on an accident. He is not afraid to look, for he knows that a look in time may avert disaster. And he would be the most astonished man on top of the earth if he were told that his eagerness to make sure that all was in the best possible order was an evidence that he did not want to reach his destination at all.

Yet that is what some people are saying, in effect, about these investigations and exposures at Washington. They regard them as suspicious and possibly sinister indications that those who are responsible for them are not properly and patriotically "behind the President" in his titanic task of winning the war. This is a very un-American view to take of an inquiring turn of mind. The American people owe very much of their progress and success to their unterrified determination to inquire thoroughly into everything with which they come in contact. They do not permit their probing, searching, questioning disposition to be cowed into silence by the most hoary precedent, by the most haughty presumption or even by those who most loudly cry "hush" in the name of patriot-

But when they put their questions and get their answers, they quickly and courageously apply the new knowledge to driving straight ahead over all these old obstacles to progress. Their questions are not snowdrifts of pessimism blocking the way, but charges of dynamite blasting the way open. That is the typical American spirit—to resolutely refuse to take anything for granted, to accept nothing that forbids progress "on authority," to doggedly decline to admit that it is impious or unpatriotic to ask questions.

When the American nation becomes afraid to ask questions, Americanism will be dead!

This entire nation is behind the President in fighting Kaiserism with every weapon at his command. The President has committed us to the task of shattering the most deadly menace to democracy which ever sought to bully mankind. And we are with him. We are in this battle for freedom with an eager unanimity and a grim determination that have never been excelled in all our history. American Presidents before Woodrow Wilson have been compelled to call upon their peaceful people to take down their old flintlocks or take up their minie rifles and go out to fight for democratic liberty and the right to live; but not one has ever done so in a more righteous cause or with a more united nation at his back.

The very fact that we are unwilling to blind ourselves to possible flaws in our armor—that we insist upon drawing the national sword out of its scabbard and grinding it still sharper under the watching eyes of the whole world, enemy and friend alike—is a double proof of our earnestness, our unshakable purpose and our invincible will to win. We are in for no sham fight. We are satisfied with no superficial readiness. We do not care how many reputations are damaged, how many tender feelings are hurt, how many inefficient men or weapons are "scrapped," provided we enable the President to face

the new German threat on the western front with the best equipped American army that our genius, industry and skill can create!

Whatever some ill-advised and palaeolithic survivals of the cave-dwelling age of political partisanship may mumble, as like dogs that doze before the fire they fight old battles over again in their disturbed dreams, the great mass of the plain people of these United States have forgotten party politics. They have ceased to employ shabby and faded party labels to distinguish our public men. All that sort of thing belongs in the dusty garret where lie the broken toys of what we now regard as the childish days of this nation when it was safe and happy the whole day long and amused itself with colored banners and empty catchwords. That was before the terrible realities and soul-shaking horrors of this brigand attack on liberty shocked us into sobriety and aged us in a night-if we may compare the life of a nation with that of a man.

We have no time now for pointless "slogans" and pithless "issues." We have grown up and taken our place with the adult nations of the world. No one will ever talk to us again of "splendid isolation." We have pooled our future with the future of humanity, and we are locked in a death-grapple with a foe who seems to have come at us out of the dead Middle Ages with war methods and war aims we had fondly thought rotten and forgotten in the grave of feudalism. To imagine that we should "play politics" under the growing shadow of this ominous conflict is to accuse us of insanity.

The truth is simply that we are all so deadly in earnest over this duty that will not be denied-the duty of winning the war for freedom-that we criticize freely without that restraint which might otherwise have been felt through a fear that partisan motives would be imputed. But this free criticism does not mean any basic lack of confidence in the official representatives of this country who must do our fighting for us if we are to do any at all. It means rather that we have so much confidence in their sincere singleness of purpose that we all believe they will welcome and benefit by honest criticism and strike all the harder for having ha! placed at their disposal the entire intelligence of the nation. As to any fear that this criticism may encourage the enemy, we may be sure that his far-flung spy system has told him all we know already. Let us hope that it has not to a im

HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Persons primed to discover incompetence in the War Department and its head at every point and at any cost will read General Pershing's statement to Charles R. Crane of this city without the least enthusiasm.

General Pershing states that things are going on extremely well. He declares that the War Department has done everything possible for our troops abroad. There have been a few mistakes, but these have not been serious. He adds that his experience with the Secretary of War showed that he always gave prompt decisions and that the officers in consultation generally agreed he had decided the matter properly and on its merits.

General Pershing ought to know what he is talking about. If the suspicious tears that have been shed over the alleged lightness of the uniforms given our soldiers in France have any justification he ought to know all about it. If the forces abroad are being hindered in any way by the alleged incompetence at Washington he is the man to feel it first. He doesn't. His testimony is pertinent and convincing.



"TOP KNOT COME DOWN."

The Chicago minister who attempted to stiginatize the Secretary of War as "War Three Thousand Miles Away" Baker recalls the "Top Knot Come Down" clergyman. This historic persenage, it may be remembered, resented vastly the elevated style of coiffure worn by the women in his congregation. On a memorable occasion he preached eloquently to the text, "Top Knot Come Down."

pr

in

Di

His oratory made a great impression, so great one of the pillars of the church asked where the sinister found a text so apposite. He turned to at. Matthew, chapter 24, verse 17, and read as follows:

"Let him that is on the house top not come down."

The country preacher was a piker in comparison with the Chicago divine when it comes to isolating a text from the context.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918.

SECRETARY BAKER'S SECOND

and much more earnest and straightforward Cabinet officer who set forth his point of view and his facts, and as a result there can be no doubt that the impression he made was far more favorable, both upon the Committee and upon the public at large. When it is a matter of life and death to many thousands, and the conduct of the greatest enterprise in which this nation was ever engaged is under discussion, the American people don't want a man to appear more eager to display his mental dexterity than to clear the minds of Congress and the public as to what is going on. It is, however, not only by his changed attitude that Mr. Baker gained yesterday. At a number of points he proved that certain criticisms of the Department were not well founded. Take the question of the Lewis machine guns, for instance. The man best fitted to judge of what is needed in that respect is certainly Gen. Pershing, and the Secretary was able to show that that officer desires the Lewis gun only for aeroplane work, and would rather wait for months for the Browning weapon than go ahead with the production of the Lewis gun for his infantry

In many other matters Secretary Baker was able to show that he had high military authority for the steps taken. Thus, for the system of cantonments and their location he proved that he had followed the exact wishes of the General Staff and of Gen. Wood as well. Gen. Wood was one of the officers who urged upon the Secretary the fatal blunder of drafting men and sending them to camps before there was even clothing or equipment for them. In fact, Mr. Baker was able to show that he has followed the military expert all along This does not, however, the line. prove that he always did the wise thing in taking that advice; in the matter of calling 180,000 men out under the Draft Act on September 1 he certainy erred, even if in doing so he followd the counsel of so able an officer as en. Crowder. He should never have ermitted this step until it was clear at the Medical Department was ready care for this number of men, and the lartermaster-General was able to the them so as to protect them from \$ necessary disease. Hundreds have d because of this grave error. For ne time past the military experts here d abroad have been a good deal disgedited; it may prove that Mr. Baker's lief blunder has been in placing himf entirely in their hands.

Take the situation in the Medical Department, for instance. Why was it that when 500 cubic feet were recom-The first thing that stands out in the mended by an important civilian body long statement made by Mr. Baker in to the Surgeon-General as the proper his second defence of his conduct of the air space per soldier, that recommenda-War Department is that Newton D. tion was cut down to the present figure Baker can profit by his mistakes. The of not much more than half; with the jaunty manner of the saucy witness result that disease has spread? Has the trying to score on his cross-examiners, Secretary of War sufficiently held the which was so unworthy of the Secre- Surgeon-General accountable for the tary at his first hearing, completely dis- health of the army? Is he certain that appeared yesterday. It was a sobered the existing shortage of nurses is really necessary? Does he know that there are reserve organizations here in New York that can still be drawn upon? These and other questions of a similar character suggest themselves when one runs through the Secretary's statement of yesterday, and the question remains whether there is yet in sight the thoroughgoing reorganization of the War Department which the situation plainly calls for, together with the infusion of new blood into the various bureaus. The creation of helpful civilian committees and the calling into service of distinguished men from civil life undoubtedly are helping greatly, but no one must be blind to the fact that there is still a vast deal to be done.

On the other hand, no one can read the statement of the Secretary yesterday without realizing what great things have been accomplished. We still cannot follow him in his boasting that this is the greatest army and the best in morale which has ever been raised. Even if it were true, this sort of thing smacks too much of American brag. But it is a remarkable achievement to be able to say that American engineer regiments which were still in civil life in April last have been organized, taken abroad, and so efficiently used as to have laid 600 miles of railroad. It is a remarkable showing that there will be 500,000 American soldiers in France by the spring—even though the great bulk of them will be entirely untrained for trench warfare. The Secretary is in a strong position, too, when he says that only the question of transports will interfere with his placing a million and a half men in France by the end of this year. It is encouraging to know that every soldier who actually needs a rifle has one, and that it was on the advice of the representatives of the Allies that the United States decided to equip its troops abroad with French and English cannon; that, in fact, every step taken by the Secretary has been in ac-

2.50 to \$25; satins and serge 3—very 19.75; Japanese silk; in blue, white 8.75; satin with pleated side tunics;

Sassi

(Second Floor, Old Building.) wo of a kind; 6 to 14-year sizes; all

37.62\$ of 3\$

St. Paul Pioneer Press

EFFECT AND DEFECT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The proof of an undertaking is in its results. If it is true, as Secretary Baker says, that twice as many men as originally intended will be ready for active service by June a great feat will have been accomplished, and he who is then disposed to deny credit where credit is due will not be qualified, as a critic, to command the serious attention of anybody.

The War department has had a task of almost incomprehensible magnitude. The test of its capability does not lie in whether or not it has been able to accomplish that task perfectly, but in whether it has done the best under the circumstances that could be done. To say whether or not the department has measured up to this standard is a job not for man but for omniscience.

- When the history of this war is written from the cool retrospect of future years the blame for present conditions will not be upon the shoulders of Secretary Baker, nor even ultimately on the shoulders of President Wilson but on the Congress and people of the United States, who, seeing a black cloud in the distance, did not imagine that it would approach them because it was too terrible.

We were pacifists then, and we had a pacifist Congress and administration with the trustful Bryan as its premier. We had just one man who believed in a fairly respectable beginning of scientific preparedness. That was the Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison. And he lost his job because he would not surrender to the political-pacifist program of Congress as did President Wilson him-

That was the hole that Newton D. Baker stepped into. This was his inspiration up to the time the United States declared war. And since the war started one side of the ring which surrounded Germany has flattened out. We entered the war expecting that with a little aid from our navy and our stored treasure it could be won. We ordered an army more as a measure of safety than as an aggressive force. And as the Russian defection finally dawned upon us we changed our minds every few weeks. In this we were no worse than our allies. They, in fact, were more agitated than ourselves.

It has, therefore, been a monumental task to prepare for war on a big scale. Probably in the end our accomplishment of that preparation will be considered a record without par-

At the same time, the fact of constructive criticism has fulfilled an important function. It has put the War department on its toes. And it has caused that department to take steps to meet the criticism-in other words, to follow the suggestions of its critics.

And if it cannot eliminate the defects which the new administrative machinery proposed in the Chamberlain bills is designed to correct that machinery will yet be created and inNew York, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918.

SECRETARY BAKER'S SECOND Take the situation in the Medical De-DEFENCE.

tary at his first hearing, completely disappeared yesterday. It was a sobered and much more earnest and straightforward Cabinet officer who set forth his point of view and his facts, and as a result there can be no doubt that the impression he made was far more favorable, both upon the Committee and upon the public at large. When it is a matter of life and death to many thousands, and the conduct of the greatest enterprise in which this nation was ever engaged is under discussion, the American people don't want a man to appear more eager to display his mental dexterity than to clear the minds of Congress and the public as to what is going on. It is, however, not only by his changed attitude that Mr. Baker gained yesterday. At a number of points he proved that certain criticisms of the Department were not well founded. Take the question of the Lewis machine guns, for instance. The man best fitted to judge of what is needed in that respect is certainly Gen. Pershing, and the Secretary was able to show that that officer desires the Lewis gun only for aeroplane work, and would rather wait for months for the Browning weapon than go ahead with the production of the Lewis gun for his infantry

In many other matters Secretary Baker was able to show that he had high military authority for the steps taken. Thus, for the system of cantonments and their location he proved that he had followed the exact wishes of the General Staff and of Gen. Wood as well. Gen. Wood was one of the officers who urged upon the Secretary the fatal blunder of drafting men and sending them to camps before there was even clothing or equipment for them. In fact, Mr. Baker was able to show that he has followed the military expert all along the line. This does not, however, prove that he always did the wise thing in taking that advice; in the matter of calling 180,000 men out under the Draft Act on September 1 he certainly erred, even if in doing so he followed the counsel of so able an officer as Fen. Crowder. He should never have ermitted this step until it was clear hat the Medical Department was ready care for this number of men, and the uartermaster-General was able to othe them so as to protect them from inecessary disease. Hundreds have ed because of this grave error. For me time past the military experts here id abroad have been a good deal disredited; it may prove that Mr. Baker's nief blunder has been in placing him-If entirely in their hands.

partment, for instance. Why was it that when 500 cubic feet were recom-The first thing that stands out in the mended by an important civilian body long statement made by Mr. Baker in to the Surgeon-General as the proper his second defence of his conduct of the air space per soldier, that recommenda-War Department is that Newton D. tion was cut down to the present figure Baker can profit by his mistakes. The of not much more than half, with the jaunty manner of the saucy witness result that disease has spread? Has the trying to score on his cross-examiners, Secretary of War sufficiently held the which was so unworthy of the Secre- Surgeon-General accountable for the health of the army? Is he certain that the existing shortage of nurses is really necessary? Does he know that there are reserve organizations here in New York that can still be drawn upon? These and other questions of a similar character suggest themselves when one runs through the Secretary's statement of yesterday, and the question remains whether there is yet in sight the thoroughgoing reorganization of the War Department which the situation plainly calls for, together with the infusion of new blood into the various bureaus. The creation of helpful civilian committees and the calling into service of distinguished men from civil life undoubtedly are helping greatly, but no one must be blind to the fact that there is still a vast deal to be done.

> On the other hand, no one can read the statement of the Secretary yesterday without realizing what great things have been accomplished. We still cannot follow him in his boasting that this is the greatest army and the best in morale which has ever been raised. Even if it were true, this sort of thing smacks too much of American brag. But it is a remarkable achievement to be able to say that American engineer regiments which were still in civil life in April last have been organized, taken abroad, and so efficiently used as to have laid 600 miles of railroad. It is a remarkable showing that there will be 500,000 American soldiers in France by the spring—even though the great bulk of them will be entirely untrained for trench warfare. The Secretary is in a strong position, too, when he says that only the question of transports will interfere with his placing a million and a half men in France by the end of this year. It is encouraging to know that every soldier who actually needs a rifle has one, and that it was on the advice of the representatives of the Allies that the United States decided to equip its troops abroad with French and English cannon; that, in fact, every step taken by the Secretary has been in accord with the military representatives of the Allies.

Indeed, so effective, on the whole, does the Secretary's statement of yesterday seem to us that we cannot but believe that a large part of the political attack upon him will now break down. His ability is unquestioned, and so are his zeal and his devotion to the cause. No creation of a War Cabinet at this time could possibly procure any better results; it would probably enormously confuse the existing situation. As for appointing a new Secretary, the President, we take it for granted, will not give a moment's thought to the matter. Most of Mr. Baker's blunders are surely behind him. Should any one else occupy his place at this juncture, the newcomer would be as lost as the babes in the woods, and it would be a long while before he could sufficiently pick up the threads to be aught but a child in the hands of his bureau chiefs. More than that, the Secretary's rough handling by the Senate will unquestionably stir him up to greater and greater efficiency, and doubtless will add the greater vigor he needs in driving ahead the enormous machine he has so rapidly

St. Paul Pioneer Press

EFFECT AND DEFECT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The proof of an undertaking is in its results. If it is true, as Secretary Baker says, that twice as many men as originally intended will be ready for active service by June a great feat will have been accomplished, and he who is then disposed to deny credit where credit is due will not be qualified, as a critic, to command the serious attention of anybody.

The War department has had a task of almost incomprehensible magnitude. The test of its capability does not lie in whether or not it has been able to accomplish that task perfectly, but in whether it has done the best under the circumstances that could be done. To say whether or not the department has measured up to this standard is a job not for man but for omniscience.

When the history of this war is written from the cool retrospect of future years the blame for present conditions will not be upon the shoulders of Secretary Baker, nor even ultimately on the shoulders of President Wilson but on the Congress and people of the United States, who, seeing a black cloud in the distance, did not imagine that it would approach them because it was too terrible.

We were pacifists then, and we had a pacifist Congress and administration with the trustful Bryan as its premier. We had just one man who believed in a fairly respectable beginning of scientific preparedness. That was the Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison. And he lost his job because he would not surrender to the political-pacifist program of Congress as did President Wilson himself.

That was the hole that Newton D. Baker stepped into. This was his inspiration up to the time the United States declared war. And since the war started one side of the ring which surrounded Germany has flattened out. We entered the war expecting that with a little aid from our navy and our stored treasure it could be won. We ordered an army more as a measure of safety than as an aggressive force. And as the Russian defection finally dawned upon us we changed our minds every few weeks. In this we were no worse than our allies. They, in fact, were more agitated than ourselves.

It has, therefore, been a monumental task to prepare for war on a big scale. Probably in the end our accomplishment of that preparation will be considered a record without par-

At the same time, the fact of constructive criticism has fulfilled an important function. It has put the War department on its toes. And it has caused that department to take steps to meet the criticism-in other words, to follow the suggestions of its critics.

And if it cannot eliminate the defects which the new administrative machinery proposed in the Chamberlain bills is designed to correct that machinery will yet be created and installed.

THE KNOXVILLE SENTINEI

Thirty-second Year of Publication. Established December 20, 1886.

THE CURTIS B. JOHNSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

B. Johnson, Pres't and Gen'i Mgr.
A. Rouser, Business Manager.
L. Morgan, Sec'y and Mng. Editor.
Walter Barton, Treasurer.

Member of Associated Press, Receiving Complete Reports, Both Day and Night

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, \$5.00 per year; \$2.75 six months; \$1.50 three months; 50 cents per month. By Carrier in Knoxville, \$6.00 per year;

12 cents per week.

Foreign Advertising Representatives: Story, Brooks & Finley, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

wedwon a

Mgr. Retail Dept. Wiley W. Thomas,

SOUTHERN COAL & COKE CO.

Yours very truly,

or the Kaiser.

p. Conserve coal! Every shovelful saved make

America is at war! Coal is necessary for its successful

cause of WHAT you get out of it.

you COAL and SERVICE which you will always want be Our policy is to continue to be on the job and to giv

precedented conditions make all explanations unnecessary

our deliveriese were delayed, but we are sure that the un During the times we were going through then some

makes us feel that our efforts have not been in vain. erous appreciation shown us by the people of Knoxville been on the job night and day, Sunday as well; but the gen COMPANY have not only given their regular time, but have The employees of the SOUTHERN COAL & COKE

coal which was almost impossible to get.

ker and his assistants have wrestled with and mastered behind the scenes makes one's head dizzy merely to read of them as the statement fell from his lips. Not only his critics, but the American public, is made to realize the wonders worked by our war department that had "almost ceased functioning" and to wonder how it and without being observed.

Sufficient to say that Secretary Baker stands fully vindicated from the charges of his critics and that President Wilson was well within bounds when he said in his characteristically measured statement that he regarded Secretary Baker as one of the ablest public officials he had ever known, and that the country soon would learn whether he or his critics

THEY WANTTHECOLONEL

Col, George Harvey thinks the country does not appreciate President Wilson's attitude toward Col. Roosevelt. The president has no attitude toward Col. Roosevelt. He isn't "study'n" him. The country, however, well knows Col. Roosevelt's attitude toward the president and despises its

Than Col. Harvey, Henry Watterson and certain other administration baiters who persist in the effort to foist Col. Roosevelt, with all his animus and bile, on the Wilson government, there have been no more trenchant excoriators of Roosevelt in the past. It is not that they hate Roosevelt less but they hate Wilson more and desire to make him eat humble pie to their wounded vanity.

Absolute co-operation, unity of purpose, harmony and singularity of policy and control is essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Everyone must know that with Roosevelt filling a place in the cabinet there would be no more peace or

Two Notable Addresses

As one of the most eloquent and most impressive expositions of America's war aims, The Dispatch believes its readers will welcome the publication this morning of the fullest report of the remarkable addresses delivered before the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf Astoria by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary Daniels of the Department of the Navy. Wire trouble due to weather conditions made it impracticable to publish more than a telegraphic summary at the time.

It can well be believed that these utterances repeatedly brought the assemblage to its feet. It is impossible to read them without being stirred to the denths. But aside from their eloquence and appeal to the patriotic emotion they are the essence of hard-headed fact and com-mon sense. They react on both heart and head. As a statement of American attitude they are convincing, compre-hensive and conclusive. They voice the

view of the Nation.

Mr Baker was no more happy in summarizing American sentiment than in drawing his conclusions. This sacrifice in a common cause which all are freely making has, as he says, united the American people as never before, "from 1917 will date the history of a really homogeneous Nation." These men who have gone out from among us, culled from all the racial stocks in the melting pot, will come back Americans. Those left at home who have given their loved ones to their country, who have given freely and unselfishly to the common cause, whether in Liberty bonds, war stamps, Red Cross, Y M C A, Knights of Columbus, Y M H A or recreation and tobacco funds, or any form of service or sacrifice, have been touched to the quick by the spirit of national brotherhood and united by interwoven ties that can never be sundered. More than that for us and for the work democracy has become a creed rather than a political dogma. What, asks Mr Baker, if we are fighting some one else's war? Is it is not nobler to save another's life than your own? But it is also our battle peoplically our batit is also our battle, peculiarly our battle, because it is being fought for the principle of popular government, for which above all others America stands. Once again the American people are confronted with the fact that humanity cannot exist half slave and half free.

And while we are fighting for democracy we are, Mr Baker points out, giving the world the finest demonstration of democracy. Perhaps there is nothing finer in his address than his declaration that "when men of my time of life meet a man in khaki on the street, there is an irrepressible desire to say, 'my son.' They are our sons, we are their father's, all of them, every one of them. Rich or poor, side by side, they are the same. Having paid the supreme sacrifice it does not matter what he was over

here; he is just American over there,"
Mr Daniels aptly epitomized his address in the slogan, "Freedom, for all, for-That is what America is fight+ ing for, not for conquest, for no selfish aim, but that all the world may share with us and we with them a democracy made safe and secure for all time to come.

THE KNOXVILLE SENTINEI

East Tennessee's Only Metropolitan Independent Newspaper. Progressive and Democratic. Dedicated to the Service of the People.

Thirty-second Year of Publication. Established December 20, 1886 THE CURTIS B. JOHNSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

B. Johnson, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
A. Rouser, Business Manager.
L. Morgan, Sec'y and Mng. Editor.
Walter Barton, Treasurer.

Member of Associated Press, Receiving Complete Reports, Both Day and Night

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.
ubscription Rates—By Mail, \$5.00 per year; \$2.75 six months; \$1.50 three
months; 50 cents per month. By Carrier in Knoxville, \$6.00 per year;

12 cents per week.

Foreign Advertising Representatives: Story, Brooks & Finley, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE



Lose an hour in the morning, and you will be all day hunting for it .--- Archbishop Whately.

BAKER CONFOUNDS CRITICS

But it wasn't a plain tale that the little secretary of war told his many times astonished hearers in the audience chamber that the military committee finally and grudgingly granted him for a hearing, after first spitefully voting down his request for a room that would accommodate such members of the house and senate as might wish to hear his statement.

It was an Arabian Nights tale more more wonderful and amazing than any one or all of those told in the "Thousand and One Nights" put together, and it was a narrative of actual facts and achievements as against fabrications of the imagination.

Perhaps the most wonderful part of it was the sudden and dazzling transformation of the "ignorant" and "inefficient" secretary of war before the eyes of his critics into the most fascinating narrator and instructive historian of the hour, by reason of the nature and magnitude of the things he was called on to unfold, of which this or any other country has furnished an example.

"Hoist by their own petard" is but a trite and ineffective characterization of the state of mind in which Mr. Baker's critics were left gasping.

The "ignorance" and "inefficiency" with which they had clothed the secretary of war in the public mind were magically transferred to themselves while he appeared in a blaze of light

while he appeared in a blaze of light that left them speechless.

Why didn't you tell us of these things? asked the confessedly "profoundly impressed" chairman of the military committee who had indicted the secretary and his war establishment as atterly defunct and nonexistent.

The answer was that of any tyro in the war game. Military strategists do not tell the public, and therefore the enemy, all their plans, resources and operations.

Possibly, if Secretary Baker had inormed Senator Chamberlain and his fellow gossips of the senate of every nove that was made as it was being nade, he would not now be able to tell hem that the United States will have 00,000 fighting men in France early his year, in addition to a million more ained and equipped ready to follow s quickly as they can be transportd. It is just possible that Germany, th full and accurate information of hat was being planned and done, ould have projected her submarine rive against our transports now prearing at an earlier date, and instead f having so many of our men in Eupe we might have had tragedies rpassing the Lusitania to deplore. ne claim that the kaiser's spies kept n accurately and fully informed of what we were doing cannot be subantiated. It is an undeserved reection on our own Col. Roosevelt, say the least-a reflection on his dmitted qualifications as a strategist nd a sleuth—to say that while the etropolitan Magazine, of which he as an editor, was urging that we rain every energy to get "50,000 to 0,000 men to France this year" 1917) and while the colonel in proper erson was declaring that we had done absolutely nothing—had not entered the war as yet and was threatening to take a hand "to speed up the var," in ignorance of the fact that we had in France and were prepared to send to France many times as many men as the magazine with which was associated had estimated, the kaiser was well and truly informed of these facts. It is impossible by analysis or conphsation to do justice to Secretary aker's statement, wherein he showed

o the satisfaction of his most viru-

ent critics that, under the most com-

Mark now, how a plain tale shall equipped, trained and prepared for battle as had that of the United States." But we shall prepared for battle as had that of the United States." But we shall prepared for battle as had that of the United States." battle as had that of the United States." But we cannot refrain from reproducing a slight piece of persiflage that injected itself into the heart of the secretary's otherwise most serious and grave statement. Mr. Baker said:

> "At the outset the idea was that we would be a financial and industrial assistance to our Allies during the year 1918, and I think I probably can read the Metropolitan Magazine for August a suggestion which will show what the current expectation of the country was. The editor of the Metro-politan Magazine was protesting against what he believed to be the intention of the government at that

Here Senator Weeks interrupted to ask if that was the magazine of which Theodore Roosevelt is associate edi-tor. Secretary Baker replied that Mr. Roosevelt was a contributing editor, and continued:

"This magazine came out in August, 1917, and this editorial says:

"'Since it is our war, we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind, the whole plan of the war department has been flavored with a desire to hold off until the Allies finish the war for us.'

"You see, the editor was dealing with what he supposed to be the in-tention of the war department at that time, that we were holding off so far as actual military operations were concerned, and letting the Allies do the

'What he says we should have done and I ask your particular attention to it, is this:
"'We should have strained every

August, 1917, was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to accomplish."

In response to a question by Chairman Chamberlain, the secretary said the United States did not have more than the minimum number of men in France in August, 1917. He contin-

"And then the editor goes on:
"'And by next year, 1918, we could have had 500,000 men to send over, or part of 500,000 men which we

could ship. "Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917 we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having half a million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million men in France early in 1918, and we will have available, transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not un-promising, one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped France

Senator Weeks asked whether the secretary knew who wrote the edi-torial, and Mr. Baker said he thought it was attributed to Mr. Wiggins, the

It was at this point that Senator Chamberlain complained because the secretary of war had not let the public into his confidence, and the passage is illuminating and important.

"Why," asked Senator Chamberlain, "have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to these things that you are telling now?'

"Senator, I confess that I have hesitated and I still hesitate," replied the secretary. "I have here a statement secretary. "I have here a statement from Field Marshal von Hindenburg in which he is quoted as saying in a German newspaper in contemptuous fashion of us that we have advertised our preparation for this war in an un-worthy manner."

"Do you think for a moment, Sec-retary Baker," said the chairman, 'that there has been any time within the last year that the German secret service has not been fully advised as to everything we have done?

"Yes, senator, I know. If I may rely upon the confidential information which we get from confidential which we get from confidential sources, the German government is still mystified as to the number of men we have in France or have had there at any time.'

But the creation, organization and equipment of an army of one and a lex conditions and over well-nigh half million men in ten months was superable physical and other obsta- the least amazing part of the secrees, "never in the history of time, tary's story. The economic, operative d an army of its size been raised, and scientific problems that Mr. Ba-

ker and his assistants have wrestled with and mastered behind the scenes makes one's head dizzy merely to read of them as the statement fell from his lips. Not only his critics, but the American public, is made to realize the wonders worked by our war department that had "almost ceased functioning" and to wonder how it could have been done under cover and without being observed.

Sufficient to say that Secretary Baker stands fully vindicated from the charges of his critics and that President Wilson was well within bounds when he said in his characteristically measured statement that he regarded Secretary Baker as one of the ablest public officials he had ever known, and that the country soon would learn whether he or his critics understood the business in hand.

THEY WANT THE COLONEL

Col. George Harvey thinks the country does not appreciate President Wilson's attitude toward Col. Roosevelt. The president has no attitude toward Col. Roosevelt. He isn't "study'n" him. The country, however, well knows Col. Roosevelt's attitude toward the president and despises its pestiferous character.

Than Col. Harvey, Henry Watterson and certain other administration baiters who persist in the effort to foist Col. Roosevelt, with all his animus and bile, on the Wilson government, there have been no more trenchant excoriators of Roosevelt in the past. It is not that they hate Roosevelt less but they hate Wilson more and desire to make him eat humble pie to their wounded vanity.

Absolute co-operation, unity of purpose, harmony and singularity of policy and control is essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Everyone must know that with Roosevelt filling a place in the cabinet there would be no more peace or discipline, and that insubordination to the plans of the president would be his role from the outset.

The Army and Navy Journal is presumably a competent critic on this point. If anything it should lean to the belligerent Roosevelt by predilection as against the pacific Wilson. "Of course," the Army and Navy Journal says, in a leading article, 'those who really know Col. Roosevelt, from his record as an executive in Washington, realize that no more unsuitable selection could be made for almost any place in the government at such a time as this than Col. Roosevelt, who is the last man on earth to be obedient or to recognize such a necessity as discipline when applied to himself."

Commenting on the Army and Navy Journal's judgment, the sapient Nashville Banner says:

"Such is the view of every army man in the service. No greater blunder was ever within the possibilities of the administration than that looking to Col. Roosevelt's appointment to a military command in France. President Wilson was not for one moment stampeded by Mr. Roosevelt's insistence, and did exactly what every war interest made necessary when he firmly but courteously declined to make the nomination."

BAKER'S OFFENSE

"One of Secretary Baker's worst offenses was his coolness under the fire of cross-examination before the senate committee," says the Springfield Republican. "He was so calm as to bring upon him the accusation of being 'much too complacent.' If he had only shown signs of nervousness, grown flustered, red in the face and exclaimed occasionally, 'Bless me! what a dreadful state of things,' he would have made an admirable witness. But, actually, the secretary had a way of blowing smoke rings and sometimes saying, 'Quite the contrary,' that infuriated his inquisitors. His culminating crime on the stand was in vielding to the sudden temptation to exercise his wit in answering stupid or silly questions. Thus when our own Senator Weeks asked the innocent question if the secretary did not think that someone else could have done better than Gen. Crozier as chief of ordnance, Mr. Baker unwisely answered: 'I do not know; there are so many people in the world.' If the secretary had only answered that he was sure there was one such person and that he had his eye on him, all might have been well.

Two Notable Addresses

As one of the most eloquent and most impressive expositions of America's war aims, The Dispatch believes its readers will welcome the publication this morning of the fullest report of the remarkable addresses delivered before the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf Astoria by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary Daniels of the Department of the Navy. Wire trouble due to weather conditions made it impracticable to publish more than a telegraphic summary at the time.

It can well be believed that these utterances repeatedly brought the assemblage to its feet. It is impossible to read them without being stirred to the depths. But aside from their eloquence and appeal to the patriotic emotion they are the essence of hard-headed fact and com-mon sense. They react on both heart and head. As a statement of American attitude they are convincing, comprehensive and conclusive. They voice the view of the Nation. Mr Baker was no more happy in sum-

marizing American sentiment than in drawing his conclusions. This sacrifice in a common cause which all are freely making has, as he says, united the American people as never before, "from 1917 will date the history of a really homogeneous Nation." These men who have gone out from among us, culled from all the racial stocks in the melting pot, will come back Americans. Those left at home who have given their loved ones to their country, who have given freely and unselfishly to the common cause, whether in Liberty bonds, war stamps, Red Cross, M C A, Knights of Columbus, Y M H A or recreation and tobacco funds, or any form of service or sacrifice, have been touched to the quick by the spirit of national brotherhood and united by interwoven ties that can never be sun-dered. More than that for us and for the work democracy has become a creed rather than a political dogma. What, asks Mr Baker, if we are fighting some one else's war? Is it is not nobler to save another's life than your own? But it is also our battle propulsally our it is also our battle, peculiarly our battle, because it is being fought for the principle of popular government, for which above all others America stands. Once again the American people are confronted with the fact that humanity can fronted with the fact that humanity cannot exist half slave and half free.

And while we are fighting for democracy we are, Mr Baker points out, giving the world the finest demonstration of democracy. Perhaps there is nothing finer in his address than his declaration that "when men of my time of life meet a man in khaki on the street, there is an irrepressible desire to say, 'my son.' They are our sons, we are their father's, all of them, every one of them. Rich or poor, side by side, they are the same. Having paid the supreme sacrifice it does not matter what he was over here; he is just American over there,"
Mr Daniels aptly epitomized his address in the slogan, "Freedom, for all, for aver."
That is what American is folder That is what America is fight+ ever."

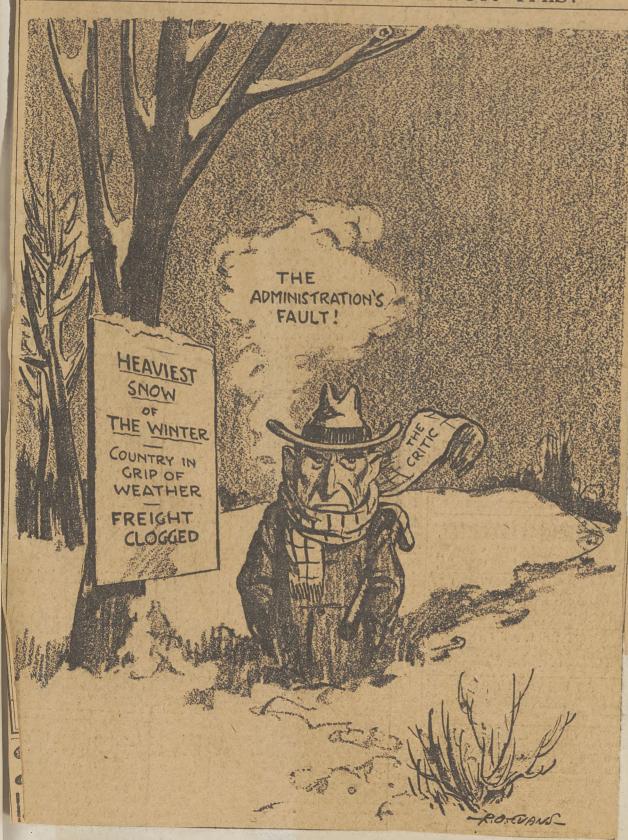
ing for, not for conquest, for no selfish

aim, but that all the world may share

with us and we with them a democracy

made safe and secure for all time to come.

WHY NOT FIX THE BLAME FOR THIS?



ENHOUSE TOUS.

MR. BAKER'S DEFENSE.

Secretary Baker needed no defense to the American people. His facts, as set forth in his address, are facts of the first importance to the nation, which is debtor to him for his statement. With no credit to those who have stirred up the criticism of the War Department, the furore that, in comparison with the weight of facts of efficiency, is but a tempest in a teapot, has had the effect of solidifying the intelligent American public about the administration with full and grim purpose to continue this unbroken front of sentiment and action until the close of the war.

The address of the Secretary of War has had the effect of clinching the nails of his Senate committee defense and making the position of the War Department impregnable. This is not because there have been no flaws, nor because there have been no mistakes, and not because there have been no failures of co-ordination. There have been all these, and perhaps much more. But the total work of the department has been phenomenal, and the results beyond the imagination of the most sanguine Americans, even among its critics, at the time the country entered the war.

Now let all criticism and cavilling stop! Let ancient history be buried! Let all Americans of every type, class and condition realize that if the wakeeps up it will be bitter business. The nation has never entered upon, the world has never known, such a war. Let all unite, let all co-operate, let all show their true Americanism and forget overzeal of critics and the mistakes of Mr. Chamberlain and the hot-headed intervention of well-meaning Mr. Roosevelt.

Newton D. Baker, Of Ohio, Secretary Of War, Mrs. Baker and Their Little Children



PLANS FAR ADVANCED SAYS U. S. WAR CHIEF

Outlook for Ships to T. 2 2 2 Men Overseas Not Un ising; Answers Gen. Chamberlain.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION CREATED ON HEARERS

Men of 32 National Camps Are Ready to Go Abroad at Need, He Says.

500,000 U. S. Troops Overseas by April; 1,000,000 More by Next Winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan.28.—Amerca will have an army of half a million men in France early this year, with a million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as thing can be provided to carry

consolidation or the dissolution the states, in their relation to Fid eral power, meant monarchism. "Turi horrors of both," he wrote to Way liam Johnson, "are beyond the resim of human foresight." He believed the principles of the historical Deum ocratic party to be immortal.

We observe a radical different of opinion between Thomas Jeff.

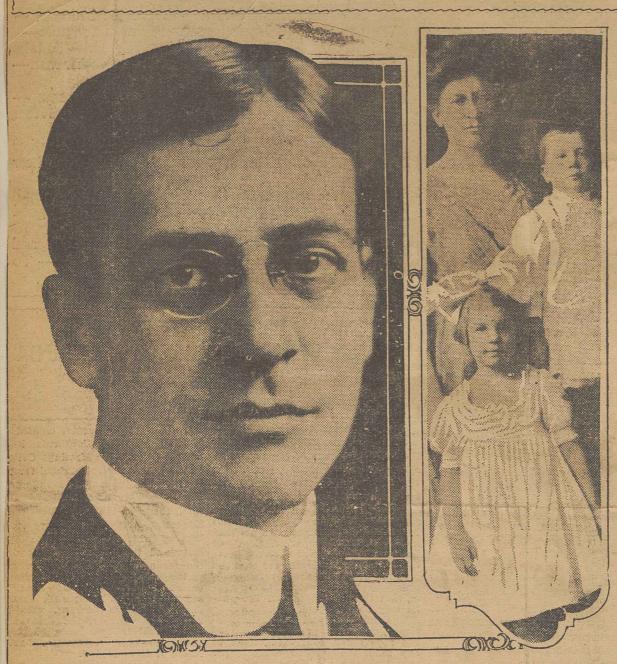
son, the father of Jefferson Denq Cracy, and our neighbor, the World its eloquent obituarian and decident observable.

the statement observable of the discolution of the discolution or the discolution or the discolution.

Announcing the demise of "I, ferson Democracy," the brand the Andrew Jackson and Grover Cley land acclaimed, the New York Worders," which causes the New York Wordshime the "Wilsonian Democracy," which causes the New York Sun to take the following slant its neighbor's views:

Reported Death of Democracy.

edge of purpose. And as to be the American people stand with t President." Newton D. Baker, Of Ohio, Secretary Of War, Mrs. Baker and Their Little Children



Outlook for Ships to Transport Men Overseas Not Unpromising; Answers Gen. Chamberlain.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION CREATED ON HEARERS

Men of 32 National Camps Are Ready to Go Abroad at Need, He Says.

500,000 U. S. Troops Overseas by April; 1,000,000 More by Next Winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Amerca will have an army of half a million men in France early this year, with a million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them-and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the world today in a statement before the senate military comment before the senate military committee, baring much that until now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee and a crowd including many members of both houses

the committee and a crowd including many members of both houses of congress, gathered in a big hearing room of the senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of a million and a half, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked and Mr. Baker from time to time had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions. questions.

Then, toward the close of the day, the secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle in which the plans now being executed which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyon

A Profound Impression.

sanguine

When Mr. Baker closed it was apparent be had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at cross-examination. The chairman proposed that the segmentary be given a rest that the secretary be given a rest and it virtually was agreed to re-call him for further examination later after the committee has completed its hearings of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and

medical corps, aviation section and other branches of the service.

While many things disclosed impressed, the committee was frankly amazed when told that the men of thirty-two national guard and national army divisional camps are ready to go today at need. When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before, Mr. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her preparations.

Calls for Exposures.

Emphasizing that he was not there to defend himself or anybody else, the secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any shortcoming or failure of the department that it might be corrected. Frequently he paused to seek stronger language to describe the devotion of his associates in the de-

stronger language to describe the devotion of his associates in the de-

(Continued on Page 10.)

ARY

TUESDAY

The weather map shows partly cloudy in the weather map shows partly cloudy acctor, and with the weather map shows partly cloudy western States, some rain Houston feetin, snowing in Oldahoma, freesing feeting, and states and the contract managed in the contract market is toward lower levels, the direction and the tendency in the contract market is toward lower levels, the direction in the tendency in the contract market is toward lower levels, the direction in the state of the second in the first of the second to the restrict all bearies delivery month, is now 187 points below. They spot moth, is now 187 points below. They spot moth, is now 187 points below. They show the state of the second of the second to say the state of price fixing the more than 200 points below. They all more than 200 points below. They spot middling, while later months are not the second of spot demand or any definite peace a state upturn in futures. They definite peace a state mainty caused by the main arguments from the unopposite that is the consumption in mpediments to consumption the instances of the fuel administration that mills do not work over the consumption and the instatence of the fuel administration that mills do not work over the first mills do not work over the first mills do not work over the first mills.

Hayden, Stone & Company sage weather sadvices have shown no precipitation of sufficient importance in Texaster of sufficient importance in Texaster of sufficient importance in Texaster desired from drouth supersection for large food crops, which may possibly modify the effects of high may possibly modify the effects of high lent. There is growing incination to look forward to gradual development of new crop prospects.

COTTON GOSSIP.

| - 191 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 正形6008F.6 | 68.6078.6 | December |
| 88. 6 D 38. 6 | | November |
| 82.600 92.6 | | October |
| \$23.6003.6 | 71.6@81.6 | September |
| 11160060.6 | | August |
| -00.6086.8 | 36.8086.8 | July |
| 06.8088.8 | | June |
| .08.8087.8 | 08.8@27.8 | May |
| 69.8069.8 | | I lirgA |
| (02.800 94.8 | Ass 08.8 | March |
| #68.8008-8 | | February |
| 38.8008.8 | | January |
| Closing. | Opening. | |
| The same of the sa | | |

P.

nd ly

rv

m-

W he 29

ite

ed d-

pig 68

nv

ng in ng

ns m

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

| 2- | | steady. | Closed |
|--|--|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 5.02 02.02 .bid 32.02 .bid 32.02 .bid 32.02 .bid 30.02 .bid 30.02 .bid 30.02 | 20.40 bid. 20.25 bid. 20.50 20.25 bid. | | Spot February March April May May |
| Closing | Opening. | | Toda |

COTTON SEED OIL. seed oil quotations;

| 68 | D. S. bellies, light average |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| . 29 | D. S. bellies, medlum average |
| 82. | Sari Sura files |
| 1. 24. | Compound lard, tierce basis |
| 3/172. | State lard, the part |
| MIZ. | Cornfield lard, tierce basis |
| \$3:00 | |
| PAT ALL | Collineld Wieners, in pickle, No. 15 |
| 1777 | Savou 'or |
| War | Cornfield smoked link sausage, 25- |
| 4 08. | naves |
| | Cornfield bologna sausage, 25-1b. |
| 112. | Cornfield wieners, in 10-1b, cartons |
| 22. | vina |
| 64 J. | Commend hork sausage link or |
| 88: | Grocers' bacon, wide or narrow |
| 5 84. | tweive to ease |
| | COVOR OF T THEORY |

Cornfield hams, 10 to 12 average.
Cornfield hams, 12 to 14 average.
Cornfield skinned hams, 16 to 19 av.
Cornfield picnic hams, 6 to 8 av.
Cornfield picnic hams, 6 to 8 av.

Corrected by the White Provision Com-United States Food Administration Live cense No. G-21371. ATLANTA PROVISION MARKET.

Cattle arriving more freely. Market quiet with downward tendency. Hogs—Receipts liberal. Market steady.

RK, Jan. 30.—Stocks selling ands on Mondays, with the osed, will be extra dividend

YORK, 1sn. 30.—The metal (se quiet today with prices as Lead dull. Spor. 70.74; Feb. (66%; March, February, March, 1snuary, February, February,

METAL MARKET.

ARE SAYS: "Iron and steel Pennsylvania and all Middle formsylvania and all Middle floundering in arow blockade an any in past two months. Industry has been so demoralidustry has been so demoralidustry has been so demoralidus for the trace of a normal market or in plant operation. The same steel works are operating and Central Western blast and capel works are operating to 15 per cent of capacity is little prospect of any relief is little prospect of any relief.

I HITS STEEL INDUSTRY.

Receipts middle STOCK.

Receipts medium; prospects

Receipts mixed, 13.75@11.25;

Sp. 18.00@13.50; mixed, 13.75@

Theospies medium; prospects

Sp. 18.00@13.50; mixed, 13.75@

Theospies medium; prospects

Sp. 18.00@13.50; mixed, 13.75@

Theospies medium; prospects

Theospies medium; prospects

Theospies mixed, 13.75@

Theospies mixed mix

SONVILLE LIVE STOCK.

-Receipts, 4,000; market steady 50@12.00; choppers and can 00@9.00; lambs, 14.00@17.55 11.50@13.25.

Bags, & S. f. Atlanta, per 1,000, \$320.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAJO, Jan. 30—Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market strong; 20,025c higher: 16,000; market strong; 20,025c higher: 20,000; market strong; 20,0025c higher: 20,000; market strong; 20,000;

Bags, & a. f. Atlanta, per 1,000, \$320.

A EMINIMA MOUSE

Baker and his organization are far above the criticism intended to get rid of them.

The only reply which Secretary Baker's opponents have made to his statement of extraordinary accomplishment is that, nevertheless, he or his subordinates have made mistakes and that there is a shortage of this or that equipment here or there.

Of course, this is so. The country needs no Republican politician to tell it this fact.

Every intelligent man, woman and child in the nation knew, before they were told, that Secretary Baker and our army officers were bound to make some mistakes in performing so huge a task.

The greater and more novel our task, the more mistakes we are likely to make.

These Republican critics say that some of the clothing furnished our soldiers has not been up to the proper standard. Let us assume that this is wholly true, and that some one in the War Department is to

Deleon avenue, between Boulevard

and Jackson arreed.

Wat in importance is a \$10,000 ex
Mext in importance is a \$10,000 ex
brick residence after plans of A. Ten

and architecture.

Lyck Howm, architect, Tudor atyle

and architecture.

Another aignificant announcement

is that H. W. Nicholes & Son, con
tractors, are now contemplating the

crection of a handsome apartment

brick architect if will be three stories

theouse at Peachtree circle and Six
brouse at Peachtree circle and Six
cerciton of a handsome apartment

brick will cost approximately \$50,000.

Tr. W. E. Lambright, who recently

core and will cost approximately \$50,000.

Tr. W. E. Lambright, who recently

core and six
thouse at Third and Juniper Terects.

In most at the "Juniper Terects." It is

proported, will build another handsome

core, of the Carler Electric Company.

attucture. Neither the cost nor loca
tion was disclosed.

According to report, Lester L. Shiv
error of the Carler Electric Company.

attucture. Neither the cost nor loca
error of the Carler Electric Company.

attucture and six and si

DeLeon avenue, between Boulevard about \$70,000. The site is on Ponce H. Allen. The expenditure will be Methodist Church, after plans by W. struction will be done by the Grace The foremost of the proposed con-

hotel building at Walton and Fairlie of Dublin, in the erection of a costly diture contemplated by F. G. Corker, This total does not include the expenmand and move-

et firm, bound, pound, ked, 100 pounds, pound, smand and move-

ites and Minnesota gree per pound, Few s. ,

ofatoes, e and one car from and and movement quality and condi-

cans and Nancy 6, or 2%c to 3c Ricans and Nanotatoes, orgia arrived. De-novement drasgy; ker; quality and

York, Demand and treet from 100-pounds, New Inds, bulk, \$4.25, or the pound; Mew Inds, bulk, \$4.25, or the pound treet from 100-pound t Demand and

varieties, bulk), \$1.50, or 37c

ock. Tatta tancy and ms; Datta tancy and small sizes, Canada (Celicious, Winesapa pins, \$2.00@2.50 per er dozen; few large, er dozen; f

BAKERSFIEL

BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1918

Partisan Criticism of the Administration Is Becoming Dangerous to Our Country

VERYBODY knows that there is a difference between constructive and destructive criticism.

Whether one kind of criticism is better than another depends upon the point of view of the critic.

If the critic believes that the man or institution is so thoroughly bad or fundamentally impossible that no reasonable efforts to reform, reorganize or improve are worth while, then a criticism which destroys and gets rid of such an impossibility is good criticism.

But if the man or the organization that is being criticized is not so bad that they can not be helped and improved by reasonable effort, then destructive criticism is both unfair and harmful in any situation.

And in the midst of a serious war, when it is leveled at those responsible for the conduct of the war, it is exceedingly dangerous.

On the other hand, constructive criticism is rarely, if ever, dangerous and is almost always helpful.

It is the discussion of matters or men for the purpose of improving them, not of getting rid of them. Its motive is service and not hostility.

Partisan criticism usually has a destructive intent, although its unintended results may be constructive, for it may lead to the improvement and strengthening of what was meant to be destroyed.

Now, that is what the criticism of the War Department has become.

No fair man can deny that it has degenerated into partisan politics—that the Republican party, which so botched the Spanish war, is attempting to present a small percentage of shortcomings in such a way as will make the country believe that these represent the rule and not the exception, and that the whole conduct of the war may be judged by these few failures.

Yet the wonder is not that these mistakes have occurred.

President Wilson is right when he says:

"As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and dimensity with extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

"There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen. But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

"Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the Government has come out of such criticism and investigation."

Secretary Baker, in his statement before the Senate military committee, made this very fundamental assertion:

"No army of a similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, trained or equipped so quickly; no such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army."

It is remarkable that none of Secretary Baker's critics has ever challenged the truth of that statement—and yet, if it is true, then the obviously destructive criticism which Republican politicians and Republican guerrillas like Roosevelt—who can not forgive Wilson for being President, or Pershing for being commander-in-chief in France—is most unfair and dangerous, because it tends to impair the confidence of the country in an Administration which has proved capable of producing the largest army that has ever been raised and equipped and trained in so short a space of time with so much attention to its comfort, health and well-being.

The Georgian repeats that no responsible man, not even the Republican politician seeking to make political capital out of the mistakes of a Democratic Administration, has yet ventured to deny that Secretary Baker's claim of unequaled achievement, which he does not credit to himself, but to the genius of the American people, is substantially true.

Yet, if it is substantially true, then Secretary

Baker and his organization are far above the criticism intended to get rid of them.

The only reply which Secretary Baker's opponents have made to his statement of extraordinary accomplishment is that, nevertheless, he or his subordinates have made mistakes and that there is a shortage of this or that equipment here or there.

Of course, this is so. The country needs no Republican politician to tell it this fact.

Every intelligent man, woman and child in the nation knew, before they were told, that Secretary Baker and our army officers were bound to make some mistakes in performing so huge a task.

The greater and more novel our task, the more mistakes we are likely to make.

These Republican critics say that some of the clothing furnished our soldiers has not been up to the proper standard. Let us assume that this is wholly true, and that some one in the War Department is to blame.

Nevertheless, compare that fault with this achievement related by Secretary Baker in his testimony:

"The death rate in our forces in the months from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of the men of the same age at home."

In the Spanish war (which the Republican party managed) the death rate was 20.15 per thousand, or nearly three times as great in those glorious Republican days of embalmed beef, fat generals, generals in bath tubs in the midst of battle, round robins and courtsmartial.

While the Republican mismanagement of the Spanish war lingers in the memory of the present generation the Republican politicians and hybrid politicians of the Roosevelt type ought to be very charitable in their criticism of this Administration.

Indeed, they ought to praise it rather than criticize it.

Above all, Mr. Roosevelt, who gained the notoriety which made him President from the Spanish war, ought to remember the necessity of cutting the cable in Manila to free Dewey from the paralyzing interference of the Republican politicians at Washington.

He ought to remember the scandals concerning the appointment of generals and admirals by political pull, the disgraceful prices that were paid for everything, the sending of our American boys armed with old Civil War black powder and short-range muskets against an enemy armed with modern high-power rifles.

But back of all this partisan Republican outcry against Secretary Baker lurks that evil influence which can usually be found behind the Republican woodpile—the war profiteers and Wall Street.

As they can not use Baker, any more than they can use Daniels, it is the old, old trick of the wolf denouncing the watchdog to the very flock that the dog was guarding against the wolf.

Clearing Amay the Fog.

The coldest perusal of Secretary Baker's statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs makes it easy to see why he produced so profound an impression on even his severest critics. His tone from first to last was that of an earnest, candid, clear-headed executive, knowing whereof he spoke, harboring no resentment against any man, hospitable to suggestions from every quarter, acknowledging mistakes, welcoming constructive criticism and devoted, mind, heart and soul, to the work of winning the war. More than this, the facts he sets forth, many of them new to the public if not to his Senatorial audience, make up a sum of achievement so vast and splendid as completely to eclipse the errors and shortcomings.

The Secretary was not speaking for himse'f or his department or for the Administration so much as for the united forces of American strength and skill that have been poured, and now are being poured, into the prosecution of the war. He was telling the country what it itself, through its manpower, its industries and material resources, its brains and patriotism, has accomplished in ten stressful months. Truly would it be "a tragical thing," as he said, "if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had 'fallen down." No honest mind can believe, after reading and pondering the Secretary's statement, that it has "fallen down." On the contrary, even the most censorious must admit that the country and the Government have to their credit a ten months' record of performance without parallel in American annals.

By no means is it a flawless record; it has its delays, its missteps and miscalculations, its inefficiencies on the part of individuals, with an occasional instance of downright remissness. But these are not the characteristic things, not the things that will be set down in history or be remembered even a twelvementh from now. The characteristic and truly notable thing is that an American army of large proportions was in France, three thousand miles across the sea, well before the close of 1917; that an American army of five hundred thousand or more men will be there in the early part of 1918; and that an American army of one and onehalf million men are ready to be sent thither as steadily as transportation can be furnished. This is rather a satisfactory answer, it strikes us, to the charge that military efforts of the United States have "fallen down." The fact is, of course, no one really believed they had "fallen down." There was simply a mood of restlessness and depression that led to an outburst of characteristic American impatience. This, supplemented by small politics and personal animus, was responsible for most of the anti-administration hue and cry.

The consequent investigations have not been in vain, however, for besides arousing the public to a keener interest in the details of war management and putting all departments more than ever on their mettle, they have served to establish the reassuring fact that in spite of some mistakes America is going vigorously and effectively forward in the most tremendous task she ever has undertaken. To the rank and file of the people it is gratifying indeed to know that the daily service and sacrifice they are called upon to render their nation are not unavailing, and that the men entrusted with their highest interests are not un-

Buffalo Evening News.

THE BAKER INQUIRY.

The usefulness of the official investigation, as an instrument for the proper conduct of the war, is amazingly confirmed in the case of Secretary Rober

There can be no doubt of the efficacy of Secretary Baker's answer to the Chamberlain charges, commented on in vesterday's NEWS.

We believe there is a more hopeful state of public mind since he pictured our half-million men on the other side and the other big achievements of a government not skilled in war.

It is true, his explanation is not a sufficient answer to the father and mother of the national soldier. The tales of inadequate housing, insufficient clothing and shortage of other essentials, still persist.

And the flat statement of Secretary Baker that if there is a man can be found who can do better work in the post, then he can do, he (Baker) will voluntarily withdraw, since our sole aim is to win the war, would have enhanced the values of his statement a thousand fold.

But he did not say it, nor did he voice any sentiment concerning a superior war council which is a subject very close to the hearts of the people.

But the greater things he covered well, so well that America is reassured quite beyond anticipation.

There is another aspect emphasized by the inquiry and the Baker answer. These hopeful things came as bread to us now. Why did we not know them before.

Certainly they were not withheld from us on the grounds that to make them public would provide the enemy with military information. Germany has known these things from the beginning; France, England and even Italy have known them.

Why, then, are the details withheld from us, who need the inspiration of achievement and progress to help us carry on?

Wyeth Williams, writing of the sins of the censorship, says the Germans know the location of our troops by numerical designation and could deliver a letter, via the air route, to any of them.

If the public had known as much as Mr. Baker has told us, the recent inquiry and answer would have been unnecessary. Much unpleasantness would have been avoided, and the "half-cocked" patriot would have lost his coveted opportunity.

But the weapon of investigation proves its own efficiency.

We cannot dispense with it.

THE STORM SUBSIDES

The storm subsides—meaning thereby the tempest of criticism against the administration in general and the war department in particular. The politicians got nowhere; they were overcome by a wave of indignation from the moment they precipitated politics in the senate. Secretary Baker's frank and open statement has added whatever else was needed to subdue the suspicions aroused by the self-seekers.

It has been many a day since a more sincere statement of a situation was made than that of Baker's. He did not even attempt to defend himself. He did not try to atone for the mistakes that have been made, nor for the delays that have been encountered. He sought to lay the blame upon no one individual by way of making a scapegoat of him.

A better feeling prevails in the nation today. Greater hope and courage are in evidence. Greater determination than ever before has taken hold of the people. Greater faith we have never had than at this very moment.

Probably the one shot that went deepest into the heart of the opposition was Secretary Baker's statement concerning General Wood. The announcement a few days ago that the general had been wounded in France, where he had been for six weeks, took the wind out of the sails of those who clamored about Wood's having been "buried" in this country. But when Baker said that the mobilization of the army was due in part to the urging of General Wood himself, who claimed that it wasn't necessary to have all preparations complete before the mobilization-well, that shot went home. It showed as nothing else could that instead of having shelved General Wood, instead of having "buried" him, the government had sought and taken his advice—and that whatever evil resulted from the hurried mobilization was due in part at least to this very advice.

But it isn't necessary to go into details. Secretary Baker has informed the nation of the exact situation. He has shown that we shall have half a million men in France in the near future—if we haven't that many there now—and that others are "coming along." But above all, he left nothing for the American people to guess at; he told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—and routed all opposition, whether that opposition was due to selfishness or to ignorance.

DENVER POST

3D EDITION 18 PAGES

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE U. S. A. *

2¢ BY NEWSBOYS.

DENVER. COLO.. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.





PRESERVE THIS INSTRUMENT!

Investigation as a useful instrument of information, progress and efficiency in this war must be preserved. We cannot dispense with it. There will and should be from time to time legislative inquiries intended to bring out facts suitable for pubfic disclosure. For this reason it is important that the country understand the clear lesson that the War Department investigation, with its noisy accompaniment on the outside, unquestionably conveys.

If every investigation is to be the signal for the mobilization of half-cocked patriots at Washington, in newspaper editorial sanctums and elsewhere, demanding the head of this or that official before the facts have been even halfway brought out or one-tenth understood, then investigation is going to lose its usefulness.

If every investigation is to be characterized by premature inferences put forth as authoritative conclusions by chairmen or other members of committees; if public men, either in Congress or out of it, are to go on the assumption that isolated instances brought out justify the loosest and most general language; if zealous Americans deeply interested in this or that plan to change the existing war organization of the government are to scan the evidence oaly in part, and chiefly with the desire to find something that appears to confirm their favorite plan and support their crystallized opinion—then this important instrument of efficiency, progress and justice in the war will be rendered absolutely ineffectives

All these hypotheses have been realized in the course of the Senate committee's War Department investigation and the half-cocked accompaniment of abuse and criticism outside of Congress. The result has been that an investigation, properly undertaken, capable of bearing genuine fruit, was threatening to unsettle public opinion, promote factional partisanship and deal a deadly blow at the unity of thought and feeling of the American people in this war. Fortunately, Secretary

We feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governme gether against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in We stand together until the end .- Woodrow Wilson.

BAKER's frank statement, with its admission of errors and its assertion and detailed evidence of enormous accomplishment and of solid judgment, came in time to avert what would unquestionably have been almost a national disaster.

But, most important of all perhaps, that statement showed how investigations perfectly proper in themselves may be used to mislead the public mind, to frighten the mothers and wives and daughters of the country without reason, to give all sorts of private and public discontents a peg on which to hang their grievances, to discourage the country in its great and vital enterprise. It gave the Congress and the nation a valuable lesson in the way in which to keep investigations useful and the way in which to rob them of their value. It also gave the "off with his head!" tribe a rebuke almost as effective as that which events have administered to those who demanded Dr. GAR-FIELD's official blood twenty minutes after he issued the fuel order.

The HERALD trusts that the lesson will not go unlearned. It believes in necessary investigations. It welcomed the Senate inquiry, which was entirely justified as long as it remained an inquiry. It is only when an investigation becomes a complete crusade for a sudden execution or a startling change long before it has any claim to completeness as an investigation that the HERALD objects to the procedure. It commented frankly on certain errors brought out during the first hearings. With equal frankness it comments on the danger of discrediting so proper a method. The half-cocked tribe should organize themselves into an army of "wait-a-minute" men.

PUBLICITY AND CRIME.

The proposal to give greater publicity to crime will appeal to many as about the most absurd of suggestions. To them it will seem as futile as commending kultur to the kaiser. But there are many varieties of publicity, and one at least will prove to be cleansing and healing.

The council has asked for periodic reports from the police. Information should therefore be constantly on hand showing the official responsibility for crime, or at least the official circumstances connected with crime. The names of the judges who are habitually lenient with professional criminals and who stupidly accept worthless bonds should be included. The names of the "prominent" citizens who are so ready to sign the bonds for the parasites of the underworld should be listed. The policemen who fail to



-[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

check crime in their respective districts should be given a publicity bath. The names of the defending lawyers should not be overlooked.

Public connivance with crime must be made conspicuous. Thus it may be cured. Respectable citizens, it may be remembered, did not hesitate to own property rented to the agents of prostitutes until publicity made their profits disreputable. Judges, policemen, men of property, attorneys, will always be found willing to shield crime as long as they are not thereby held up to popular contempt. The right sort of publicity will end the nefarious alliance. The council has asked for it. It is to be hoped that courage and persistence to insist on delivery will not be wanting.

HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Persons primed to discover incompetence in the War Department and its head at every point and at any cost will read General Pershing's statement to CHARLES R. CRANE of this city without the least enthusiasm.

General Pershing states that things are going on extremely welf. He declares that the War Department has done everything possible for our troops abroad. There have been a few mistakes, but these have not been serious. He adds that his experience with the Secretary of War showed that he always gave prompt decisions and that the officers in consultation generally agreed he had decided the matter properly and on its

General Pershing, ought to know what he is. talking about. If the suspicious tears that have been shed over the alleged lightness of the uniforms given our soldiers in France have any justification he ought to know all about it. If the forces abroad are being hindered in any way by the alleged incompetence at Washington he is the man to feel it first. He doesn't. His testimony is pertinent and convincing.

Springfield, III., 18n. 29.—The Chi. cago Heights Gas Company of Chicago Heights today filed a schedule mission asking permission to the the state public utilities commission asking permission to increase its gas rate 20 cents on the thousand cubic feet. The present rate is \$1 a thousand cubic leet, with a minimum bill of 50 cents.

WOULD RAISE GAS RATE. of labor administration.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets taken in time will Prevent Grip. E. W. Strovent Grip. Grip Follows the Snow,

the week for cross-examination on the week for cross-examination on his statement yesterday of arms achievements, but tonight the aviation branch would consume the next few days and postpone Secretary Baker's return until next week,

ohânge woud be necessary unless more shipping than is now in sight should become available.

SCOFFS AT U. S. ARMY.

the German socialist newspaper long article written by Colonel Gaedke the American Army" is the title of

London, Jan. 29 .- "The Truth About

Bremer Zeitung.

"The entente now has pinned its faith entirely to American help," says Colonel Gaedke. "It, therefore, is important that the Germans know just how serious is this American menace.

"The Americans are coming to fluctuate the most perfect instruction is this American menace.

"The Americans are coming to fluctuate to fluctuate the most perfect instruction of war that any age ever has seen. Can they do it?

"Secretary of War Baker recently to clud us that a million and a half men told us that a million and a half mederly we call his attention to the fact that the men who still are being eaty we call his attention to the fact that the men who still are being that the men who still are being bening the men who still are being bening the flow in a battlened which was quite hard in a battlened which was quite hear in a battlened which was a battlened Bremer Zeitung.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR POCERS PEET ROCERS PEET CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY

Men's Business Sack Suits

The backbone of this its \$25.00.

good clothing, speciallying offering is Rogers Peet's displaying

several hundred busine RICH, 18 sack suits. good cloums to close or wan besing was a seement of the seement of

quality reduced to \$30 two week Other suits of still fire outs and o er

so noos Hotel, t .00.25\$ bns Blowe

Washington and Wabash Mrs. Blo Mosband Mabash Mrs. Blo Mosband Mabash Mrs. Blo Mrs. ANDERSON & BROTHI Office, HIW

in the cit search. The mai revealed r Automo voted all

Mrs. Blowe Care, Blowe Garaband's C some time. The carry The carry carry and carry times. Organ HOON

Second Floor New Kimball BTAXES Of

S. W. Cor. Wabsah Av. and Jacks UP BE

12:15 Until I o'Clocney York

MEDN that the MEDN strips driver the MEDN str stinherita ORCANISTS FOR:

WEDNESDAY, 1AN. 30TH, MR. EMORY CALLUP

THURSDAY, 1AN. 31ST, MRS. WILHELM MIDDE RES WERE
FRIDAY, FEB. 1ST, MR. HUGO P. COMPTIONE
THURSDAY, 1AN. 30TH, MR. ALLAN
Comption
The state of the s

of the most modern in ee-mandal organismen affords thorough enjoyment for everyonethe plaza of the most modern three-manual organ modern in Organ music, played by well-known of raed that

er persona The king of instruments" well desentings, fur

Admission 10 Cents-To Be Contributed !

IL MILL CHEER YOU UP IHIZ MEEK - COFIZEOW THE CREATEST

VILLEND

corps officers announced today includes several from the middle West. Among them were John B. Mellegar, Jr., 833 Plymouth place, Chicago, who is made as first lieutenant in the Griden and Lawrence Raymond Johnson, 5338 Pierce avenue, and is made a first lieutenant in the dental reserve.

The resignation of First Lieutenant in the dental reserve.

The resignation of First Lieutenant in the dental reserve.

The resignation of First Lieutenant in the Gridenant James A. Lee, chaplain in the One and James A. Lee, chaplain in the One and James A. Lee, chaplain in the One and James A. Lieutenant James James

corps officers announced today in-

CHICAGOANS PROMOTED

"How are the Americans off to the Americans off to the Americans off to the Americans off to the Americans off officers? Where are differers of all ranks and staff officers of all ranks and staff officers of all ranks in April, but now has 110,000.

"That is truly an American master—piece of accomplishment—to sew posulets on 100,000 men and call them officers. Does Mr. Baker impopenders. Does Mr. Baker impopenders in modern war?

"Of the total strength the American shown that only 500,000 can get to can shop to muster it has been been but when? The ententent in modern war?

"The total strength the American four next autumn—neutral observers as as a six anomals stafer for autumn—neutral observers in military effort will be too weakening of the instingant, the master and the master and the loss of the loss of the lastians."

"AMERICAN MASTERPIECE,"

list of newly commissioned Washington, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A

But We Know -soin Miss i'nod sw Wabseh Av. and Adams St.

SIIC 01 CEL

statement to accomplish, but that only a starter.

The unrest in Germany and greater unrest in Austria have a sumed proportions that make it c vious that the seed of revolt is plan ed. If that seed can be sufficient cultivated it will result sooner later in the overthrow of the Hohe zollern autocracy that President W

son believes is coming.

This does not mean necessarily the the kaiser will be in the position.

Nicholas of Russia, but that Germa will become a constitutional government responsible to the people. ment responsible to the people.

The speeches of Kuehlmann an Scheidemann in the reichstag an every recent utterance of the Au trian statesmen have indicated co cern about the coming of the Amer

cans into the war zone.

The war party has assured the country that the Americans cannicated in time to take an a

preciable part in the campaign preciable part in the campaign 1918. They have got to convince the German people that this is so if the are to keep them in the war.

SPOILS WAR LORDS' PROMISES

The war chiefs have been able discount the utterances of Presider Wilson by assuring their constituent that it will be impossible for American to send soldiers enough to Europe to carry out the President's program and urging them to have no fear of

mere words. Now comes Baker and talks not opolicies but of military particular. What effect is it going to have on people who have been lulled in their hunger by assurances that there wa nothing to be feared from the new foe that "early in 1918" there will h

half a million American soldiers of the western front, with an additional million coming before the year i

How are they going to stay aslee when their dream of an early peac is confronted with the Baker state ment of the hundreds of miles o railroads, leagues of docks and all the rest o warehouses the physical preparations to take car of a vast American army?

SPELLS DETERMINATION.

Every word of it spells determina tion to fight with as many men a may be required for the job in hanc and for as long a period as is necessary to accomplish victory.

sary to accomplish victory.

There is nothing transient in the promise of those preparations. Germany and Austria, sick with the privations of this winter, will know from this recital of what we have done that ahead of them looms other winters and summers, stretching indefinitely into the future, when their war misery will be greater and screater.

war misery will be greater and sreater.

The strategy of discouragement is perfectly understood by the allies and they intend to prosecute it, and the Baker speech affords them a propaganda weapon as welcome as the tanks to the military problem.

ANSWER TO PRO-GERMANS,

ANSWER TO PRO-GERMANS.

Baker's speech is to be put into the liands of every soldier and citizen, for it constitutes the first complete account of what we have accomplished since our advent into the war and contains in itself the answer to all the croakings of pacifists, pro-Germans and political franctireurs who have been moaning that the War Department has broken down.

As a beginning the verbatim report of the War Secretary's statement is printed tonight in the official bulleting which goes to every camp, cantonment, postoffice and every other gov-

EXTRA FINAL & AGO HERALD

Don Valentino Molina, maker of portraits for noblewomen, now will paint only sunlight, for he found his divine model at a summer resort and will shortly wed girl from Fifth avenue man-

NEXT SUNDAY'S HERALD

How the Painter Peeped at the Bathing Heiress

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1918.

Woman Killed in Murder Mystery; Gas Pipe Victim

Unidentified Body Discovered in Front of South Side Lodging House— Recalls Recent Slaying.

A single dice found near the body of an unidentified woman, who was murdered in front of the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging-house, 2412 Prairie avenue, is the only clew that the police have obtained thus far.

On this slender strand of evidence, however, they have started to work, and early this morning two negroes were taken into custody. They were closely questioned by Lieutenant J. J. O'Connell and were later locked up. The police are working on the theory that the murderer was a negro "crap shooter."

The woman was struck down with a blow above the left eye. The weapon, a three-foot gas pipe, lay near the

A description of the victim follows: Twenty-five or 30 years old; about feet 7 inches tall; weight about 160 pounds; brown hair and brown eyes; three gold teeth in upper jaw, two in front and one at rear; wore gray plaid coat, brown hat with tan trimming, white waist, black skirt, white stockings and black high-heeled shoes

handkerchief with the initial "B"—the principal clew that may lead to identification—57 cents and two inexpensive rings, one with red and the other with a green setting, were found in one pocket of the coat. A round gold brooch was pinned in the waist.

The murder was similar to the as-ault on Miss Martina Carlson, 3635 ake Park avenue, who was attacked in the street a few doors from her home on the night of Dec. 23 last. She was beaten with a single-tree taken from a wagon.

Before her death Miss Carlson, who lso was known as Hazel Magnus, recovered consciousness, but refused to eveal the identity of her assailant, although admitting she knew him.

FOUND BY POLICEMEN.

Last night's mystery confronted colicemen Murphy and McNamara of ne Cottage Grove avenue police as ey traveled beat. The found the ody partly on the sidewalk and artly in the snow near the curb. They summoned the ambulance and e body was taken to Ryan's underaking rooms at 2449 Cottage Grove

Lieutenant Thomas Fitzgerald asgned Detective Sergeants Burns and ahart to the mystery. The neighrhood is one of many roominguses, and the detectives started a use-to-house canvass in an effort find friends of the slain woman, they believed to have lived ar the scene of the murder.

NOT KNOWN NEAR BY. nquiry at the Sarah Hackett Steison home disclosed that none of tenants had heard screams or ther unusual noises. Nor at other ouses in the vicinity were the police ole to find anyone who had knowlof any out-of-the-ordinary cirumstances.

The absence of a handbag caused sibility that the woman had been slain y a robber, but the presence of the change and rings in her coat pocket seemed to them to indicate she carried no bag.

RICH MUNITIONS MAKER VANISHES FROM HOTEL

Search is being made throughout the city for some trace of G. L. Blowers, part owner of the Rayfield Carburetor Company, who disappeared two weeks ago after returning from a business trip to Pittsburgh.

Blowers, who lives at the Gladstone Hotel, telephoned company officials as soon as he arrived from a trip out of town that he was starting for the office. He failed to appear.

Nothing was thought of the occurrence until the next day, when Mrs. Blowers inquired at the office and said she had not heard from her husband. Since then the wife has devoted all her time in the search.

Automobile trips over the city have revealed no trace of her husband. The manufacturer's brother arrived

in the city last night to aid in the

The carburetor company has been engaged on government contracts for

At the Gladstone Hotel last night

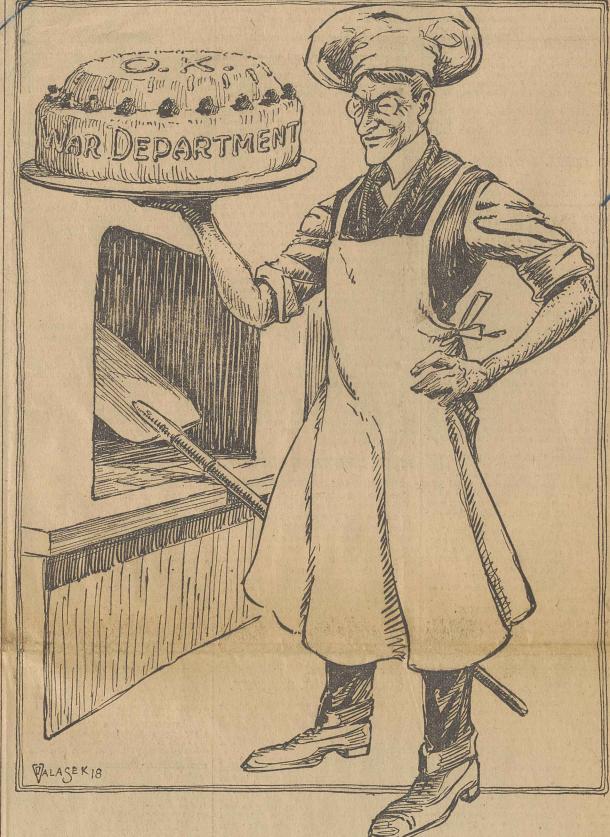
Blowers refused to discuss her usband's disappearance.

TAXES ON GATES ESTATE UP BEFORE A SURROGATE

New York, Jan. 29.-[Special.]-Algations that the State of New York st inheritance taxes of more than 00,000 on the estate of John W. ates were heard by Surrogate Fow-

Comptroller Travis stated that it ras not until last August that he parned that Mr. Gates had valuable curities in vaults here and that in his apartment, occ pying half a floor ing of all classes of live stock, of the Plaza Enter, he had valuable which milch cows and work horses paintings, furniture, bric-a-brac and would receive the major portion of her personal property.

BAKER'S PRIDE



Second Air Attack In 24 Hours Fails To Reach London

London, Jan. 30, 12:48 a. m.-Another hostile air raid over eastern England began at 9:30 o'clock last night, and up to the present hour is still in progress, according to an official communication just issued.

None of the enemy machines has vet been able to penetrate the London defenses, although there are reports that bombs have been dropped in the outskirts. The communication

"Hostile airplanes crossed the coast of Essex and Kent about 9:30 p. m. Some machines attempted to pene-

trate into London about an hour "Up to the present none of them

has succeeded in penetrating the London defenses. Some bombs are reported as having been dropped in the outskirts

"The raid is still in progress."

FIRST RAID KILLS 47.

The German air raid of Monday night, the first of the year, on London and adjacent territory resulted in the largest casualty list of any air raid since that of June 13 last. The total casualties were forty-seven killed, including seventeen women and sixteen children, and 169 injured, of whom fifty-nine were women and seventeen were children. Forty-six of the fatalities occurred in London,

where 162 persons were injured. One of the enemy airplanes, a three-seated machine, was brought down in flames from a height of 10,000 feet and all three of its occupants were burned to death.

In the June raid ninety-seven persons were killed and 437 injured by bombs which fell on London and in Kent and Essex.

BRITAIN'S FODDER STOCK INSUFFICIENT FOR NEEDS

London, Jan. 29.—It is estimated that the quantity of fodder stuff in Great Britain is insufficient to maintain the existing stocks of animals and poultry until the present season's crop is available in September. The secretary of the board of agriculture announced today that plans are being considered for the ration-

the available supply.

BANDITS SHOOT ONE MAN AND HOLD UP NINE PLACES

Two robbers shot one man, fought revolver battles with two others and held up seven saloons and two drug stores last night.

Tony Bassi was wounded when the pair, described by the police as a "dope fiend" and a young Jew weara fur cap, held up Bassi Brothers saloon at Laflin and Van Buren streets, where they escaped with \$75 from the cash register and \$16 from

six customers. A clerk in Robinson's drug store at 40 South Ashland boulevard routed

the robbers in a revolver fight. Edward Meyers, a saloon-keeper at Paulina and Harrison streets, after being robbed of \$16, snatched up a revolver and fired after the retreating bandits, who fired back at him.

John Dolan, a bartender in John Hurst's saloon at 2458 West Van Buren street, was locked in the icebox before the holdup men departed with \$65 from the cash register.

The robbers got \$40 from Joseph Lawlor, a saloon-keeper at Loomis and Harrison streets, and \$60 from Hanley's saloon at Laflin and Harrison streets.

THIRTEEN PERISH AT SEA WHEN U-BOAT SINKS SHIP

London, Jan. 29.- The admiralty announces that the armed escort vessel Mechanician was torpedoed and stranded in the English Channel Jan. 20 and has become a total wreck.

Three officers and ten men of the crew were lost.

NEW TEMBLOR KILLS ONE IN GUATEMALA'S CAPITAL

Guatemala City, Jan. 29.—Three se vere shocks of earthquake were felt here last night. Many of the buildings damaged in the previous disturbances, which began at Christmas person was killed and several others were injured.

VATICAN COMPILING BOOK OF WAR DIPLOMATIC PAPERS

Jan. 28.-[Delayed.]-The Vatican, according to the report here, is compiling a white book, containing the diplomatic documents from the

Herald advertisers are first choice

Missing Treasurer Of Loan Association Faces Fraud Charge

The mysterious disappearance of Adolph Wolkofsky, secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Loan Association, 1104 South Robey street, was partly solved yesterday, when a petition in bankruptcy was filed in the

The petition alleges conspiracy to defraud the creditors, and the amount involved is estimated at approximately \$100,000.

Stockholders in the loan association and other persons who claim money is due them from Wolkofsky met last night at the house of Harry Abramovice, 1300 South Albany avenue, to plan further action.

NATIVE OF ROUMANIA.

According to Weiner, Wolkofsky came to America from Roumania about thirteen years ago. He worked as a mattress-maker until he evolved the plan for a co-operative loan association. Fellow workers bought stock in the concern and loans were made at low rates of interest. Weiner says the members of the association came to have complete confidence in Wolkofsky.

'Recently I found that a second mortgage and a note on which I had advanced money to Wolkofsky were of no value," Weiner said last night. I demanded that he make good and he turned the property over to me.

"Now I find that several persons are after Wolkofsky for money they advanced to him on mortgages and notes, on which the names either are fictitious or forgeries.

FIND OTHER NOTES. "Also there are many notes in the

society supposed to be for loans, on which we cannot find the persons who are supposed to have received the money. The amounts involved in these transactions probably will be between \$30,000 and \$70,000."

Wolkofsky left his home at 1330

South Albany avenue last Saturday and has not been seen since. He is married and is the father of seven children. According to Attorney Irving G. Zazove, Conway Building, Wolkofsky transferred a large amount of property to his business partner, Adolph Weiner, a few days ago.

About ten days ago he left his home and the following day his wife re-ceived a letter from him saying he intended to jump in the river at the Twelfth street bridge. Later he returned home.

It was said that further proceedings in another branch of the court will be instituted against him.

BAKER'S ADDRESS HOPE FOR ALLIES, DOOM FOR FOES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

War Cabinet Plan Beaten and Era of Bitterness Ended by Story of Secretary.

ANSWER TO HUN CHIEFS

By CHARLES MICHELSON. -WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.-TODAY'S TOPICS.

BAKER'S statement flattens out the war cabinet bill at home and will spread the gospel in benighted Deutschland as part of the big new American propaganda.

President appraise the importance of strikes and speeches in the enemy country and philosophically foregoes vindication in the Senate.

OLONEL HOUSE helps the

WHAT the State Department seems to think about the reichstag utterances of Von Kuehlmann and Socialist Scheidemann.

BAKER'S RANGE WIDE.

The echoes of Secretary Baker's speech before the military affairs committee continue

BOTH ALLIES AND FOES TO GET SPEECH

to roll and reverberate through the country, and al-

ready it is purposed to extend their range over the seas to our allies and our enemies.

Intended simply as a defe of his department against the charges of inefficiency promulgated by Senator Chamberlain. the secretary's presentation of military accomplishment has gone far beyond its original

It is difficult to put a limit on the importance this address may attain in the war. As a starter it has flattened out the project of establishing a war cabinet in the face of President Wilson's opposition.

May Die in Committee.

It now seems probable that bill never will leave the committee. Among the Republicans on the committee Warren certainly is against the bill, which counterbalances Chamberlain's vote for it. Reed, McKellar and Hitchcock, who were supposed to be wavering when Chamberlain made his great speech, seemed by their questions to indicate a thorough sympathy with the position and contentions of the Secretary of War. Without two of them in addition to Chamberlain joining with the Republicans it will be impossible to get a favorable recommendation for the measure, which is, therefore, due to die in the committee.

Era of Bitterness Over.

This course will put a period to the era of bitterness inaugurated by Chamberlain's speech. With no bill to talk about, a dozen hig speeches, for and against the administration, will fail to explode.

Colonel Roosevelt's campaign was to have started on this measure, and the Republicans, from Johnson from the sunkissed shores of California to Lodge and the bleak coasts of Maine, were due to make the Senate chamber smoke as they pointed out the necessity of passing the bill that would take control of the war away from President Wilson.

Springboard Taken Away.

Introduced by Chamberlain, a Democrat, and the chairman of the military affairs committee. it furnished an ideal springboard from which Republicans could dive into the fray. And now the springboard has been taken away, because Secretary Baker knew what to say and how to

That's a good deal for one

Baker Routs His Critics.

Secretary of War Baker, in his reply to his critics, has shown to the entire satisfaction of the country and to the world that America has accomplished wonders almost miracles—since the declaration of war against Germany.

The cool, unruffled, confident attitude of the Secretary—evidence unquestionable that he has performed his duties well—has made a most profound impression even on those who were most bitter in their criticism of the Secretary.

Mr. Baker calmly told the committee what the war department had accomplished, never uttering a word of condemnation of the men who charged him with inefficiency, and proving that they did not know what they were talking about when they made the charges. Even Senator Chamberlain admitted that the nation had worked wonders in the mobilizing and caring for the army, and in the matter of getting the men ready for activities on the European battlefields.

The information that we now have ready a million men who can be sent to France at any moment came as a great surprise to the critics who had insisted that the army was wholly unprepared for service. That we will have half a million on the battle front in the early part of this year also was a revelation to the country at

While the enemies of the country were framing up charges against the Secretary of War, that official was sitting in conference with members of commissions from the various countries at war and quietly learning their needs, then applying the advice so received to the upbuilding of a great and powerful fighting machine, unmindful of the unjust criticisms by the men who should have been loyally supporting the administration. With no word of complaint, he went about his duties, bringing results that he now shows to be almost unbelievable.

When ordered by the Senate to make known the war secrets of the country, merely to satiate the desires of a few politicians who hoped to find something wrong by which the Wilson administration might be discredited, and who above all to lend aid to the cause of the Kaiser, Secretary Baker, in manly, fearless manner, lays bare the plans that have been perfected and those in course of perfection, and the world is astounded at what has been accomplished with no display, no bluster, no egotism. He shows to the world that he has the nation's interests unnermost in his mind: that he courts criticism, if such criticism is constructive that he is willing to let the world think what it may if he knows he is accomplish ing something looking to ultimate victory

The Tennessean and American has said before that Secretary Baker, and all others entrusted with the conduct of the war, have been doing all that could be done, and that there should be no criticism of the work or of the men. It is no surprise that the war secretary has in so dignified and gentlemanly manner made his accusers appear small in the eyes of the world; yet it is a surprise even to the best friends of the administration that so much could have been accomplished and that errors could have been so few and of so little seriousness.

Secretary of War Baker has proven himself a giant in organization, a statesman of the highest type, and a man loyal to his country and earnest in his desire to do that which is best for America and for the world.

It only remains for the authorities to have Col. Roosevelt and his political followers forcibly removed from the national capital, and if need be, placed in duress. While we are seeking out for punishment enemies of the country, let us begin with that clique posing as patriots, but who carry concealed the deadly bombs which they would use against our own sons to bring about the elevation of the man who believes he is the only one in the country who is capable of intelligently administering the affairs of the nation—one Theodore Roosevelt.

Clear the capital city of this element, even though violence be necessary to bring about the result.

The Detroit Free Press

Established May 5, 1831.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.

MR. BAKER'S SECOND APPEARANCE.

There is a marked difference in Secretary Baker on his present appearance before the senate committee and on his earlier appearance before the same body. He was almost flippant then; he fenced with his interrogators and persisted in trying to put them in the wrong, seeming to resent their assumption to question him at all. Now he is in earnest. He explains at length where he evaded before. He does not hold back information, but at least makes a show of desire to tell facts. He manifests eagerness to have congress and the public know what he has done, what his difficulties have been in doing it and what obstacles remain ahead still to be overcome.

This change is the most noticeable fact in the address of Monday and decidedly the most welcome. It is evidence of a new spirit in the secretary, which by inference may be ascribed as well to the administration of which he is a part. It implies a recognition that the stupendous task of winning the struggle will tax the full powers of the whole nation, that it cannot be accomplished by keeping this an "exclusive" war and that both the burden of fighting through to success and the glory of victory at the end will be for the whole American people and cannot be monopolized by a few leaders.

Mr. Baker pleads that this is the greatest war in history and that unprecedented effort is necessary to win it. That is true; but it is equally true that if the end to be attained is unprecedented the means for attaining the end are also unprecedented. If never before in history was a nation required to create an army of the size needed in the United States and under conditions as arduous as those of the present, never before in history was there such a nation as that in the United States to accomplish the purpose at once, so individually able, intelligent and willing, so numerous and so wealthy. Never before have a people's military leaders had at their disposal such a potentially powerful military implement as this people of ours. The means are commensurate with the end, however difficult the end may be. It is a matter of ability to adapt the means to the end, and that is the duty of the men who are our leaders, Mr. Baker prominently among them.

Are the leaders competent? Here is the crux of the question, the point on which the present investigation turns. It is the point on which the American people desire information. After the secretary of war has completed his testimony and it has undergone the searching process of cross-examination, and after all the supplementary testimony has been spread on the record, we can decide better than now whether the leaders are fitted to adapt the unparalleled forces at their command to the unprecedented purpose we all have in view. Meanwhile Mr. Baker has made an impression, perhaps not the "profound impression" Senator Chamberlain says he has made, but certainly a better impression than on his earlier appearance. His new disposition to welcome instead of repelling co-operation is a distinct stimulus for intensified energy among the great people whose destinies are at stake and who fervently desire to put forth their utmost power and ask only that their power shall be wisely guided in its assembling and application.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

This business of being the center of a big fight is not a new thing to Newton D. Baker.

As city solicitor and aid to Tom L. Johnson and as mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, and Johnson's successor in the battles to make Cleveland a "City on a Hill," Baker fought bitter and powerful opponents and interests for many years—and won his fight.

Baker has a fighting jaw, something like that of the president and he has an uncanny habit of being on the right side of a fight.

This little man with the strong jaw and the whimsical eyes is a "human little cuss," but he never has been a "slap-'em-on-the-back" politician and it isn't likely he ever will be.

Once a Cleveland reporter said to him: "Why don't you thaw out? A lot of people don't know how human you are because you don't warm up to them. Why don't you cuss once in a while?"

Baker's working knowledge of the English language is so complete that he doesn't need cuss words.

Long political campaigning has sharpened his natural ability at the art of repartee. Roosevelt, who's out to get him now, knows something about his ability in that line, as the result of the many letters exchanged by Baker and T. R., when the latter wanted to lead a division in France.

Baker was graduated from Johns Hopkins and Washington-Lee, after which he practiced law a while in Martinsburg, W. Va. Previously he had been secretary to former Postmaster General Wilson.

He went to Cleveland in 1897 and hooked up with Tom Johnson, who said of him: "Baker is a lift!e mental giant." He was elected cit. solicitor three times and fought on Johnson's side through the three-cent street car fare fight.

He looked like a boy in court, but he handled the months' litigation in this case so well that the legal lights arrayed against him—some of the best in the country—first sat up to take notice, then went down in defect.

He was elected mayor of Cleveland, first in 1911 by the biggest majority ever given a mayoralty winner.

As mayor he fought for and won a municipal light plant that sells current at a maximum of three cents a killowat and forced down the private lighting and power company rates.

He won the famous lake front case—a battle with the powerful rail-road interests that involved thirty million dollars' worth of property. And then he turned around and got the railroads he had beaten to agree to build a magnificent union depot, a project which the war has held up.

His friends are not troubled about his fight with "this Chamberlain person," over the war preparations. He has come out on top many times in fights just as bitter with opponents just as powerful, even if the stakes weren't so high.—Palatka News.

IASHVILLETENNESSEAN ond Auerican

Secretary Baker created a profound impression, so the reports say, and he must have by so exhaustive a statement of what has been accomplished so far.

And, accepting as accurate his statement of facts, the showing is good, considering the conditions at the time war was declared, and also considering the machinery of the war department and the character of team work between the executive and legislative departments which has prevailed during the past ten months.

The Post has insisted all along that the people themselves were responsible primarily for whatever was lacking in our army and navy

Congress has not dared to appropriate money for the army and navy, because members feared defeat at the polls. No president had dared to recommend such appropriations up to the beginning of the European war.

d

at

he

ed

ns

he

nd

ho

tal

tor

n's

ar

in

hts

the-

to

de-

nd.

tity

n a

cur-

ate

ont

ail-

irty

And

the

to

, a

out per-

He s in ents

That being true, the country found itself with an obsolete machine of small dimensions and even smaller experience, with not an officer in it who had actually commanded a real army, not a bureau chief whose experience had qualified him for service of the highest type in such an emergency as the war brought us, no artillery or guns, not even facilities for clothing a considerable force.

Admitting that there is no reason for any well informed citizen to regard Mr. Baker as the very strongest war minister it was possible for Mr. Wilson to find, the very fact that Mr. Baker had little foundation to begin with, and that the nation was pacifist in a most positive sense at the beginning, as it had been for many years, substantially vindicates the administration of primary responsibility for mistakes.

S

Serious mistakes would have happened under the circumstances, no matter who had been president or who had been in charge of the war department.

The main thing is, are the executive and legislative branches of the government going to work in harmony and hasten the war preparations, correct blunders as they are discovered, and discover blunders with reasonable alacrity?

The president's prerogatives as executive head of the government are not to be nullified, but the senate's executive function is also to be considered, and the congress as the representative of the people has its prerogatives which can not be destroyed or impaired by executive mandate.

There needs to be a general speeding up, not only in Washington, but in the country. Our shortcomings are confined to no particular person or interest. Our transportation, our shipbuilding, our fuel production, our food production, our munitions industry, our steel activities, our clothing industries, everything, in fact, are below maximum efficiency and production.

The war department has done much, so have other departments, so have the industries, so has the country generally, but they have not done enough, and the general in-

00 quality, 32 inches wide..... ese Pongees are offered in natural col. y and they are all Chinese hand-lo

Hand-Loom Pongee

35 quality, 36 inches wide......95c oguality, 36 inches wide.....79c oc quality, 36 inches wide 59c Sec. Baker's Address.

In his address before the senate committee last Monday, Secretary Baker made the blatant and exaggerated element of his critics look somewhat foolish.

Even Senator Chamberlain, who recently made the outrageous statement that our war preparations have utterly "broken down," is now fain to admit that Mr. Baker's statement is "reassuring," etc.

As Mr. Baker dealt in facts of record, the question arises: Why did not Mr. Chamberlain ascertain those facts before alarming the American public and possibly exhilarating the German press with his ill timed exaggeration of molehills of mistakes into mountains of failure?

Mr. Baker with his unfailing coolness and courtesy neatly hit off Mr. Chamberlain when he said that the effect of his exaggerations about the war work of the department was to make "the country feel that the shortcomings to which he referred were characteristic rather than exceptional."

Exactly. In fact the figure now cut by Mr. Chamberlain is rather like that of the wild-eyed Iowa parson, who saw three American soldiers in France under the influence of liquor and straightway proclaimed that Pershing's army was drunk.

We are not denying that honest constructive criticism of the war work of the administration is wholesome and legitimate, and Mr. Baker cheerfully agrees to that and admits that, the administration not being superhuman, mistakes have been made.

But when George W. Chamberlain is forced to admit that Secretary Baker's summary of work done is "reassuring," "encouraging," and so forth, the country may safely go further and feel that it is on the whole very satisfactory.

Mr. Baker brought out some vitally important and encouraging points.

The troops were sent to France under some shortage of equipment for the simple reason that it was agreed with the British and French military authorities that it would be better to save that much strain on transportation, for the shortage could at once be made good on the other side.

As for the Lewis gun controversy, it is shown that Gen. Pershing himself did not desire Lewis guns for use on land, and in fact the Lewis guns with which the marines were equipped have already been "retired from service" and replaced with other makes.

As for the rifles, the decisions of the department in that particular were in point of fact determined by the opinion of such men as Gens. Scott, Kuhn and Pershingall men of the best obtainable expert authority.

As to the assembling of troops before there was complete military equipment for them, that was done under the insistent suggestion of no less a personage than Col. Roosevelt's particular friend, Gen. Leonard Wood.

So it goes. Secretary Baker was able to show that every large step taken by the department, so far from being the result of amateur self-efficiency, was taken by and with the advice of the military experts, sometimes including the French and British military command-

An amusing feature of the secretary's summary is the rather sarcastic showing that the ideal of accomplishment in the matter of getting troops to France set by a magazine of which the great Theodore is a contributing editor has already been far exceeded by the department, and in the course of a few months will be still more

And as if to put the capstone on the whole impressive and heartening address, a prominent British army officer just arrived in New York from the front and who happened to be an old chum of Col. Roosevelt's, flatly

Summer Wear

David States of States of

WAR DEPARTMENT PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

other way.

And It Certainly Is a Fine Depot

And It Certainly Is a Fine Depot
Secretary Baker is a man of wonderful
ability. By sheer ability he has lifted himself up in life by his own bootstraps. As
city solicitor of Cleveland he bested some
of the biggest lawyers in the west. Single
handed and alone he won his way to the
office of mayor of Cleveland. As mayor he
established a municipal electric light plant
which today ensures Cleveland cheap light
and cheap power. He whipped the railroads
to a frazzle in their effort to grab lake front
property worth thirty millions of dollars,
and then in some magic manner induced the
very railroad magnates whom he had
trounced to build a magnificent Union Railway Depot for the people of Cleveland.

Albany (N. Y.) Times-Union.

WAR DEPARTMENT PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DISTINCTLY PRO-BAKER.

Chicago, Jan. 29 .- [Editor of The Tribune. J-When a lot of partisan, self-appointed critics, unhandicapped by knowledge or responsibility, label their ham-mers "constructive criticism" and kid themselves they will, with the aid of Teddy, soon have the sun rising in the west and then a real man, hardly visible to the partisan eye, towering, as he does, so far above them, doing a man's work, comes along and his (secretary of war) testimony shows that his department has done more for America in seven months than the criticism (constructive) brigade have in seven centuries. O, Boy! Ain't it a gr-grand and glorious feeling?

J. L. W.

ter

to

the

on

jaw

man

en a

d to

man

e in

the

that

the

s out

thing

s the

nged

atter

Johns

after

le in

y he

Post-

7 and

who

licitor

nson's

ion in

lights f the

up to

in de-

reland,

ajority

won a

ents a

private

rates.

ul rail-

thirty

ty. And

got the

gree to

epot, a

up.

ain per-

ons. He

ponents

ce.

Secretary Baker created a profound impression, so the reports say, and he must have by so exhaustive a statement of what has been accomplished so far.

And, accepting as accurate his statement of facts, the showing is good, considering the conditions at the time war was declared, and also considering the machinery of the war department and the character of team work between the executive and legislative departments which has prevailed during the past ten months.

The Post has insisted all along that the people themselves were responsible primarily for whatever was lacking in our army and navy.

Congress has not dared to appropriate money for the army and navy, because members feared defeat at the polls. No president had dared to recommend such appropriations up to the beginning of the European war.

That being true, the country found itself with an obsolete machine of small dimensions and even smaller experience, with not an officer in it who had actually commanded a real army, not a bureau chief whose experience had qualified him for service of the highest type in such an emergency as the war brought us, no artillery or guns, not even facilities for clothing a considerable force.

Admitting that there is no reason for any well informed citizen to regard Mr. Baker as the very strongest war minister it was possible for Mr. Wilson to find, the very fact that Mr. Baker had little foundation to begin with, and that the nation was pacifist in a most positive sense at the beginning, as it had been for many years, substantially vindicates the administration of primary responsibility for mistakes.

HOUSTON

Serious mistakes would have happened under the circumstances, no matter who had been president or who had been in charge of the war department.

The main thing is, are the executive and legislative branches of the government going to work in harmony and hasten the war preparations, correct blunders as they are discovered, and discover blunders with reasonable alacrity?

The president's prerogatives as executive head of the government are not to be nullified, but the senate's executive function is also to be considered, and the congress as the representative of the people has its prerogatives which can not be destroyed or impaired by executive mandate.

There needs to be a general speeding up, not only in Washington, but in the country. Our shortcomings are confined to no particular person or interest. Our transportation, our shipbuilding, our fuel production, our food production, our munitions industry, our steel activities, our clothing industries, everything, in fact, are below maximum efficiency and production.

The war department has done much, so have other departments, so have the industries, so has the country generally, but they have not done enough, and the general inefficiency is yet apparent. And more must be done and it must be done faster and faster-in Washington and throughout the country.

That campaign for re-election now proceeding on Capitol Hill is the most disasimes in trous thing that has yet happened for the cause, and apparently a disaster for which stakes there is no remedy. The injury the nation and the allies in Europe must suffer until this struggle for place ends may or may not be vital. Only time can tell.

But now that Mr. Baker has spoken, and given the country the benefit of the information in his possession, can not the president bring together the discordant elements and let whole-hearted co-ordination take the place of wrangling?

Nothing else will so hearten the country nd encourage Great Britain and France.

In his address before the senate committee last Monday, Secretary Baker made the blatant and exag gerated element of his critics look somewhat foolish.

Even Senator Chamberlain, who recently made the out rageous statement that our war preparations have utterly "broken down," is now fain to admit that Mr. Baker's statement is "reassuring," etc.

As Mr. Baker dealt in facts of record, the question arises: Why did not Mr. Chamberlain ascertain those facts before alarming the American public and possibly exhilarating the German press with his ill timed exagger ation of molehills of mistakes into mountains of failure?

Mr. Baker with his unfailing coolness and courtesy neatly hit off Mr. Chamberlain when he said that the effect of his exaggerations about the war work of the department was to make "the country feel that the shortcomings to which he referred were characteristic rather than exceptional."

Exactly. In fact the figure now cut by Mr. Chamberlain is rather like that of the wild-eyed Iowa parson, who saw three American soldiers in France under the influence of liquor and straightway proclaimed that Pershing's army was drunk.

We are not denying that honest constructive criticism of the war work of the administration is wholesome and legitimate, and Mr. Baker cheerfully agrees to that and admits that, the administration not being superhuman, mistakes have been made.

But when George W. Chamberlain is forced to admit that Secretary Baker's summary of work done is "reassuring," "encouraging," and so forth, the country may safely go further and feel that it is on the whole very satisfactory.

Mr. Baker brought out some vitally important and encouraging points.

The troops were sent to France under some shortage of equipment for the simple reason that it was agreed with the British and French military authorities that it would be better to save that much strain on transportation, for the shortage could at once be made good on the other side.

As for the Lewis gun controversy, it is shown that Gen. Pershing himself did not desire Lewis guns for use on land, and in fact the Lewis guns with which the marines were equipped have already been "retired from service" and replaced with other makes.

As for the rifles, the decisions of the department in that particular were in point of fact determined by the opinion of such men as Gens. Scott, Kuhn and Pershingall men of the best obtainable expert authority.

As to the assembling of troops before there was complete military equipment for them, that was done under the insistent suggestion of no less a personage than Col. Roosevelt's particular friend, Gen. Leonard Wood.

So it goes. Secretary Baker was able to show that every large step taken by the department, so far from being the result of amateur self-efficiency, was taken by and with the advice of the military experts, sometimes including the French and British military command-

An amusing feature of the secretary's summary is the rather sarcastic showing that the ideal of accomplishment in the matter of getting troops to France set by a magazine of which the great Theodore is a contributing editor has already been far exceeded by the department, and in the course of a few months will be still more exceeded.

And as if to put the capstone on the whole impressive and heartening address, a prominent British army officer just arrived in New York from the front and who happened to be an old chum of Col. Roosevelt's, flatly declares that "the American army in France is the best army in the world, bar none."

This Col. Dugmore went on to say:

"I spent two weeks at the American camps and I was amazed at the excellent soldiery I saw there. Besides being fine soldiers they are fine men. I never saw a better moral tone among any lot of men in my life. The American soldiers were a happy contented set of men. They were well clothed and well supplied in every particular. The one complaint that I heard was that they did not get enough American newspapers and that they did not come soon enough."

So altogether, Monday, the day of Secretary Baker's appearance before congress, was a good day for the administration of the war department and therefore a good day for the patriotic American people who, approving honest and reasonable criticism and insisting that their money shall be well spent and their armies well provided for, have no use for blatant faultfinding and political muckraking of their heavily tasked nationa government at this crisis.

WAR DEPARTMENT

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

And It Certainly Is a Fine Depot

And It Certainly Is a Fine Depot

Secretary Baker is a man of wonderful
ability. By sheer ability he has lifted himself up in life by his own bootstraps. As
city solicitor of Cleveland he bested some
of the biggest lawyers in the west. Single
handed and alone he won his way to the
office of mayor of Cleveland. As mayor he
established a municipal electric light plant
which today ensures Cleveland cheap light
and cheap power. He whipped the railroads
to a frazzle in their effort to grab lake front
property worth thirty millions of dollars,
and then in some magic manner induced the
very railroad magnates whom he had
trounced to build a magnificent Union Railway Depot for the people of Cleveland.—
Albany (N. Y.) Times-Union.

WAR DEPARTMENT PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DISTINCTLY PRO-BAKER.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When a lot of partisan, self-appointed critics, unhandicapped by knowledge or responsibility, label their hammers "constructive criticism" and kid themselves they will, with the aid of Teddy, soon have the sun rising in the west and then a real man, hardly visible to the partisan eye, towering, as he does, so far above them, doing a man's work, comes along and his (secretary of war) testimony shows that his department has done more for America in seven months than the criticism (constructive) brigade have in seven centuries. O, Boy! Ain't it a gr-grand and glorious feeling?

J. L. W.

BAKER, THE SECRETARY AND THE MAN

A Thorough-Going American and Democrat-Motive of Attacks Upon Him by Hide-Bound Republican Protectionists - A Humanitarian with a Wide View

What manner of man is this Newton D. Baker about whom the postical battle is now raging in Washington? It is alleged that he is a woful incompetent, a pacifist in disguise, an economic theorist, dangerously devoted to the single tax and other and that he is conspicuously unfit for his position. On the other hand, the belief is widely held that Newton D. Baker is singularly the right man in the right place; that he is a true democrat placed at a crucial point in the battle for democracy which the United States is now waging, and that the attacks upon him are really not directed against him, but against President Wilson, and the President's plans for a democratic peace. This, with its slant toward Free Trade, has deeply stirred the hide-bound Republican Protectionists, who, to the country at large, are standing behind the President, but in reality are standing behind him with extremely sharp knives in their hands. Where does the truth lie?

of the Secretary of War, although, as the whole business in war time. That will be shown in these articles, he has blundered gravely. But he is a good Democrat; he has not been unfaithful to the Democratic teachings of his preceptor, Tom L. Johnson. He is, like Brand Whitlock and Frederic C. Howe and others of this school, firm in his belief that public office is a public trust for the plain people. He is in many respects, because of his democratic views, essentially the right man in the right place. One has only to conceive what mischief could be done in the Secretaryship of War by a mind as limited as Mr. Burleson's or one as reactionary as that of Mr. Ballinger to realize that a domineering, stop-atnothing office autocrat in his position would have taken us far along the road towards militarism of the Prussian type by this time. The Public is correct when it deems him a tribune of the people and a right bower of the President. He is fortuitously placed to fight Mr. Wilson's battles and the country's for a peace that shall really be a people's peace, and not a peace of secret diplomacy and open imperialism. He is far from being a woful incompetent. As to his pacifism, if he ever really believed in it, he has long since forgotten about it, and the theory that he has been deliberately surrounding himself by pacifists-in order, of course, to weaken the efficiency of the War Department, and thus bring disgrace upon himself as an administrator-is too absurd to be worthy of notice. Similarly irrelevant are all references to his economic views. It is true, however, that he has carried into his office his social reform beliefs, and that he is not willing to subordinate to the exigency of the hour standards of labor and of living which have been dearly won by years of hard and thankless reform drudgery. All honor to him for that.

But, it will be asked, does this make him a good executive and the right man in the right place? Emphatically, it does not. Any man whose instincts are right, who is fired with a determination to preserve democracy at home while waging war on autocracy abroad, would be out of place as Secretary of War if he could not make good as an executive. Mr. Baker will, therefore, be judged finally not by his democratic principles and his readiness to live up to them, but by his ability to do the job assigned to him as effectively as it is possible for anyone else to accomplish it. In this connection it will, of course, have to be asked whether given our antiquated army system and our hopelessly involved War Department, any human being could possibly make a success of

To my mind, chiefly with the defenders the problem before him and reorganize will be considered later. First, let us inquire something about the personality of Mr. Baker and what he stands for before proceeding to a discussion of his errors as Secretary of War and the magnitude of the task before him.

To one accustomed to the frock-coated and high-hatted statesmanship of England and Europe, and the awe-inspring circumstances under which Cabinet officers work in Europe, it must be something of a shock to enter Secretary Baker's office and engage in conversation with the physically little man who sits at the big desk. He is thoroughly American in his informality, and when it comes to smoking, he will be the last man to come out in favor of smokeless days as a war savings measure. He is forever at his pipe, and if he is interested in what is being said to him, it is not long before he is tipping back in his chair and elevating his feet higher than they ever go in European offices. of the responsibility which is his. It is Or he will sit on the table behind his a great pity indeed that our Cabinet ofdesk and swing his feet like a school- ficers have not seats on the floor of Conboy in recess.

evidence, and he asks the kind of ques- to principle. tions that a good judge would. He weighs everything from the point of view of the task assigned to him, and that is to raise a vast army in the quickest possible time. He does not hesitate to make compromises, and to assent to things or to yield to prejudices which he personally detests in order to advance this purpose for which

he has been retained by President Wilson. It is not long before you feel the winning charm of the man. Senator Chamberlain, in the middle of his attack upon him, stopped to say how much he liked and respected Mr. Baker, and the respect and liking of the War Department officials Mr. Baker has had from the bedo business with him, particularly because of the evident breadth of his mind day, and he showed it in his passionate and the fact that he is viewing questions from a humanitarian, a national, and at times, even an international point of view,

and there are singularly few officeholders in Washington of whom this can be said. When all the things that Mr. Baker has done can be spoken of, as, for instance, his handling of the conscientious objectors, his rigid punishment of all offending officers, his really generous spirit in dealing with the individual human problems that come before him, there will be a wide change of feeling in regard to him, despite the undeniable mistakes that he has made, for Americans like men whose hearts are in the right place and are responsive to individual need and suffering. Bad as conditions are in the camps, they would indubitably have been worse had there not been this fine humanitarian in charge of the War De-

Few people realize how admirable and forceful a public speaker Mr. Baker is. It has long been known that the verdict of unbiassed men in Cleveland runs to the effect that he is a remarkable campaigner, as well as a most able administrator. Only the other day he made a speech before the Southern Society in this city which completely carried away a group of some fifteen prominent newspaper men, chiefly from out of town, who are so hardened to public speaking as day. to be usually quite beyond any thrills. But Secretary Baker moved those men profoundly; they came away from that dinner saying it was the greatest speech they had ever heard, and by far the ablest in its bearing on the war and its presentation of the democratic ideal for which President Wilson is avowedly fight-

Most of these fifteen auditors are probably entirely opposed to the Secretary's economic reform views. But he swept everything before him that night, and no man could have done it who was not profoundly loyal to the cause in which the nation is engaged and stirred to his depths by the magnitude and the gravity gress. If there is any one reform which But you quickly forget these manner- this war ought to bring about, it is that. isms in the evident keenness of the man Surely, if Newton D. Baker had to exhimself; his ready thrust and parry in plain and defend his course day by day any argument, the careful attention he in the House, he would long since have gives to everything that is said, his com- impressed the country by his great abilplete concentration on the subject in ity, and he would have gained much by hand. You realize very quickly that it the questions and criticisms that would is a big man you have before you, and daily have been hurled at him. He would a square man—a man who wants to do long since have been wearing the nickexactly the just and right thing. He name once bestowed upon Lincoln's old betrays his legal mind in the first two rival, Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little minutes because he wants clear defi- Giant," and he would be wearing it far nitions, he quickly begins to marshal the more honorably because of his devotion

It is not only because of his ability and his personality that those who are hoping to drive Mr. Baker out of the Cabinet are surely indulging in vain hopes, so far as President Wilson is concerned. There are at least three lamevery lame-ducks in his Cabinet whom the President could have dropped at the beginning of his second term with great benefit to his Administration, and to the country as a whole. But he is like adamant when it comes to criticism of his subordinates; the sharper the criticism the more certain it is that the President will stick by his lieutenant. McKinley yielded when Secretary Alger became a ginning. He is so mentally alert and so victim to the War Department system quick to catch the essential point of an and the politics he practiced, which were argument that it is always a pleasure to then rife in the army. There is a different backbone in the White House to-

defence of his Secretary of War the other

th

th

at

BI

ra

th

ly

of

to

of

ed

no

pr

th

be

ci

ag

ch

po

th

De

fo

if

of

al

th

ed

tie

ne

in

to

m

One thing men are saying. It is that the Chamberlain attack has put an end to the chances of Secretary Baker's se curing the Democratic romination the Presidency. Personally, I do not lieve that Mr. Baker has concerned him self for a moment with this possibil since he has been in office. The Pres dential bee is busy around another Cal net bonnet. As a matter of fact, Secre tary Baker is not particularly in lo with public office. He voluntarily tired from the Mayoralty in Cleveland order to make a little money for his far ily by his law practice, without drea ing that another irresistible call for p lice service would present itself in so sh a time. Some one who knows him i mately tells me that the real amb of Newton Baker is something entir different. He would, it seems, if he his choice, rather follow in the foots of his teacher, Tom L. Johnson, and bu up a school of young disciples of principles for which he stands. knows, some day Newton Baker may the brilliant and inspiring head of so great university. If he is, it may safe be laid down that to his doors will thro in great numbers young men enthu and inspired by the democratic id drawn thither by the renown of a gre teacher, whom they will honor for service in the great war, even while mitting the blunders he has made. O. G. 7

(A second article on Mr. Baker's in office, and his difficulties, will appa to-morrow.)

BAKER, THE SECRETARY AND THE MAN

His Acts in Office Examined-Failure to Reorganize the War Department in Essential Respects-Management of the Selective Draft Criticised

CIRIZ

No one who has not made a study of the War Department, past and present, can realize the immensity of the job presented to Mr. Baker. Secretary Root we continue to think of as one of the greatest Secretaries of War because he made some changes and introduced some reforms, including the organization of the General Staff, and yet, when he got through with the War Department, the same old system was there. There was the same old red tape, the same old inner ring of influential generals dominating the Department, the same determination to do business in the old way. and above all, the same type of hide-bound military mind. Somehow, everybody succumbs to it; the young military reformer, if he by any chance gets to high position when he is comparatively young, seems quickly to yield to the same deadening influence, which has not persisted to the same extent by any means in the navy. It is not only that the administrative bureaus are cumbersome and not coordinated, and that each is jealous of the other, but that the military spirit as it is found elsewhere, notably in France, is sadly lacking.

It is open to question whether anyone Baker's task, whether anyone could take our antiquated army system and our hopelessly involved War Department and make it over in war time. There are bound to be errors, there will continue to be much confusion, there will probably continue to be needless waste of life, there will be endless red tape, and the same old inability to take rapid forward steps, which have been characteristic of the War Department in every war in which the country has engaged-unless we stay in the war for years and learn by bitter experience. It took the War Department in the Civil War nearly three years to learn from the Confederates what wonderful use could be made of cavalry organized as a separate force and operating with great speed over wide ranges of country. The Confederates had well demonstrated this early in 1862; it was 1864 before Washington really put the lesson into practice. History is likely to repeat itself now as it did in 1898.

There are many reasons for this; let It suffice to give one, which is the chief curse of the army: No officer is ever punished or set aside or dropped because of inefficiency or ineffectiveness, need only imagine what would happen to the Bethlehem Steel works if every official knew that, having been appointed, he would rise steadily (subject to some notoriously ineffective examinations for promotion) unless he created a public scandal or was caught making off with the company's money. The works would be honeycombed with dry-rot and inefficiency in no time at all. A few years ago, a law was passed by which bureau chiefs in the War Department were appointed for four years only so that at the end of that time they could be dropped, if inefficient and go back to their former positions or go on the retired list if the President preferred. Yet no suck officer has ever been dropped; they have all been reappointed, no matter what their efficiency, when their terms expired, and the law has failed of its purpose to bring new blood into high positions and made possible dropping for dulness or inefficiency.

When a new Secretary of War gets into this position, it takes him as long to learn the job as it does a Police Commissioner of New York to understand all the workings of the police "system." Not one has succeeded in entirely mastering the War Department. Secretary notably in keeping politics absolutely out of the army, something that had never

happened before. But every one of these Secretaries of the last two decades with could make a complete success of Mr. whom I have talked when they were in office, while conscious of the shortcomings of the army, were for some reason or other unable to grapple with the evils as a whole. They undertook their reforms piecemeal, and tried to stiffen the morale of the whole army by doing away with an abuse here and an abuse there, and holding the officers up to a stricter moral responsibility—a slow method which never took them very far before their terms expired or they resigned. Where they failed, and where, to an outsider, Secretary Baker has failed, was in not sending for experts in government, like Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland and Henry Bruere, efficiency experts like Morris Llewellyn Cooke, lately Director of Public Works in Philadelphia under Mayor Blankenburg, and business experts like Charles M. Schwab, with records of great executive success, and giving them three months to work out a complete plan of reorganization, precisely as they would if they had to deal with a bankrupt iron works, that had to be reorganized and made to pay dividends in the shortest possible time. Even then, it would be doubtful if they could get Congress to enact the changes into law under some years; it took decades to bring about the simple amalgamation of the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Corps of the armies, which was finally achieved in 1912, yet there never was a sound reason why there should be such a separation of these three functions, save that there were these three departments in the British army of 1776.

But if such a complete reorganization had been planned, it would seem as if it would surely have been possible to enact it into law in 1916 or 1917, in view of Mr. Wilson's complete control of Congress and the ever-present possibility that we might be drawn into the world war. No one attempted it, and when Mr. Baker came into office, and war appeared on the horizon, the question came up whether he would make a clean sweep of the present bureau heads and get in a lot of new and young officers, or try to work with the older men and piece out the old organization by the aid of such bodies as the National Council of Defence, the War Industries Board, the General Munitions Board, the War Council, and now the Surveyor-General of Purchases, etc. He chose the latter policy, and one of the brainiest young officers in the army, who had been on duty in the War De-Garrison did admirably in many ways, partment for some time in an important position, promptly threw over his job

and found a way of getting to France in double-quick time. He foresaw exactly what has happened, including the popular outcry and the Congressional inquiry, and is no doubt thanking his stars that he is near the firing line in France and partment itself. Any Secretary would not on the firing line in Washington today. "Mr. Baker," he said, "has decided for the older officers; the War Department is no place for me."

Now, Mr. Baker is right in saying that great things have been accomplished, but a good deal more would have been correctly done had it not been for the blunders in connection with the draft. To my mind, Mr. Baker's acceptance of conscription was real treachery to his democratic idealism. But conscription was introduced at a cost to date of nearly five and one-quarter millions of dollars, and of many, many millions of dollars in unpaid patriotic service, with the result that almost as many men have to date been voluntarily enlisted as have been conscripted, and this without a regular Presidential call for volunteers. It was urged on behalf of conscription that it was infinitely fairer and wiser than the volunteer system, and that its selective character made it far more effective, speaking from the military point of view. But the Government has gone right on taking men by the non-selective system of volunteering, accepting to date some three hundred and sixty-five thousand for the regular army alone, to say nothing of the fully two hundred thousand who have volunteered for the navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard. The draft system was not even truly selective at first, as its creator and organizer, Gen. Crowder, has now freely admitted. But that is another story. The point I wish to make is that Gen. Crowder or somebody else determined that 180,000 men should be sent to camp on September 1, and a number of men at several later dates, until the whole original draft was called out.

Mr. David Lawrence, the Evening Post's Washington correspondent, in his recent admirable statement of the case of the Administration and Mr. Baker against Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain, states that the draft machinery having once been set in motion "could not be changed," and so the conscripts were called out about on the days set without the slightest reference to the fact that the Quartermaster Corps was not prepared promptly to clothe the men or the Medical Corps ready to nurse them. As a result, hundreds of men have died as needlessly as men died in the Spanish-American War of typhoid fever. It does not seem to have occurred to Secretary Baker or Gen. Crowder that the conscripted men should be called out only when there were enough overcoats and uniforms on hand to equip them. loss of time would have been very slight, because in many of the camps even a normal winter would have gravely interfered with the training of the troops. Any actual gain in getting these men out of their homes and subjecting them to the discipline of army life has been far offset by the scandals, and, what is worse, widespread depression among the men at the camps, due to the conditions under which they have been forced to live. To the outsider, it looks as if it were another glorious victory for the rigid official mind, and it is hard to see how Newton Baker can avoid the responsibility of this fateful and fatal blunder, which could have been prevented by a single order—the calling out of only 50,000 or 75,000 men on September first. The delays in purchasing supplies and ordering cannon, rifles, etc., were due to defects in the War Department organization, which it would seem could only have been overcome by reorganizirs and reforming the War Dehave been the victim of them, as they all have been, had not a major surgical operation of a most far-reaching character been undertaken upon the War Department itself.

The third blunder of which the Secretary of War has been guilty was the manner of his appearance before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He seemed to be, or the newspapers so portrayed him, a brilliant witness, sparring in court with the prosecuting attorney. It does not seem a mistake to believe that if he had come quietly and modestly before the Committee, and made a statement like the following, he would have headed off the mere partisan part of the inquiry, and made a profound impression upon the country. Let us suppose that he had talked thus:

Gentlemen of the Committee, I am here to answer every question which you desire to ask that I can answer without giving important information to the enemy. I know that you mean to help me, and I want to be helped. We have made blunders and some we have paid for in human lives that make me sick at heart. We don't want to make any more, but I want you to realize that I am dealing with a War Department system which is about as unfitted to grapple with the undreamed-of problem of not only raising an army larger than we have ever raised before, by new methods, but of coördinating and subordinating all the industries of the country which relate to the conduct of modern warfare to the task of defeating Germany. This has been overwhelming beyond words. Only a superman could have accomplished it in Gentlemen of the Committee, I am here conduct of modern warfare to the task of defeating Germany. This has been overwhelming beyond words. Only a superman could have accomplished it in a short time. I have nothing to conceal, and if by your questions you can bring out any place where I have been remiss or shortsighted, I shall welcome it. Now blease proceed. please proceed.

Had he spoken thus, we should have

lost a brilliant exhibition of ingenious mental fencing, but the writer believes that the result would have been beneficial to all concerned, and that the desired efficiency in the conduct of the war would have been much nearer. This belief is surely borne out by the changed manner and conduct of the Secretary in appearing at Washington yesterday. There are numerous things to which exception can be taken in his latest statement, which does not explain away the blunders set forth above, but the favorable effect upon Senator Chamberlain and the other members of the committee by the friendly and reasonable attitude taken by the Secretary shows, perhaps, that he himself now realizes the mistake which he made.

There is also reason to believe that if Mr. Baker were to put more driving force into the management of the Department, there would be greater speed. I am told that he frequently approves a proposal which is laid before him in a quiet manner, when what is needed is a vigorous stimulation of the men who are entrusted with the job, and a warning as to what will happen if it is not accomplished. But when all is said and done, despite the blunders enumerated, a forcing out of Mr. Baker from the Cabinet by the current attacks upon him would be a grievous mistake that would do far more harm than good. Anybody who took his place would have to spend months in learning the fundamentals of the position and in getting a knowledge of the "system." And then you could not possibly find anywhere a more honest, a more hard-working, a more devoted and more patriotic Secretary than Newton D. Baker, and mighty few men anywhere could be discovered with as keen a mind and as courageous a spirit.



wl pa ch se of co Tl Ei

Washington Straining for Greater Efficiency in Making War

David Lawrence at Thursday's Luncheon Says War and Navy Departments Will Give a Good Account of Themselves

"I feel that there are grounds for encouragement and confidence today, because whatever may be said about the recent rumpus which we have had in the Senate, it has certainly had the effect of making everybody strain hard for efficiency.

"The rumpus was not about premature peace or quitting, or scandal or dishonesty, but about efficiency, and it is heartening to think that the row was all for one thing—efficiency in making war—in winning."

This statement was made by David Lawrence, Washington correspondent for the "New York Evening Post," in an address at the Club last Thursday on the subject, "Washington in War Times."

Mr. Lawrence gave what was regarded by members who heard the address one of the clearest-cut descriptions of the workings of the governmental departments in Washington that has been given in the Club.

He discussed the Navy and War departments and told of the recent investigations and their effect on the work of these departments.

He said, in part:

"I have been very much cheered in the last few days the way the war has been going. I was rather gloomy about a month ago. It seemed as if we were having all the hard luck and the other fellow was having none. But the news nowadays shows that there are troubles on both sides. But in the period that we have passed through, the period of planning and preparation, it got to be more or less a bore to have officials say to you: 'Oh, yes, we will have so many ships by such and such a date. After this date we will be able to turn them out ad lib'

See the Product Coming Out

"And you get the feeling, 'Yes, but where is it?' And nine months have passed and I say we are feeling more cheered because we are beginning to see the product coming out. Some of the destroyers we authorized are coming out and are on the waves. The aviators we trained are now in Europe. The machines we have built

in the physical accomplishments, but in the way that the work we have done has dove-tailed with that of the French and British.

"The American is a very boastfur person, and the Germans thought we were bluffing. But the war is now in a stage where our advice is not only being taken, but is having its effect, and I look to see us having more and more to do with the war councils across the water. I happen to know that in the matter of the Navy, we have already had a very important effect on the strategy of naval warfare on the other side.

"Our Navy is not a surprise to those who have followed the Navy. But it is a good deal of a surprise to most of the people who get their impressions of the Navy by regarding a single person, the Secretary of the Navy, as the personification of the Navy.

Daniels Making Good

"People are waking up and saying, 'Daniels is making good.' The leopard does not change his spots. The Secretary of the Navy is not a changed man. He is not a different man. He is very much the same person as when he got there. The only difference is that his personnel is entirely different; that the criticism had the effect of demanding an efficiency which he might or might not have gotten

"He has gotten efficiency in a very remarkable way by picking out the very best men. He picked for his Chief of Ordnance a young man who had not been in bureau work before. He simply inquired who was the ablest student of ordnance in the Navy, and he discovered in the records who it was. The man had no political backing or friends. It was a surprise to him to be called to Washington, and Admiral Earle's work was recently commented upon by the House Committee on Naval affairs as a remarkable piece of work.

"The Secretary of War has had a hard time in keeping the regular officers at home. They are all anxious to go to France. The consequence is that he has had to depend a great deal on the officers taken from

There was not any delay. The younger men were itching to get into it, and they were into it, and that is the spirit of the Navy on the other side. The British tell us more about the great things our Navy is doing than we get from our own people.

"Now the Army has been slowly forming, and I think the general impression in this country is that we have a kind of half-baked force and that our men have been more or less hastily trained; but as nearly as I can tell from the talks that I have had with the various officials and people who have been on the other side, we should have a very efficient force when we finally get into it.

"Our aviation program is going along so well that if the decisive battles of the war are fought this way, I think our aviators will be in the thick of it. I think we have trained more aviators than the British and French combined. I believe that our strong point in the war will be aviation."

Government by Public Opinion

Mr. Lawrence pointed out that we have in this country what the academician might call a government by public opinion. When this is analyzed you find, he says, that it is based entirely on the essentials of impression.

"Quite recently," he stated, "you had an example of government by impression. I followed it through, and I think in presenting it, you will readily see that I have no personal interest in it one way or the other.

"The Secretary of War appeared ten days ago before the Senate committee on Military Affairs. I watched the proceedings and I also studied carefully the newspaper reports that went out. The impression made upon the country was this: The Secretary of War had fenced with the Senators; had acted in a supercilious way, had not been frank, and had generally conducted himself in an unsatisfactory way. That was the impression. A little later, the chairman of the Senate Committee made a speech in New York City and said that the military establishment of the Government had fallen down. There was a distinct impression created by that.

Now, one or the other was true; either the military establishment had fallen down and things were poor, or they were not, at that particular time. An army is too big an institution to change in two weeks.

"Go back to that first meeting. I hold no brief for the Secretary. I think that many another man would have conducted himself differently under those circumstances. But how little attention was paid at the time to the provocation for that so-called supercilious attitude?

Questions Were Hostile

"The questions of the senators were hostile questions. The Secretary read a statement about initial rush needs having been met, and one of the

hith point, we have only two kinds of experiences: annoying and satisfying. Music is a matter of moods. Let us suppose we are in the music busi-

fire and declined to be frank. It is human nature.

"Had he been able to foresee the consequences of his own act, I believe he would have swallowed it and acted as he did on the second occasion, which would be to be as frank as he could be, yet the consequence of that was entirely different from the impression of our military establishment which was given the second time when the Secretary appeared, and which happens to be the truth, and with which everybody is now in agreement.

"That is a good illustration, because it shows how fickle public opinion is and must be when it gets an imperfect report and inadequate account of what is going on.

"I do not mean to criticize anybody's report, but that is our habit, that is our method, that is the newspaper way of treating it."

The speaker was introduced by Emil M. Scholz, publisher of the "Evening Post."

Washington Straining for Greater Efficiency in Making War

David Lawrence at Thursday's Luncheon Says War and Navy Departments Will Give a Good Account of Themselves

"I feel that there are grounds for encouragement and confidence today, because whatever may be said about the recent rumpus which we have had in the Senate, it has certainly had the effect of making everybody strain hard for efficiency.

"The rumpus was not about premature peace or quitting, or scandal or dishonesty, but about efficiency, and it is heartening to think that the row was all for one thing—efficiency in making war—in winning."

This statement was made by David Lawrence, Washington correspondent for the "New York Evening Post," in an address at the Club last Thursday on the subject, "Washington in War Times."

Mr. Lawrence gave what was regarded by members who heard the address one of the clearest-cut descriptions of the workings of the governmental departments in Washington that has been given in the Club.

He discussed the Navy and War departments and told of the recent investigations and their effect on the work of these departments.

He said, in part:

"I have been very much cheered in the last few days the way the war has been going. I was rather gloomy about a month ago. It seemed as if we were having all the hard luck and the other fellow was having none. But the news nowadays shows that there are troubles on both sides. But in the period that we have passed through, the period of planning and preparation, it got to be more or less a bore to have officials say to you: 'Oh, yes, we will have so many ships by such and such a date. After this date we will be able to turn them out ad lib.'

See the Product Coming Out

"And you get the feeling, 'Yes, but where is it?' And nine months have passed and I say we are feeling more cheered because we are beginning to see the product coming out. Some of the destroyers we authorized are coming out and are on the waves. The aviators we trained are now in Europe. The machines we have built are over there. We are going and that is the interesting stage we are now in.

"The Army, as you know from the Secretary of War's statement, is now in France in large numbers. And even his statements present, I know, only an incomplete picture of the tremendous work that has been done on the other side; tremendous not only

in the physical accomplishments, but in the way that the work we have done has dove-tailed with that of the French and British.

"The American is a very boastfur person, and the Germans thought we were bluffing. But the war is now in a stage where our advice is not only being taken, but is having its effect, and I look to see us having more and more to do with the war councils across the water. I happen to know that in the matter of the Navy, we have already had a very important effect on the strategy of naval warfare on the other side.

"Our Navy is not a surprise to those who have followed the Navy. But it is a good deal of a surprise to most of the people who get their impressions of the Navy by regarding a single person, the Secretary of the Navy, as the personification of the Navy.

Daniels Making Good

"People are waking up and saying, 'Daniels is making good.' The leopard does not change his spots. The Secretary of the Navy is not a changed man. He is not a different man. He is very much the same person as when he got there. The only difference is that his personnel is entirely different; that the criticism had the effect of demanding an efficiency which he might or might not have gotten.

"He has gotten efficiency in a very remarkable way by picking out the very best men. He picked for his Chief of Ordnance a young man who had not been in bureau work before. He simply inquired who was the ablest student of ordnance in the Navy, and he discovered in the records who it was. The man had no political backing or friends. It was a surprise to him to be called to Washington, and Admiral Earle's work was recently commented upon by the House Committee on Naval affairs as a remarkable piece of work.

"The Secretary of War has had a hard time in keeping the regular officers at home. They are all anxious to go to France. The consequence is that he has had to depend a great deal on the officers taken from civilian life, all of whom he has had to train.

Navy Was Ready

"The Navy organization is slightly different. It has been built up in the last two or three years on a war theory. The day war broke out, our Navy was ready. It was half way across the Atlantic cruising around.

There was not any delay. The younger men were itching to get into it, and they were into it, and that is the spirit of the Navy on the other side. The British tell us more about the great things our Navy is doing than we get from our own people.

"Now the Army has been slowly forming, and I think the general impression in this country is that we have a kind of half-baked force and that our men have been more or less hastily trained; but as nearly as I can tell from the talks that I have had with the various officials and people who have been on the other side, we should have a very efficient force when we finally get into it.

"Our aviation program is going along so well that if the decisive battles of the war are fought this way, I think our aviators will be in the thick of it. I think we have trained more aviators than the British and French combined. I believe that our strong point in the war will be aviation."

Government by Public Opinion

Mr. Lawrence pointed out that we have in this country what the academician might call a government by public opinion. When this is analyzed you find, he says, that it is based entirely on the essentials of impression.

"Quite recently," he stated, "you had an example of government by impression. I followed it through, and I think in presenting it, you will readily see that I have no personal interest in it one way or the other.

"The Secretary of War appeared ten days ago before the Senate committee on Military Affairs. I watched the proceedings and I also studied carefully the newspaper reports that went out. The impression made upon the country was this: The Secretary of War had fenced with the Senators; had acted in a supercilious way, had not been frank, and had generally conducted himself in an unsatisfactory way. That was the impression. A little later, the chairman of the Senate Committee made a speech in New York City and said that the military establishment of the Government had fallen down. There was a distinct impression created by that.

Now, one or the other was true; either the military establishment had fallen down and things were poor, or they were not, at that particular time. An army is too big an institution to change in two weeks.

"Go back to that first meeting. I hold no brief for the Secretary. I think that many another man would have conducted himself differently under those circumstances. But how little attention was paid at the time to the provocation for that so-called supercilious attitude?

Questions Were Hostile

"The questions of the senators were hostile questions. The Secretary read a statement about initial rush needs having been met, and one of the senators said that was too rosy—he thought the country would feel thus and thus about it, and shook his head and did not like it. He as much as questioned the sincerity of the Secretary.

"Well, I could see the ire of the man rising. I could well understand why he became more tense under the fire and declined to be frank. It is human nature.

"Had he been able to foresee the consequences of his own act, I believe he would have swallowed it and acted as he did on the second occasion, which would be to be as frank as he could be, yet the consequence of that was entirely different from the impression of our military establishment which was given the second time when the Secretary appeared, and which happens to be the truth, and with which everybody is now in agreement.

"That is a good illustration, because it shows how fickle public opinion is and must be when it gets an imperfect report and inadequate account of what is going on.

"I do not mean to criticize anybody's report, but that is our habit, that is our method, that is the newspaper way of treating it."

The speaker was introduced by Emil M. Scholz, publisher of the "Evening Post."

FEB 7 - 1918

The Public

A Journal of Democracy

Volume XXI

New York, N. Y., January 25, 1918

Number 1034

fou

cou

fau

sile

mic

from

hat

Ime

nicl

nts

rit

rip

Editorial

The Chamberlain bill to place every department and every agency of the Government under the absolute control of a War Cabinet of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability" was nothing less than a bold coup d'état by the privileged classes of this country to take the Government out of the hands of President Wilson and his Cabinet and deliver it over to the party of militarism, protective tariffs and bellicose nationalism. It is an attempt to overturn the election of 1916. Mr. Chamberlain is either the gullible tool or the subordinate accomplice of men who see in the prevailing nervousness and unrest an opportunity to destroy Mr. Wilson's prestige at one blow, as a preliminary to the abandonment of this country's war aims and the substitution of their own program—a program involving control of Government by our great financial and industrial groups for the purpose of committing the nation to the sort of nationalism that conduces to economic imperialism abroad, and the preservation unchanged of the established economic order at home. Seeing the inevitable world-wide trend toward an economic reconstruction, these men think to check and defeat it in America by unseating and replacing by their own agents the understanding democrats who stand between us and a profound social disorganization. If the men behind this bill had their way, they would within six months destroy the morale of this nation and call into being a peace movement that could not long be resisted. Its specific exclusion of Secretaries Baker and Daniels and of President Wilson himself from the proposed War Cabinet speaks for itself. They will not succeed. We cannot trust the Senate. We probably can trust the House. And certainly we can trust the American people, whose voice will be heard in decisive tones before action can be taken. Mr. Chamberlain, dined

and cheered on Saturday last by the Security League in New York as he urged permanent universal military service, praising Roosevelt and praised by him and by Root, will awake to find himself not, as he supposes, the man of the hour, but the leading actor in one of the most discreditable episodes of American history.

* * *

Conditions were propitious for this attempt to overturn the American scheme of government and discredit our liberal leadership. The press, reacting with great unanimity and precision to the will of the privileged interests, distorted the Garfield order suspending industries for five days into a catastrophe brought on by Mr. Baker's action of last summer in vetoing exorbitant coal prices. They ignored the fact that coal production in every month of this year has run ahead of the car supply, and that the transportation failure is entirely responsible for the fuel shortage. They ignored the fact that transportation has broken down because our railroad promoters and financiers began long before the war to starve the roads of needed new equipment, while setting aside large surpluses, in order to give the country an ocular demonstration of the need of higher freight rates. The admitted efficiency of the Shipping Board as reorganized; the splendid record of the Navy; the unprecedented speed with which the War Department has raised and equipped an army of 1,500,000 men and transported a considerable force to France without mishap; the competency of General Pershing, to which every French or British military authority pays tribute—all these have been pushed into the background while the public was fed on wholesale denunciation from the lips of politicians and disgruntled business men. England and France are not only able, but

willing and eager to equip our men with artillery as they arrive in France. That there should have been delays in the delivery of certain supplies was inevitable. The failure rests with American business, with the manufacturers and contractors who, in their zeal, promised fifty per cent more than they could perform. This national crisis will be a test of the power of a press maintained in the interest of a privileged class to befuddle and mislead the American public. It is unfortunate that this press has had the cooperation of such liberal journals as The New Republic, whose attacks upon Mr. Baker have been exactly in the intemperate tone and model of those appearing in newspapers that are interested and inspired; that even the New York Evening Post permitted itself to become hysterical in discussing the fuel order; unfortunate above all that the country has no alert, intelligent organization through which the common man can become instantly and effectively articulate. Yet THE PUB-LIC is confident that the plan for which Mr. Chamberlain is agent will be buried beneath the indignant protests of the people.

Colonel Roosevelt's conception of the qualities requisite to citizenship in a democracy was amazingly disclosed on Saturday last in the course of a speech before the National Security League. After repeating his assault on Secretary Baker and the Washington Administration and praising Senator Chamberlain in enthusiastic terms, he launched into a plea for universal military service as a permanent policy and said: "It will teach the young man to obey orders on the dot, without questioning, without letting his lower jaw hang down while he says 'Why?' It will teach him to do that, and it will also teach him to act on his own initiative." To do the goose step to music with court-martial as the alternative, that is, will breed initiative. We needn't concern ourselves with the Colonel's logic too seriously here. For that little "Why?," which he would delete from the common man's vocabulary, is here to stay, and it is destined to dispose effectually of the pretensions of Colonel Roosevelt and all of his kind.

* * *

When the United States Senate passed Senator Fletcher's bill appropriating \$50,000,000 to house shipyard employees, it virtually acknowledged the falsity of the claim most frequently

put forward in defense of the prevailing system of land tenure. The claim is that private ownership of land is essential to establishment of homes. Experience shows it to be in most cases an obstacle to home building. The vacant lots and crowded tenements of every city, together with the spread of landlordism in rural districts, have long borne witness to that. In the case of the shipyard employees the fact could no longer be blinked, but the Senate action is not a remedy. It partakes more of the nature of a surrender on the part of the Government to landed interests. The appropriation is for a purpose that land monopoly has made unattractive or unprofitable to private interests. And because Congress is unwilling to destroy the power to engage in such holdups, it must itself submit to them. "Tribute to land speculators and no defense against them" is the real meaning of the Shipping Board's recommendation of Government housing and of the Senate's action in accordance therewith.

A Call to Liberals

A suggestion made to-day, which took the form of a prediction, was that the great captains of finance would be likely to make known before very long that the financial support they are giving the Government entitled them to express the hope that the President should bring into his inner councils some of the men in whom the people have supreme confidence. And in adopting this course, it was said, the President probably would be given to understand that he should waive aside political considerations and take men without regard to past or present party affiliations. That was the spirit of the country, it was asserted.—Washington Correspondence New York Times.

A new and momentous issue has arisen in this country within the past three weeks. The masters of business enterprise have awakened to the direction and intent of President Wilson's international policy. They have come with a shock to the realization that he and his advisers and the people behind him are in very truth waging a war for democracy and a stable peace. And they are groping their way toward an alignment of their forces that sooner or later will interpose itself as a formidable obstacle to a realization, through Mr. Wilson's policy, of the world's most precious hopes.

Only by compromise or surrender in the field of this country's fundamental war aims can the issue be avoided or the conflict long postponed. And only through an awakening of the country's liberal forces and their drawing together in a powerful, conscious, intelligent political alignment can we give Mr. Wilson the requisite support and save enough of his program to justify the waging of this war.

THE PUBLIC has been exceedingly slow to admit the emergence of this issue. For a time it seemed that the great financial and industrial interests in this country would continue to give the President whole-hearted support—that points of difference between his intentions and theirs would be left until after the war. Much in the flood of recent criticism has been legitimate, and always it must be our difficult duty to judge between this sort of criticism and that which is disingenuous, which consciously or unconsciously is animated by other considerations than the successful prosecution of the war.

The genuineness and the full meaning of President Wilson's democratic intention were slow in manifesting themselves to the American business community. The process began early last summer, when Mr. Wilson and Secretaries Baker and Daniels showed a disposition to interfere with the free play of business enterprise in the field of prices. But the War Industries Board came into play as an agency for adjusting prices on a plane entirely satisfying to the large producers of steel, and fairly satisfying to producers of copper. Coal was a different story. Secretary Baker vetoed a tentative agreement on prices reached between Secretary Lane and Mr. Francis S. Peabody, for the operators, and Dr. Garfield as Fuel Administrator later fixed prices at much lower figures. Mr. Peabody himself testified last week that the operators have made huge profits under them, and production has increased to a volume far beyond the carrying capacity of the railroads. But a grudge remained. Then early this month came rumors from Washington that the tentative price arrangements were to be set aside in the near future in favor of the pooling device recommended by the Federal Trade Commission. The steel trade reacted badly, and satisfaction gave place to alarm. For, under a pooling arrangement, each producer would receive only a just and reasonable profit, to be determined by the Trade Commission after an investigation of costs that would begin with the cost of getting out raw materials.

More significantly, Mr. Wilson's intention began early to show itself in another field, where it touched the preconceptions and the privileges of the business community to the quick. This was the field of labor, and Secretary Baker was the agent through whom the Administration acted to give vitality and meaning to our war slogan, and so to enlist the confidence and active support of that common man who held the success or failure of our national enterprise in the hollow of his hand. A business man now conspicuous in the assault on Baker was among the steel masters who, six months before, flew into a rage when asked to sign munitions contracts providing for the eight-hour day and arbitration of industrial disputes. By a hundred acts and in a score of ways Mr. Baker showed his understanding and sympathy for the democratic movement in industry. In the doing of it he accomplished a work of preparedness that had the most direct and fundamental bearing on this country's military efficiency—a work without which military efficiency could not exist nor the war go on. But he also ran counter to some of the strongest and most precious preconceptions in the minds of men who domineer finance and industry in America.

All this is fragmentary and, relatively, unimportant enough. Our masters of business enterprise would put up with many things for the winning of the war and the attainment of those aims that to them are identified with victory. These aims are definite and distinct, and to procure a thorough public understanding of them and their significance is the need of the hour. They are, in the sight of America's leading business men, entirely worthy and highly patriotic. In the sight of the intelligent liberal they are fatal to democracy and peace, and so they must appear to the people of this country if we are to escape a repetition in this world of the disasters now upon it. In their most dangerous form they appear to America's great financial and industrial leaders as a vision—a vision of America as the financial and industrial center and master of the world; of American industry standardized and integrated to the last degree, pushing over the world through great legalized combinations, supported by tariffs and subventions; of American finance reaching into the backward places and obtaining control of rich undeveloped natural resources for fiscal exploitation; of American

bankers and American landlords taking toll of new continents now that the exploitation of this one no longer satisfies their craving for fresh risks, fresh masteries, fresh prizes worthy the enterprise of kings. As part of this vision they see an America drilled and regimented for efficient production-an America under the sway of scientific management, an America of workers responding to the patriotic stimuli of national pride and national honor, every immigrant "Americanized," every agitator silenced, every class difference smothered-by what? By the glamour of national prestige, by the cult of obedience, both to be fostered at a stroke by the institution of permanent compulsory universal military service! Great armaments as a visible sign of national power and prestige, equally potent to impress the malcontent at home, the competitor abroad!

A terrible program—terrible not for any deliberate animus of greed or aggression, but terrible for the very absence in the thoughts of its promoters of any suspicion that it is other than patriotism of the highest order, terrible for its failure to see America in terms of the ninety millions who own one-tenth of the wealth, of the expropriated masses whose toil furnishes the means for it all, whose future would become more precarious still, and who, if they are not warned, will respond like thoughtless schoolboys to the appeal of nationalist pomp and pride.

No alert and thoughtful newspaper reader will doubt the reality of this vision and the paramount place it occupies in the imaginations of our financial and industrial leaders. Time and again it has been put into words by spokesmen for our most powerful groups. It dominates their utterances at conferences and conventions. It animated the formation of the American International Corporation two years ago. direction became apparent during the Mexican crisis, when Mr. Vanderlip spoke scornfully at New Orleans of a Government that would not safeguard the foreign investments of its bankers, against revolutions or what not. It is more than a vision-it is an organized propaganda, with its preliminary objectives already clearly outlined. These are: the preservation of what we have of a protective tariff and the restoration of what we had under Taft, the cultivation of a more intense spirit of nationalism, looking to a more aggressive foreign policy, and, of primary importance, the institution of permanent compulsory universal military training.

Within the week, hotels throughout the country have become a medium for a great nation-wide propaganda to induce Congress to commit itself to the retention of the army cantonments after the war and to a permanent policy of universal service. The campaign is being conducted by the Universal Military Training League, of which Mr. Howard H. Gross is the Mr. Gross is an expert in propaganda and publicity work. His last important job of this sort was the creation of sentiment for a non-partisan tariff commission, favored by protectionists as the surest and safest means of getting what they want. So there is a peculiar fitness in the choice of Mr. Gross to conduct the propaganda for universal service. He has, of course, the powerful cooperation of the National Security League and half a dozen similar organizations. Just now he is working through the International Federation of Commercial Travelers and the American Hotel Association, which acceded to the request of their best customers and urged hotel managers to display the posters, petitions and leaflets. These are unusually frank. One poster asks: "Shall the human liberties of our children be safeguarded by a democracy universally trained in youth to know and respect the obligations and service of citizenship, or be left to the mercy of theorists and a mob subject to alien and vicious influences?" A circular letter speaks of "the rumblings at home, which show the serious possibility and dangers of control by elements recognizing no sense of mutual responsibility." And still another warns us that "ow ing to the possibility of social unrest when the stress of the war finally reaches the American people, there is uncertainty as to legislation in the future, and we believe this is the time to urge action to safeguard the nation."

Again, universal military service is urged in order "to knit together lines of cleavage that are widening, that democracy may be made safe from within."

The values at stake here cannot be better shown than by a quotation from the latest book of Prof. Thorstein Veblen, probably our greatest economist. In "The Nature of Peace" he writes:

"Proceeding upon the abounding faith which these peoples [the American people] have in

business enterprise as a universal solvent, the unreserved venality and greed of their business men—unhampered by the gentleman's noblesse oblige-have pushed the conversion of public law to private gains farther and more openly here than elsewhere. The outcome has been divers measures in restraint of trade or in furtherance of profitable abuses, of such a crass and flagrant character that if once the popular apprehension is touched by matter-of-fact reflection on the actualities of this businesslike policy, the whole structure should reasonably be expected to crum-If the present conjuncture of circumstances, e. g., should present to the American populace a choice between exclusion from the neutral league, and a consequent probable and dubious war of self-defense, on the one hand; as against entrance into the league, and security at the cost of relinquishing their national tariff in restraint of trade, on the other hand, it is always possible that the people might be brought to look their protective tariff in the face and recognize it for a commonplace conspiracy in restraint of trade, and so decide to shuffle it out of the way as a good riddance. And the rest of the Republic's businesslike policy of special favors would in such a case stand a chance of going in the discard along with the protective tariff, since the rest is of substantially the same disingenuous character. Not that anyone need entertain a confident expectation of such an exloit of common sense on the part of the Amercan voters. There is little encouragement for uch a hope in their past career of gullibility on his head. . . . The infatuation of the Amerans with their protective tariff and other busiesslike discriminations is a sufficiently serious latter in this connection, and it is always possile that their inability to give up this superstion might lead to their not adhering to this rojected neutral league."

And finally: "The preservation of the present pecuniary law and order, with all its incidents of ownership and investment, is incompatible with an unwarlike state of peace and security. This current scheme of investment, business and sabotage, should have an appreciably better chance of survival in the long run if the present conditions of warlike preparation and national insecurity were maintained, or if the projected peace were left in a somewhat problematical state, sufficiently precarious to keep national ani-

mosities alert, and thereby to the neglect of domestic interests, particularly of such interests as touch the popular well-being. . . . So, if the projectors of this peace at large are in any degree inclined to seek concessive terms on which the peace might hopefully be made enduring, it should evidently be part of their endeavors from the outset to put events in train for the present abatement and eventual abrogation of the rights of ownership and of the price system in which these rights take effect. . . . On the other hand, if peace is not desired at the cost of relinquishing the scheme of competitive gains and competitive spending, the promoters of peace should logically observe due precaution and move only so far in the direction of a peaceable settlement as would result in a sufficiently unstable equilibrium of mutual jealousies; such as might expeditiously be upset whenever discontent with pecuniary affairs should come to threaten this established scheme of pecuniary prerogatives."

The supreme sin of President Wilson and of Secretary Baker in the eyes of the American business community is that, as promoters of peace, they have not observed the "due precaution" of which Prof. Veblen speaks. They actually desire a democratic and stable peace. On Jan. 8 Mr. Wilson addressed a message to the world in which he included among the country's war aims a demand for "the removal of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace." That, in the eyes of the business community, was heresy of the rankest sort, and for the first time in its treatment of the President the metropolitan press broke into a chorus of alarmed disapprobation and warning. As for Secretary Baker: In his annual report he presented a strong recommendation against permanent universal training, on the ground that the country's future military policy should be determined by conditions existing after the signing of a peace treaty. In other words, Mr. Baker took our war aims seriously. He actually believes in them. It is now only too apparent that for the influential business community they were so much sentimental nonsense, serviceable only as catch words for the populace.

Today Mr. Baker is bearing the brunt of the most powerful and virulent offensive launched in our generation against a public man. Mr. Wilson is the real target, and the attack will be trans-

ferred to him the moment the financial community becomes convinced that he is determined to adhere to the policies already declared. They still hope to convert him into their agent, to obtain his consent to sacrifice Baker, and with Baker the principles for which Baker stands. These principles are Mr. Wilson's principles, and they will not succeed.

THE PUBLIC does not assert that our captains of finance are united in a single gigantic conspiracy. There is much deliberateness, much farsighted planning behind the present onslaught. But, more important, there is a vague instinctive rising in opposition to the enemy-to men and measures that are now seen clearly enough as powerful menaces to privilege. The occasion is propitious. Minor mistakes and failures, inevitable in the raising and equipping of an army of 1,500,000 men, have been magnified out of all proportion. Senator Chamberlain's ambition has been a useful agent. Irritation over the coal famine has helped. Was it not Baker who vetoed the fixing of exorbitant prices for coal last summer? And ignoring the patent fact that transportation, not coal production, has failed, it is Baker against whom the avalanche of denunciation is directed. Each and every one of those many acts of the past nine months by which Mr. Baker has enlisted the confidence and support of the workers and producers now becomes another grievance for his critics. There are specific instances without end. The War Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been particularly conspicuous in the attack. On that committee are Mr. Waddill Catchings, President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, who resented Mr. Baker's insistence on the eight-hour day and arbitration in the contracts for munitions; Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, a Chicago banker who, while President of the National Chamber, wrote to Mr. Rockefeller and urged him to subsidize its official publication as a convenient organ for propagating Mr. Rockefeller's peculiar ideas; Mr. Lewis A. Pierson, New York banker and president of Austin, Nichols & Co., owning a chain of wholesale grocery stores recently proceeded against overcharging by the Food Administration; and Mr. Charles Nagel of St. Louis, a stand-pat Republican. These are four of the seven members of the committee that has been perhaps the noisiest in its denunciations of the Secretary of War. A Syey! -

But to be particular is to resort to muck-raking in a situation that calls rather for understanding. America's privileged classes are merely acting as they must be expected to act. The success of their offensive—the discrediting of the Wilson administration and the loss of a supporting majority in Congress as a result of the elections next fall—would be more disastrous to American democracy and the cause of humanity everywhere than any similar victory for the dark forces in our times. It would be one of the great tragic disasters of all history.

There is nothing of partisanship in this issue. As aggressive a political opponent as Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California believes that Mr. Baker stands between us and militarism in this country. Nor need any liberal or any radical feel entire satisfaction with the Wilson administration in other respects in order to recognize the necessity of standing firmly by it now on these cardinal issues. It is not that the defeat of the protectionists and of universal military training will remove all the dangers. But it is the unmistakable fact that these policies are our first line of defense, that if liberalism is vanquished here then no liberal or radical movement can hope to escape the paralyzing influence of bellicose nationalism in the years after the war. Any adequate economic reconstruction will be indefinitely postponed, and gradually pacifist America will be transformed into a nation of questionable superiority with relation to those European nations in which privileged classes have used the national power for purposes of ag gression and exploitation.

"A Dangerous Precedent"

An amazing solicitude for the welfare of the wage-earner on the part of our bankers and in dustrial magnates manifested itself in their protests against the order of Dr. Garfield suspending industry for five days. The Saturday Evening Post's conception of our industrial workers as plutocrats with bank rolls and Fords, fared no better than Mr. McAdoo's conception of them as prospective purchasers of Liberty bonds. Instead, there was an outcry against the wide-spread suffering and privation to be inflicted by four days of unaccustomed idleness. Even the National Association of Manufacturers telegraphed to the President a warning against suffering and

It was \$ 600,0000 as mutered to your -

The Daily Olelahorrane

SECRETARY BAKER'S REPLY.

NEWTON D. BAKER may or may not be the greatest secretary of war the country could have found, but he certainly is capable of taking care of himself in an argument. His reply to Senator Chamberlain's criticism briefs the latter gentleman out of court. The secretary touched about every aspect of fault-finding, and it seems to us has effectually silenced the complainants.

Take, for instance, the grievance of Mr. McCormick, the representative from Illinois, who returned from a visit to the front fairly bursting with secrets hat clamored to be told. One of those was the fact hat France and Great Britain were furnishing American troops with artillery. What Mr. McCornick did not know, apparently, and what his informnts failed to tell him, was that France and Great ritain wished to do this very thing in order that nips might be used to transport other supplies of hich they were in greater need.

In this instance, as in so many others, Secretary aker has had a tremendous advantage over the adinistration critics: The secretary is familiar with e facts. The critics of the administration are not miliar with the facts. They have opinions. The

retary of war has knowledge.

A detailed review of Mr. Baker's statement does at seem necessary, though the statement itself should read from beginning to end by every citizen. It our patriotic duty to equip ourselves with this inmation. It is our patriotic duty, also, to keep s great truth in mind, so felicitously expressed by secretary of war: "The effect of the senator's enator Chamberlain's) speech was to give the entry the impression that the deficiencies were tracteristic rather than occasional."

Shortcomings are admitted. But they are the eption. Efficiency has been the rule of our war

lagement.

If the junkers should ditch the kaiser for the yn prince the German government would then be)ed a boobocracy.

NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP.

SENATOR BORAH of Idaho, addressing a meeting of the defense league at Baltimore Sunday afternoon, said a few words that republicans should seriously ponder, particularly republicans who by their position or their profession have access to the public ear. He said, "there are a few men in these crucial times who are unable to forget their partisanship, but they must not be taken too seriously."

To The Oklahoman that remark of Senator Borah's seems to be the sanest comment on the whole wordy welter that has been raging at Washington. It is not necessary to condemn every man who criticises the administration as being inspired by partisan political motives. But that partisanship has largely influenced the leaders of the insurgency cannot intelligently be doubted. And anyone capable of striking a logical conclusion from a mass, of evidence must be aware that the bell-wether of the revolt-Mr. Roosevelt-has pursued the president and the Wilson administration with a furious hostility and hatred from the very first. Nothing the president has done has been right, everything he has done has been wrong, in the Roosevelt judgment, with one exception—the paper recommending that congress declare war on Germany. That paper evoked the sofe Roosevelt word of praise. It is not unfair to conclude that the Roosevelt approval of that instrument was a calculating effort to ingratiate himself into administration favor. It failed, of course, as so many other well laid plans of Mr. Roosevelt's have "gone agley" in these disappointing years; the consequence being that the Roosevelt jeremaids have continued unabated, with a venom which at times skirted the edge of treason, with a shricking frenzy that has been comical at some times, at other times pathetic.

It is fair to say, we believe, that any plan or personnel of war reorganization would be denounced as inefficient by Mr. Roosevelt unless he personally occupied a conspicuous place in it. It is the inconsolable grief of Mr. Roosevelt's life, one may be sure, that he is not in a position of conspicuous authority in this world upheaval. And with that unhappiness we may even sympathize, but recognizing that fact we must apply Senator Borah's advice directly to the most flagrant case—that of Mr. Roosevelt-and not "take him too seriously." He may even go further. We may regret that by his splenetic crificisms and studiedly adverse judgments Mr. Roosevelt has disqualified himself for serving in this administration. He has made himself ineligible.

With the heckling Roosevelt out of the way the chances are that there would be very little partisan hostility to the administration either in congress or the country. And that is the atmosphere, manifestly, in which America should live and move and have its being today. It is neither expected nor desired that congress shall meekly do the administration's every bidding, that it shall laud every administration accomplishment and conceal mistakes and failures with silence. Such subserviency were, perhaps, a graver menace than conspiracy for partisan ends. The path for congress and the country to walk is the path of rational, fearless patriotism, co-operating with the administration with all energy and enthusiam, criticising when criticism is needed, suggesting change whenever and wherever a change seems good. Surely, as Senator Borah has said, the transformation of this vast nation from a peace basis to a war basis is a tremendous undertaking and "in order for no mistakes to have been made the administration would have to be divine."

The Wilson administration is not hedged about by divinity, but the purpose to which it has dedicated this nation is truly divine. In the glory of that purpose partisanship is mean and unworthy beyond expression and personal ambition is vile. The greatest office to which any of us may aspire today is to be an American, and it is an office to which every one of us may elect himself. For being an American today means doing one's last living best for his country. That is the place to fill, and that is the power to wield

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

The Associated Press is exclusively ennews dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

Secretary Baker's Reply

No fair minded person can read Secretary Baker's statement without feeling that he honestly believes the War Department has done the very best possible under the circumstances. He disarms his hostile critics by admitting frankly that there have been delays, shortcomings and false steps, but that these have been "occasional rather than characteristic" and that they have always been followed with immediate efforts to apply the remedy required. His attitude terday was an improvement on his former appearance before the committee in that he announced at the outset he was not there to defend himself or his subordinates but to state the whole circumstances.

Regarding camp conditions he spoke the magnitude of caring for a million men, the practical impossibility of escaping some instances of dereliction of duty, citing courtmartials that had followed, but insisted that the health of the men had been a prime consideration of the Government from the start as can well be believed. As to the Lewis guns he fell back upon the preference of his professional advisers, naming General Pershing as his chief witness. The delay in securing rifles, charged as due to adopting a modified Enfield instead of accepting the Enfield being made in this country for Britain, was similarly credited to military advice. One point that may be open to criticism is the admission that this decision was not reached until that this decision was not reached until late in May or early in June. The mobilizing of men at the camps

before clothing or arms was ready for them, a chief source of complaint, was also attributed to the insistence of his military aides, including General Wood, that there were features of training essential that could be acquired at once, organization, camp life and sanitation.

Shortage in machine guns and artil lery was excused because the British and French, in their anxiety for men, promised to supply us from their surplus, thereby saving ships for food and troops. Mr Baker sticks to his original declaration that no American soldier is in France or will go there without equip-

ment being provided.

At home every man in the canton-

At home every man in the cantonments is now ready, he says. We can have 500,000 men in France early this year, and three times that number trained and in reserve.

Secretary Baker claims, with much justice, that, considering the unprecedented task, what has actually been accomplished is beyond all comparison with the admitted shortcomings, delays and mistakes that have been made. Undoubtedly some of these could and should doubtedly some of these could and should have been avoided had there been a clearer conception of our position. These must be attributed to our military inexperience in so large an undertaking, to plan for such a contingency, to the be-lief that we would be kept out of the war. When we did enter the war our plans had to be made to meet those of our Allies, and it is well known that these were changed at least twice. Great Britain originally put our supplies be-fore our troops as most essential. Gen-eral Joffre and the French reversed this request. Then the shipping shortage, as Secretary Baker says, proved the crux

secretary Baker says, proved the crux of the whole situation, necessitating further with the same state of the whole situation, necessitating further with the same state of t

The Daily Olelahorran

SECRETARY BAKER'S REPLY.

NEWTON D. BAKER may or may not be the greatest secretary of war the country could have found, but he certainly is capable of taking care of himself in an argument. His reply to Senator Chamberlain's criticism briefs the latter gentleman out of court. The secretary touched about every aspect of fault-finding, and it seems to us has effectually silenced the complainants.

Take, for instance, the grievance of Mr. McCormick, the representative from Illinois, who returned from a visit to the front fairly bursting with secrets hat clamored to be told. One of those was the fact hat France and Great Britain were furnishing merican troops with artillery. What Mr. McCortick did not know, apparently, and what his informnts failed to tell him, was that France and Great ritain wished to do this very thing in order that nips might be used to transport other supplies of hich they were in greater need.

In this instance, as in so many others, Secretary aker has had a tremendous advantage over the adinistration critics: The secretary is familiar with e facts. The critics of the administration are not niliar with the facts. They have opinions. The retary of war has knowledge.

A detailed review of Mr. Baker's statement does of seem necessary, though the statement itself should read from beginning to end by every citizen. It jour patriotic duty to equip ourselves with this inmation. It is our patriotic duty, also, to keep s great truth in mind, so felicitously expressed by secretary of war: "The effect of the senator's enator Chamberlain's) speech was to give the entry the impression that the deficiencies were racteristic rather than occasional."

Shortcomings are admitted. But they are the eption. Efficiency has been the rule of our war lagement.

If the junkers should ditch the kaiser for the yn prince the German government would then be I'd a boobocracy.

NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP.

SENATOR BORAH of Idaho, addressing a meeting of the defense league at Baltimore Sunday afternoon, said a few words that republicans should seriously ponder, particularly republicans who by their position or their profession have access to the public ear. He said, "there are a few men in these crucial times who are unable to forget their partisanship, but they must not be taken too seriously.

To The Oklahoman that remark of Senator Borah's seems to be the sanest comment on the whole wordy welter that has been raging at Washington. It is not necessary to condemn every man who criticises the administration as being inspired by partisan political motives. But that partisanship has largely influenced the leaders of the insurgency cannot intelligently be doubted. And anyone capable of striking a logical conclusion from a mass, of evidence must be aware that the bell-wether of the revolt-Mr. Roosevelt-has pursued the president and the Wilson administration with a furious hostility and hatred from the very first. Nothing the president has done has been right, everything he has done has been wrong, in the Roosevelt judgment, with one exception—the paper recommending that congress declare war on Germany. That paper evoked the sole Roosevelt word of praise. It is not unfair to conclude that the Roosevelt approval of that instrument was a calculating effort to ingratiate himself into administration favor. It failed, of course, as so many other well laid plans of Mr. Roosevelt's have "gone agley" in these disappointing years; the consequence being that the Roosevelt jeremaids have continued unabated, with a venom which at times skirted the edge of treason, with a shricking frenzy that has been comical at some times, at other times pathetic.

It is fair to say, we believe, that any plan or personnel of war reorganization would be denounced as inefficient by Mr. Roosevelt unless he personally occupied a conspicuous place in it. It is the inconsolable grief of Mr. Roosevelt's life, one may be sure, that he is not in a position of conspicuous authority in this world upheaval. And with that unhappiness we may even sympathize, but recognizing that fact we must apply Senator Borah's advice directly to the most flagrant case—that of Mr. Roosevelt-and not "take him too seriously." He may even go further. We may regret that by his splenetic criticisms and studiedly adverse judgments Mr. Roosevelt has disqualified himself for serving in this administration. He has made himself ineligible.

With the heckling Roosevelt out of the way the chances are that there would be very little partisan hostility to the administration either in congress or the country. And that is the atmosphere, manifestly, in which America should live and move and have its being today. It is neither expected nor desired that congress shall meekly do the administration's every bidding, that it shall laud every administration accomplishment and conceal mistakes and failures with silence. Such subserviency were, perhaps, a graver menace than conspiracy for partisan ends. The path for congress and the country to walk is the path of rational, fearless patriotism, co-operating with the administration with all energy and enthusiam, criticising when criticism is needed, suggesting change whenever and wherever a change seems good. Surely, as Senator Borah has said, the transformation of this vast nation from a peace basis to a war basis is a tremendous undertaking and "in order for no mistakes to have been made the administration would have to be divine."

The Wilson administration is not hedged about by divinity, but the purpose to which it has dedicated this nation is truly divine. In the glory of that purpose partisanship is mean and unworthy beyond expression and personal ambition is vile. The greatest office to which any of us may aspire today is to be an American, and it is an office to which every one of us may elect himself. For being an American today means doing one's last living best for his country. That is the place to fill, and that is the

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

Secretary Baker's Reply

No fair minded person can read Secretary Baker's statement without feeling that he honestly believes the War Department has done the very best possible under the circumstances. He disarms his hostile critics by admitting frankly that there have been delays, shortcomings and false steps, but that these have been "occasional rather than characteristic" and that they have always been followed with immediate efforts to apply the remedy required. His attitude yes-terday was an improvement on his former appearance before the committee in that he announced at the outset he was not there to defend himself or his subordin-

ates but to state the whole circumstances.

Regarding camp conditions he spoke of the magnitude of caring for a million men, the practical impossibility of escaping some instances of dereliction of duty, citing courtmartials that had followed, insisted that the health of the men but insisted that the health of the men had been a prime consideration of the Government from the start as can well be believed. As to the Lewis guns he fell back upon the preference of his professional advisers, naming General Pershing as his chief witness. The delay in securing rifles, charged as due to adopting a modified Enfield instead of accepting the Enfield being made in this country for Britain, was similarly credcountry for Britain, was similarly credited to military advice. One point that may be open to criticism is the admission that this decision was not reached until

that this decision was not reached until late in May or early in June.

The mobilizing of men at the camps before clothing or arms was ready for them, a chief source of complaint, was also attributed to the insistence of his military aides, including General Wood, that there were features of training early and the complaints of the complain

military aides, including General Wood, that there were features of training essential that could be acquired at once, organization, camp life and sanitation.

Shortage in machine guns and artillery was excused because the British and French, in their anxiety for men, promised to supply us from their surplus, thereby saving ships for food and troops. Mr Baker sticks to his original declaration that no American soldier is in France or will go there without equipment being provided.

At home every man in the canton-

At home every man in the cantonments is now ready, he says. We can have 500,000 men in France early this year, and three times that number trained and in reserve.

Secretary Baker claims, with much justice, that, considering the upprecedented task, what has actually been accomplished is beyond all comparison with the admitted shortcomings, delays and the admitted shortcomings, delays and mistakes that have been made. Undoubtedly some of these could and should have been avoided had there been a clearer conception of our position. These must be attributed to our military inex-perience in so large an undertaking, to perience in so large an undertaking, to failure to have prepared an adequate plan for such a contingency, to the belief that we would be kept out of the war. When we did enter the war our plans had to be made to meet those of our Allies, and it is well known that these were changed at least twice. Great Britain originally not can exclide he Britain originally put our supplies be-fore our troops as most essential. Gen-cral Joffre and the French reversed this request. Then the shipping shortage, as Secretary Baker says, proved the crux of the whole situation, necessitating fur-ther changes to suit that condition. So, out of the storm of criticism, there has come a definite statement which will

has come a definite statement which will do much to clear away doubts, rumors do much to clear away doubts, rumors and misunderstandings and give the country information on our military progress that should never have been denied it. Liberty in criticism, even though it be at times abused, is the most practical assurance against inefficiency or incompetency and the greatest stimulant to administrating effectives. stimulant to administrative effectiveness. Nothing can contribute so much to our winning the war as public knowledge and confidence.

frof

th

lea ad

un

po of

me

to

per

has

no

up

wh ing

war

dor

cisa

sur

his the

and

BAKER IN THE CLEAR.

cretary Baker's frank statemen before the Senate Military Committee should serve the several ends of strengthening popular confidence in the War Bepartment, of silencing such of his critics in Congress as have at heart the Nation's interests, and of clearing away the widespread impression that our program of war prosecution had collapsed as a result of inefficiency and blundering.

He admitted that mistakes have been made-and what American, in high position or low, official or individual, has not made them?-but added that where these mistakes were shown to be due to incompetency, the incompetent had been penalized. He declared that a great army was called to the encampments, when guns were not ready, on the advice of General Wood; a declaration that makes the position of his most clamorous critics an embarrassing one. These have made frequent reference to the "broomstick" armament of our soldiers in training, and have exhibited the wooden guns as damning evidences of inefficiency; and with these General Wood has ever been a lavorite.)When to the declaration is added the others, that General Pershing decided against the Lewis gun and approved the modified Enfield rifle, that our allies insisted they were prepared to furnish our first army abroad with artillery without crippling themselves, Mr. Baker is acquitted of any charge, preferred or implied, that action in such important matters was taken without the sanction of military leaders.

S.

Supplementing these explanations was a program of achievement that seems challenging. Information-heretofore withheld for reasons that are obvious-was given to the effect that more than a half million men will be in France early this year; that the troops there are fully equipped, and that more than a million and a half in camp in this country are trained to the limit and ready to go over and try issues with the Boche. This is a record of accomplishment that should satisfy any reasonable American who has stopped to weigh the stupendousness of the task of preparation.

That the sweeping statement will satisfy those whose sole purpose has been to embarrass the administration is hardly to be hoped for. But it seems to have been Mr. Baker's chief desire to allay the apprehension of the people and to restore their confidence in the purposes and plans of his department. To do that he made public information that no less pressing emergency could have prompted him to divulge. And now that the people know, the critics may rant. Their rantings will prove neither disconcerting nor disturbing.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.

UP IN THE AIR.

Secretary Baker's statement before the Senate Military Committee was remarkable, thrilling, encouraging, splendid. He well might have stood upon a recital of achievement, for what has been done has excused all blunders. Nevertheless, he acknowledged that some mistakes had been made, as was both natural and inevitable.

It must have been a surprise to his principal critics to find that the very things which they most condemned were done upon the recommendation of that worthy officer, General Leonard Wood, whom they most idolize. It must have surprised them further to find that more was done in 1917 than the Metropolitan Magazine, with which Colonel Roosevelt is connected, in a fault finding way said ought to be done in 1017 and 1918!

Of course, the Colonel may not have been responsible for this particular criticism, but he has done much fault finding upon his own hook. We do not say that he ought to apologize, but we do say that it would be in the nature of poetic justice for him to tour the country reading Secretary Baker's statement to audiences.

It seems that Chairman Chamberlain, who had declared that the War Department had "fallen down," was knocked off his pins by Mr. Baker's statement. When he heard it, he wanted to know why the Secretary had not taken the American people into his confidence. Well, there has been no evidence that the American people wanted to be taken into the confidence of the War Department, and there has been abundant evidence that they preferred no risk should be taken of disclosing our military secrets to the enemy.

Senator Chamberlain's inquiry suggests that one motive back of the criticisms and the investigation was an oldwomanish desire to pry into secrets and a feeling of peeve because the critics were not permitted to know everything that was being done.

Naturally, the investigation has collapsed, although the probers now are toying with the aviation section. This latter is a natural development. Baker put his critics up in the air; they have turned to the planes to make a landing.

The country is depending upon the bakers as well as Mr. Baker.

BAKER'S VINDICATION.

Startling surprise it was for enemies of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when he delivered his masterful address Monday in answer to his critics. The enemies had expected something different and the dreams of their expectancy were cry tallized into living realities because Mr. Baker, the "something different" appeared in person voluntarily to give a reason for the iaith that was within him.

Slandered and sliced from the critical press, abused by politicians, censured by a quick-to-think populace, Mr. Baker awaited his hour, and when the time came, stood before the august Senate committee, and in calm, conversational tone, told in oral delivery of the war aims of the nation, uncovering from the breast of the nation's inmost secrecy the military information which should have remained at home.

The opposite had been expected. At least, hoped for. The press, which had heaped upon one man, columns of rough riddles, learned that the riddles had been solved and the riddlers were riddled with polite ridicule—a just, jitsu jolt for the politicians.

Surprised in this, the enemy press could but print the noble, straightforward address as it came from the honest heart of the war secretary.

Chagrined in that Mr. Baker had appeared in the right light, the press concocts their same enemy own version of the address. They "summarize" the speech and would lead the reader to believe, "this is what Mr. Baker intended to say, etc.

There was once in a certain locality a circuit rider preacher who was always prefacing his remarks with, "I suppose." It became so general that he lost his name and was thenceforth known as Rev. I. Suppose. The enemy politicians of Mr. Baker have simply 'supposed'.

Jany. 30th. 1918

Baker Routs His Critics.

Secretary of War Baker in his reply to his critics, has shown to the entire satisfaction of the country and to the world that America has accomplished wondersalmost miracles-since the declaration of war against Germany.

The cool, unruffled, confident attitude of the Secretary-evidence unquestionable that he has performed his duties wellhas made a most profound impression even on those who were most bitter in their

criticism of the Secretary.

Mr. Baker calmly told the committee what the war department had accomplished, never uttering a word of condem-nation of the men who charged him with inefficiency, and proving that they did not know what they were talking about when they made the charges. Even Sena-tor Chamberlain admitted that the nation had worked wonders in the mobilizing and caring for the army, and in the matter of getting the men ready for activities on the European battlefields.

The information that we now have ready a million men who can be sent to France at any moment came as a great surprise to the critics who had insisted that the army was wholly unprepared for service. That we will have half a million on the battle front in the early part of this year also was a revelation to the country at

While the enemies of the country were framing up charges against the Secretary of War, that official was sitting in conference with members of commissions from the various countries at war and quietly learning their needs, then applying the advice so received to the upbuilding of a great and powerful fighting machine, unmindful of the unjust criticisms by the men who should have been loyally supporting the administration. With no word of complaint, he went about his duties, bringing results that he now shows to be almost unbelievable.

When ordered by the Senate to make known the war secrets of the country, merely to satiate the desires of a few politicians who hoped to find something wrong by which the Wilson administration might be discredited, and who above all to lend aid to the cause of the Kaiser, Secretary Baker, in manly, fearless man-ner, lays bare the plans that have been perfected and those in course of perfec-tion, and the world is astounded at what has been accomplished with no display, no bluster, no egotism. He shows to the world that he has the nation's interests uppermost in his mind; that criticism, if such criticism is constructive that he is willing to let the world think what it may if he knows he is accomplishing something looking to ultimate victory

The Tennessean and American has said before that Secretary Baker, and all others entrusted with the conduct of the war, have been doing all that could done, and that there should be no criticism of the work or of the men. It is no surprise that the war secretary has in so dignified and gentlemanly manner made his accusers appear small in the eyes of the world; yet it is a surprise even to the best friends of the administration that so much could have been accomplished and that errors could have been so few and

ief sources from which lanted in Cuba, Porte increased demand fo

S INVINC

What eat thing it is to se. In seeds of the co ry met by men, honest, patriotic and capable, as is demonstrated in the present case, where Secretary Baker stands forth in defense of the administration of the war department, and confounds the fault-finders and busy-bodies!

Mr. Baker defends not only his own administration but justifies the administration of President Wilson. At a moment when the machinations of a faction bent upon making mischief seemed about to succeed, when ex-President Roosevelt had hastened to Washington to marshal the adverse forces, and even a Democratic senator had been misled into declaring the whole military department a failure, it required a real man to re-establish the equilibrium of public thought and make it clear to the country that the ship of state is not going onto the rocks, but is well under control; sailing a true course and making the expected progress.

The secretary performed an important service, and performed it with rare discretion in employment of facts and the presentation of them. His is the first adequate answer to the abundance of criticismclearing away misconceptions and misrepresentations and letting the people see for themselves what has been done, and why it has been done.

It was shown that the gravest faults, such as the summoning of men before adequate equipment could be given them, was on the advice of general officers, who convinced the secretary that camp association and discipline could not begin too early. Every step taken has been after due consideration had in company of men of long experience, at home and abroad. Even the sickness that has occurred in camp was shown to be where, according to medical judgment, it was least to be expected, but was such as is conceded to be inevitable as the result of bringing together large numbers of men from distant localities.

The secretary declared he was not present to defend individuals or to deny delays and false starts; he had no purpose to defend himself, he said. "If any of us should figure in tomorrow's casualties it would be as nothing beside the object we all seek;" and, he added, "we have learned one thing: to recognize an error and to make quick work to correct it." He went on to explain and give answer to the charges one by one, and so reasonably that we do not believe that even the critics will have the heart to repeat them. It is said in the report that Mr. Baker's manner and his answers created a profound impression, and that Senator Chamberlain himself admitted as much when the day's session was over.

It was the same in answering as to ordnance as to health, clothing and general equipment. The secretary showed that there was good reason for whatever had been done, and even that the department has ordered all the Lewis guns it could get. If guns and other ordnance were supplied the American army by France it was because France had a surplus and wished to put it to a good use. Also, by such use, the tonnage of vessels crossing the Atlantic could be put to other uses than to carrying of ordnance. "I am telling no secret," said Mr. Baker, "when I say that ships are the crux of this problem, and every time one can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it."

"Is that a disadvantage to France?" asked Senator Beckham.

"Categorically I answer, no," replied the secretary. "It has been a very great advantage to France."

Detail upon detail was entered into, the secretary showing a cheerful readiness to meet every form of complaint. He became eloquent, however, when he came to describe the great accomplishment—the raising of the immense army in an unprecedented time. Never before has such a feat been performed; and, the secretary contended, never with so little cause for complaint. Never, he said, was there a better army, more moral or under better discipline; and, he added, "we will have 500,000 fighting men in France early in 1918, and a million and a half ready to go during the year." The men we have there are "seasoned and trained for war." Moreover, they have the American spirit. They will be formidable when the conflict comes. "Let us be frank with one another," exclaimed the secretary. "Has any army in history since the beginning of time been so raised and cared for as our army?" "And yet, has any great enterprise been carried on with more unfailing justice and patriotism on the part of the American people? . the story has all been told, it will be a story which I am sure your committee will be glad to report to the senate as a tremendous response to a tremendous responsibility. We are in the war to hit hard. Our problem is not star playing but team playing."

The explanation rings true throughout. It is what is needed to set vile and vexatious rumor at rest. A great work has been undertaken with quiet courage and it has been greatly done. Let us stop all fault-finding, and go forward, face to the front, under the aegis of our glorious flag to win a way to victory! We at home have our part even as those who stand with guns in the trenches, and we can help the boys to fight and win, by holding up our government and doing every possible thing to make the war work a success.

Thanks to Mr. Baker, the people have been shown the way. He who hereafter finds fault without proved reason will have hereafter no excuse, and certainly will have but himself to blame if he be classed and treated as an enemy of his country.

Jany. 30th. 1918

Baker Routs His Critics.

Secretary of War Baker, in his reply to his critics, has shown to the entire satisfaction of the country and to the world that America has accomplished wondersalmost miracles-since the declaration of war against Germany.

The cool, unruffled, confident attitude of the Secretary—evidence unquestionable that he has performed his duties well has made a most profound impression even on those who were most bitter in their

criticism of the Secretary.

oriticism of the Secretary.

Mr. Baker calmly told the committee what the war department had accomplished, never uttering a word of condemnation of the men who charged him with inefficiency, and proving that they did not know what they were talking about when they made the charges. Even Senator Chamberlain admitted that the nation had worked wonders in the mobilizing and caring for the army, and in the matter of getting the men ready for activities on the European battlefields.

The information that we now have ready a million men who can be sent to France

a million men who can be sent to France at any moment came as a great surprise to the critics who had insisted that the army was wholly unprepared for service. That we will have half a million on the battle front in the early part of this year also was a revelation to the country at

While the enemies of the country were While the enemies of the country were framing up charges against the Secretary of War, that official was sitting in conference with members of commissions from the various countries at war and quietly learning their needs, then applying the advice so received to the upbuilding of a great and powerful fighting machine, unmindful of the unjust criticisms by the men who should have been loyally supporting the administration. With no word porting the administration. With no word of complaint, he went about his duties, bringing results that he now shows to be almost unbelievable.

be almost unbelievable.

When ordered by the Senate to make known the war secrets of the country, merely to satiate the desires of a few politicians who hoped to find something wrong by which the Wilson administration might discredited, and who above all hoped lend aid to the cause of the Kaiser, to lend aid to the cause of the Kaiser, Secretary Baker, in manly, fearless manner, lays bare the plans that have been perfected and those in course of perfection, and the world is astounded at what has been accomplished with no display, no bluster, no egotism. He shows to the world that he has the nation's interests uppermost in his mind; that he courts criticism, if such criticism is constructive; that he is willing to let the world think that he is willing to let the world think what it may if he knows he is accomplishing something looking to ultimate victory

The Tennessean and American has said before that Secretary Baker, and all others entrusted with the conduct of the war, have been doing all that could be done, and that there should be no criticism of the work or of the men. It is no surprise that the war secretary has in so dismissed and greatly respectively. so dignified and gentlemanly manner made his accusers appear small in the eyes of the world; yet it is a surprise even to the best friends of the administration that much could have been accomplished and that errors could have been so few and

and that errors could have been so lew and of so little seriousness.

Secretary of War Baker has proven himself a giant in organization, a statesman of the highest type, and a man loyal to his country and earnest in his desire to do that which is best for America and

or the world.

It only remains for the authorities ave Col. Roosevelt and his political folpital, and if need be, placed in duress, hile we are seeking out for punish-ent enemies of the country, let us be-n with that clique posing as patriots, it who carry concealed the deadly bombs hich they would use against our own ons to bring about the elevation of the an who believes he is the only one in the country who is capable of intelligently iministering the affairs of the nation—one eodore Roosevelt.

Clear the capital city of this element, ven though violence be necessary to bring

bout the result.

Br. S INVINC L

What eat thing it is to se. In needs of the co ry met by men, honest, patriotic and capable, as is demonstrated in the present case, where Secretary Baker stands forth in defense of the administration of the war department, and confounds the fault-finders and busy-bodies!

Mr. Baker defends not only his own administration but justifies the administration of President Wilson. At a moment when the machinations of a faction bent upon making mischief seemed about to succeed, when ex-President Roosevelt had hastened to Washington to marshal the adverse forces, and even a Democratic senator had been misled into declaring the whole military department a failure, it required a real man to re-establish the equilibrium of public thought and make it clear to the country that the ship of state is not going onto the rocks, but is well under control; sailing a true course and making the expected progress.

The secretary performed an important service, and performed it with rare discretion in employment of facts and the presentation of them. His is the first adequate answer to the abundance of criticismclearing away misconceptions and misrepresentations and letting the people see for themselves what has been done, and why it has been done.

It was shown that the gravest faults, such as the summoning of men before adequate equipment could be given them, was on the advice of general officers, who convinced the secretary that camp association and discipline could not begin too early. Every step taken has been after due consideration had in company of men of long experience, at home and abroad. Even the sickness that has occurred in camp was shown to be where, according to medical judgment, it was least to be expected, but was such as is conceded to be inevitable as the result of bringing together large numbers of men from distant localities.

The secretary declared he was not present to defend individuals or to deny delays and false starts; he had no purpose to defend himself, he said. "If any of us should figure in tomorrow's casualties it would be as nothing beside the object we all seek:" and, he added, "we have learned one thing: to recognize an error and to make quick work to correct it." He went on to explain and give answer to the charges one by one, and so reasonably that we do not believe that even the critics will have the heart to repeat them. It is said in the report that Mr. Baker's manner and his answers created a profound impression, and that Senator Chamberlain himself admitted as much when the day's session was over.

It was the same in answering as to ordnance as to health, clothing and general equipment. The secretary showed that there was good reason for whatever had been done, and even that the department has ordered all the Lewis guns it could get. If guns and other ordnance were supplied the American army by France it was because France had a surplus and wished to put it to a good use. Also, by such use, the tonnage of vessels crossing the Atlantic could be put to other uses than to carrying of ordnance. "I am telling no secret," said Mr. Baker, "when I say that ships are the crux of this problem, and every time one can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it."

"Is that a disadvantage to France?" asked Senator Beckham.

"Categorically I answer, no," replied the secretary. "It has been a very great advantage to France."

Detail upon detail was entered into, the secretary showing a cheerful readiness to meet every form of complaint. He became eloquent, however, when he came to describe the great accomplishment—the raising of the immense army in an unprecedented time. Never before has such a feat been performed; and, the secretary contended, never with so little cause for complaint. Never, he said, was there a better army, more moral or under better discipline; and, he added, "we will have 500,000 fighting men in France early in 1918, and a million and a half ready to go during the year." The men we have there are "seasoned and trained for war." Moreover, they have the American spirit. They will be formidable when the conflict comes. "Let us be frank with one another," exclaimed the secretary. "Has any army in history since the begin-ning of time been so raised and cared for as our army?" "And yet, has any great enterprise been carried on with more unfailing justice and patriotism on the part of the American people? . the story has all been told, it will be a story which I am sure your committee will be glad to report to the senate as a tremendous response to a tremendous responsibility. We are in the war to hit hard. Our problem is not star playing but team playing."

The explanation rings true throughout. It is what is needed to set vile and vexatious rumor at rest. A great work has been undertaken with quiet courage and it has been greatly done. Let us stop all fault-finding, and go forward, face to the front, under the aegis of our glorious flag to win a way to victory! We at home have our part even as those who stand with guns in the trenches, and we can help the boys to fight and win, by holding up our government and doing every possible thing to make the war work a success.

Thanks to Mr. Baker, the people have been shown the way. He who hereafter finds fault without proved reason will have hereafter no excuse, and certainly will have but himself to blame if he be classed and treated as an enemy of his country.

Secretary Baker's Revelations.

Secretary of War Baker's statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is reported to have made a profound impression on Washington, inclusive of Senator Chamberlain, whose criticisms of the War Department provoked the statement.

That is readily credible. It has made a profound impression on the country, and no man of fair mind, even though he has been given to doubt of the department's efficiency, will fail to acknowledge the force of this extraordinary showing.

For extraordinary it unquestionably is, both in its matter and manner. Its revelations of the War Department's record of work done and work doing in mobilizing the military power of the United States since last April are deeply, stirringly impressive. They lift the curtain of silence and secrecy which has shut out from the American people knowledge of what their Government was doing to win the war against Prussia, and they disclose an actual performance unsuspected by the most sanguine among us, heartening even to those who have been afflicted with pessimism as to the part which we shall be able to play in this gigantic conflict. And they fill with satisfaction, they thrill with pride the breasts of American patriots, whether pessimists or optimists, in the assurance they bring of our country's superb response to the tremendous demands upon her by which she was suddenly confronteda response which Secretary Baker takes occasion to say, as he has every right to say, has never been equaled in all the history of previous wars.

Just such a lifting of the curtain as this was what was most needed to dispel the doubt and error in which the people have been compelled to grope, to firm the confidence of the wavering, to fire anew the conviction of the man in the street, the man in the furrow, the man in the office, in the invincibility of our might.

As for the manner of the Secretary's statement, that was altogether admirable. It was in the best of temper. Simple and straightforward throughout, it was candid and catholic, unmarred by quibble or subterfuge. Mr. Baker made no claim of a flawless record. He did not deny mistakes and shortcomings. He recognized the right of criticism and welcomed honest criticism as salutary, but he averred, with force, that the provocations of the criticisms which had induced his reply were "occasional" rather than "characteristic," and it is reasonable to assume that such critics as Senator Chamberlain will freely admit this.

It is clear that the War Department, whatever its deficiencies, has



The Situation.

It is the nature of Jack-in-office to load it and there are divers Jacks-in- will come of it. It will serve to reoffice rattling round now at Wash- call the powers that be-and the peoington. They seek characteristically ple as well-to the circumstance to magnify their sorts of admoni-Thus we have all tions to be frugal and to that end and balances; a dual system of Fedmany restrictive regulations upon our productive industries.

The cant of the hour dwells upon the alleged virtue of sacrifice. One might fancy that we are a nation of slackers. Again he might fancy that we are in a state of siege. We are pouring out billions of dollars. We are organizing to send millions of men, having sent not a few already. The real need is expedition.

It is easy to talk about sacrifice. But there has been no lack of it. Have the mothers at home made no sacrifices-brave though not tearless-in seeing their sons off to the front? They at least should not be further depressed by the eternal chatter "this is war." None of us, they least of all, are going to forget it.

Nor should we punish ourselves by voluntary privations. Ours is a great and fruitful land. It still flows with wine, milk and honey. To be strong we must subsist well-surely as well as we can. The home should not be made a house of want as well as a house of woe, when the awful lists of the killed and wounded begin to come from over the sea. In short, we should lead as far as possible our normal lives. should go on as usual and likewise play. Jack-in-office, as we have seen, would kill the goose that lays the golden egg by putting business in a strait jacket. He should be called down wherever he appears, but especially in the National Capital, where he wanders at large and at will, exploiting himself and offending his betters.

TT.

I know very well what war is. I have ever in mind and heart the experience and the memories of four years of drastic war. Sorrow was brought to every door. Sacrifice became the common lot. It was a War of Sections, not a Civil War, as it is so often miscalled. To one of the two parties to it its result brought poverty dire and universal. All the South got out of it was ruin and glory. If the North enforced the Union merely to wreck the Republic fifty years later on the rocks of centralization, the one-man power dominant, the blood that was spilled on both sides was spilled in vain.

I do not believe that it did. Hence it is that I am not seriously disturbed by the immediate rowdy-dow in Congress. Good, rather than ill, own importance. that we have a Constitution; that our Government is a system of checks eral and State sovereignties: a tripartite system, executive, legislative and judicial; each ordained to live, move and have its being within its particular orbit clearly defined by the organic law.

> That politicians play politics is a truism. It goes without saying. The two old historic parties may be dead, as a ragtime New York newspaper recently pronounced them, but their labels—their trade-marks-survive. and, having little else to cling to, why should not the professional officeholding and office-seeking class invoke them in the coming Congressional elections? If I had a vote in every congressional district of the Union next fall I would east it in each instance for the individual candidate and let the trade-mark go TIT

The personal controversay between the President and the Oregon Senator is another matter. I cannot help thinking it the offspring of a certain isolation which, in his private relations with public men, the President too much indulges. The plaint comes too much indulges. from Washington that he neither gives, nor receives, confidences. Perhaps this is why he seems prone to quarrels, nor averse on occasion to falling out with his friends.

Senator Chamberlain has surely been one of these. He is of the Presi-He is moreover chairdent's party. man of the Military Committee of the Senate. His New York deliverance may have been imprudent, but it was not an attack upon the Administration to be hotly resented and It was wholly within his right. A chieftain more patient and tactfulmay I not say wiser-would not have made a curt, stand-and-deliver demand upon such a Senator. Indeed, he would not have written at allthe matter too urgent and important -but would have sent for Mr. Chamberlain, have heard him, have communed with him, have prayed with him. He might gently and affectionately have "cussed" him, that particular form of friendly pressure being sometimes most effectual. An angry controversy between such persons at this time is clearly to give fort to the enemy and if

We are going to win the war. Never a quibble about that. To believe otherwise is to believe the world is coming to an end. Truly otherwise it were not worth living in. Yet we may not win it "fust off" and 'hands down," and if it be prolonged, parlous times are ahead for Woodrow Wilson. It were meanwhile well for him to prepare for them. He will need all the help he can get. The proposed War Cabinet may be premature. But if he should defeat it now and it becomes necessary later along he makes in advance an uncomfortable bed for his Administration to lie in. Nothing short of victory this year will save him, and the party that calls itself Democracy, the coming fall elections, and, with an opposition House, and maybe a hostile Senate, the war still going on in 1920, good-bye to the succession.

H. W.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 27, 1918.

00

30 AR K MORNIN A EDNESD 4 0 COURIER-JOURNA

porti bring be a knov mere be d Secre ner. perfe has

Ba Se

to h

isfa

that

alm

TI

of t

that

has

on

criti

what

ineff

not -

wher

had

carin

of g

Th

a m

to t

army

battl

also

large

fram of V

feren

the

learr

advid

a gi

unm

W

M

that what Th ers war. cism surpi his a the

world

uppe

and t self his c It

have ment gin

which sons

Clas even

Secretary Baker's Revelations.

Secretary of War Baker's statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is reported to have made a profound impression on Washington, inclusive of Senator Chamberlain, whose criticisms of the War Department provoked the statement.

That is readily credible. It has made a profound impression on the country, and no man of fair mind, even though he has been given to doubt of the department's efficiency, will fail to acknowledge the force of this extraordinary showing.

For extraordinary it unquestionably is, both in its matter and manner. Its revelations of the War Department's record of work done and work doing in mobilizing the military power of the United States since last April are deeply, stirringly impressive. They lift the curtain of silence and secrecy which has shut out from the American people knowledge of what their Government was doing to win the war against Prussia, and they disclose an actual performance unsuspected by the most sanguine among us, heartening even to those who have been afflicted with pessimism as to the part which we shall be able to play in this gigantic conflict. And they fill with satisfaction, they thrill with pride the breasts of American patriots, whether pessimists or optimists, in the assurance they bring of our country's superb response to the tremendous demands upon her by which she was suddenly confronteda response which Secretary Baker takes occasion to say, as he has every right to say, has never been equaled in all the history of previous wars.

Just such a lifting of the curtain as this was what was most needed to dispel the doubt and error in which the people have been compelled to grope, to firm the confidence of the wavering, to fire anew the conviction of the man in the street, the man in the furrow, the man in the office, in the invincibility of our might.

As for the manner of the Secrelary's statement, that was altogether admirable. It was in the best of temper. Simple and straightforward throughout, it was candid and catholic, unmarred by quibble or subterfuge. Mr. Baker made no record. He claim of a flawless did not deny mistakes and shortcomings. He recognized the right of criticism and welcomed honest criticism as salutary, but he averred, with force, that the provocations of the criticisms which had induced his reply were "occasional" rather than 'characteristic," and it is reasonable to assume that such critics as Senator Chamberlain will freely admit

It is clear that the War Department, whatever its deficiencies, has done a great work. It is clear that the Secretary has done a great work in his revelation of that achievement The effect on the country is bound to be most beneficial; while the Courier-Journal is badly mistaken if another of its effects shall not be to convince many people that there is at the head of the War Department a much bigger man than they had believed Mr. Baker to be.

load it and there are divers Jacks-in- will come of it. It will serve to reoffice rattling round now at Wash- call the powers that be- and the peoington. They seek characteristically ple as well-to the circumstance to magnify their Thus we have al tions to be frugal and to that end and balances; a dual system of Fedmany restrictive regulations upon our productive industries.

The cant of the hour dwells upon the alleged virtue of sacrifice. One might fancy that we are a nation of slackers. Again he might fancy that we are in a state of siege. We are pouring out billions of dollars. We are organizing to send millions of men, having sent not a few already. The real need is expedition.

It is easy to talk about sacrifice. But there has been no lack of it. Have the mothers at home made no sacrifices-brave though not tearless-in seeing their sons off to the front? They at least should not be further depressed by the eternal chatter "this is war." None of us, they least of all, are going to forget it.

Nor should we punish ourselves by voluntary privations. Ours is a great and fruitful land. It still flows with wine, milk and honey. To be strong we must subsist well-surely as well as we can. The home should not be made a house of want as well as a house of woe, when the awful lists of the killed and wounded begin to come from over the sea. In short, we should lead as far as possible our normal lives. Work should go on as usual and likewise play. Jack-in-office, as we have seen, would kill the goose that lays the golden egg by putting business in a strait jacket. He should be called down wherever he appears, but especially in the National Capital, where he wanders at large and at will, exploiting himself and offending his betters.

I know very well what war is. I have ever in mind and heart the experience and the memories of four years of drastic war. Sorrow was brought to every door. Sacrifice became the common lot. It was a War of Sections, not a Civil War, as it is so often miscalled. To one of the two parties to it its result brought poverty dire and universal. All the South got out of it was ruin and glory. If the North enforced the Union merely to wreck the Republic fifty years later on the rocks of centralization, the one-man power dominant, the blood that was spilled on both sides was spilled in vain.

I do not believe that it did. Hence it is that I am not seriously disturbed by the immediate rowdy-dow It is the nature of Jack-in-office to in Congress. Good, rather than ill, own importance. that we have a Constitution; that our sorts of admoni- Government is a system of checks eral and State sovereignties; a tripartite system, executive, legislative and judicial; each ordained to live, move and have its being within its particular orbit clearly defined by the organic law.

That politicians play politics is a truism. It goes without saying. The two old historic parties may be dead, as a ragtime New York newspaper recently pronounced them, but their labels—their trade-marks—survive, and, having little else to cling to, why should not the professional officeholding and office-seeking class invoke them in the coming Congressional elections? If I had a vote in every congressional district of the Union next fall I would cast it in each instance for the individual candidate and let the trade-mark go hang. III.

The personal controversay between the President and the Oregon Senator is another matter. I cannot help thinking it the offspring of a certain isolation which, in his private relations with public men, the President too much indulges. The plaint comes too much indulges. from Washington that he neither gives, nor receives, confidences. Perhaps this is why he seems prone to quarrels, nor averse on occasion to falling out with his friends.

Senator Chamberlain has surely been one of these. He is of the President's party. He is moreover chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate. His New York deliverance may have been imprudent, but it was not an attack upon the Administration to be hotly resented and It was wholly within his right. A chieftain more patient and tactfulmay I not say wiser-would not have made a curt, stand-and-deliver demand upon such a Senator. Indeed, he would not have written at allthe matter too urgent and important -but would have sent for Mr. Chamberlain, have heard him, have communed with him, have prayed with him. He might gently and affectionately have "cussed" him, that particular form of friendly pressure being sometimes most effectual. An angry controversy between such persons at this time is clearly to give aid and comfort to the enemy and if the President and Senator were mere private citizens the two of them might regard themselves lucky to escape indictment under the Espionage

We are going to win the war. Never a quibble about that. To believe otherwise is to believe the world is coming to an end. Truly otherwise it were not worth living in. Yet we may not win it "fust off" and "hands down," and if it be prolonged, parlous times are ahead for Wood-It were meanwhile row Wilson. well for him to prepare for them. He will need all the help he can get. The proposed War Cabinet may be premature. But if he should defeat it now and it becomes necessary later along he makes in advance an uncomfortable bed for his Administration to lie in. Nothing short of victory this year will save him, and the party that calls itself Democracy, the coming fall elections, and, with an opposition House, and maybe a hostile Senate, the war still going on in 1920, good-bye to the succession.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 27, 1918.

191

AR

IANU

MORNING.

WEDNESDAY R-IOURNAL

RIE

to ler Secret perfec has h world critici what ing so for ou ers e

Bak

Sec

to hi

that

The

has n

critic

plishe

Ineffi

not -1

tor Cl

had v

of ge

a mil

to the

army

That

battle

large.

frami

the v

advice

unmir

portin

knowi

Mr.

done, surpri so dig his ac so mi and th of the

his co It o capita While ment sons t

admin

almost miracles-since the declaration of

war against Germany.

The cool, unruffled, confident attitude of the Secretary-evidence unquestionable that he has performed his duties wellhas made a most profound impression even on those who were most bitter in their criticism of the Secretary.

that America has accomplished wonders-

Mr. Baker calmly told the committee what the war department had accom-plished, never uttering a word of condemnation of the men who charged him with inefficiency, and proving that they did not-know what they were talking about when they made the charges. Even Senator Chamberlain admitted that the nation had worked wonders in the mobilizing and caring for the army, and in the matter of getting the men ready for activities on the European battlefields.

The information that we now have ready a million men who can be sent to France at any moment came as a great surprise to the critics who had insisted that the army was wholly unprepared for service. That we will have half a million on the battle front in the early part of this year also was a revelation to the country at

While the enemies of the country were framing up charges against the Secretary of War, that official was sitting in con-ference with members of commissions from the various countries at war and quietly learning their needs, then applying the advice so received to the upbuilding of a great and powerful fighting unmindful of the unjust criticisms by the men who should have been loyally supporting the administration. With no word of complaint, he went about his duties, bringing results that he now shows to

be almost unbelievable.

When ordered by the Senate to make known the war secrets of the country, merely to satiate the desires of a few politicians who hoped to find something wrong by which the Wilson administration might be discredited, and who above all hoped to lend aid to the cause of the Kniser, Secretary Baker, in manly, fearless man-ner, lays bare the plans that have been perfected and those in course of perfection, and the world is astounded at what has been accomplished with no display, no bluster, no egotism. He shows to the world that he has the nation's interests uppermost in his mind; that he courts criticism, if such criticism is constructive; that he is willing to let the world think what it may if he knows he is accomplishing something looking to ultimate victory our arms.

The Tennessean and American has said before that Secretary Baker, and all others entrusted with the conduct of the war, have been doing all that could be done, and that there should be no criticism of the work or of the men. It is no surprise that the war secretary has in so dignified and gentlemanly manner made his accusers appear small in the eyes of the world; yet it is a surprise even to the best friends of the administration that much could have been accomplished and that errors could have been so few and of so little seriousness.

Secretary of War Baker has proven himself a giant in organization, a statesman of the highest type, and a man loyal to his country and earnest in his desire to do that which is best for America and

for the world.

It only remains for the authorities to have Col. Roosevelt and his political followers forcibly removed from the national capital, and if need be, placed in duress. While we are seeking out for punishment enemies of the country, let us begin with that clique posing as patriots, but who carry concealed the deadly bombs which they would use against our own sons to bring about the elevation of the man who believes he is the only one in the country who is capable of intelligently administering the affairs of the nation-one Theodore Roosevelt.

Clear the capital city of this element, even though violence be necessary to bring

about the result.

the Secretary made, were stunning and crushing to his mischievous critics. But that is not all. They are peculiarly damning in their evidence of the bad faith and malevolence of the principal trouble-makers. All or nearly all, of the evidence produced by the Secretary of War must have been known to both Chamberlain and Wadsworth. 'At any rate, every essential and significant fact of the amazing progress made by the War Department which was recited by Mr. Baker could have been learned by any member of the military committee of either House. It is an open secret that ever since Mr. Chamberlain made his hectic speech in a New York political dub, declaring that the national war establishment had "broken down," men bers of the House military committee had been telling their friends that Chamberlain would be discredited and demolished when the facts came out. They were familiar with the facts, they said, and warned their intimates not to run amuck with Chamberlain and Wadsworth.

Now either Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Wadsworth have known the essentials of the truth concerning the amazing achievements of the War Department since April 2 last, or they have not. If they have known the truth, and have concealed or perverted it, to make out a case against Mr. Baker and for themselves and their preposterous "War Cabinet," the country may well be on its guard against them. If they did not learn the facts, when they might easily have had access to them, it is clear that the Senate military committee has "ceased to function" and has "completely broken down."

BAKER'S ANSWER.

In the greater aspect of things, Secretary Baker's answer to the Chamberlain charges is admirable and sufficient.

We fearn that there are approximately a half million men on the other side, that there has been an agreement concerning the quality and style of arms, that great obstacles have been overcome in the drafting and housing of the national army. We are enlightened as to many other details as well, and confidence is restored in a very great measure.

But Secretary Baker touches only the high spots. We are unable to visualize the father and mother of a drafted man breathing thanks that their son has been entrusted to a war department so capably conducted and we are unable to sense their satisfaction that Mr. Baker is to be retained in his capacity by the president.

Moreover, we are unable to find anything in Secretary Baker's explanations that anywhere nearly approaches an expression of willingness to voluntarily withdraw from his post if a better man can be found or even a disposition to submit to a superior was council, such as the people are firmly convinced is necessary.

A similar report might very proper ly been made in 1898 concerning our operations in Cuba and the Philip pines, yet covered the greatest arm sin in America's war history-the "em talmed beef" scandal.

The popular notion of the conduc of the war is not based upon figures concerning the forces abroad, their manner of getting there or the num bers in the cantonments on this side.

Rather it is based upon letters from individuals in service, on observation of collective soldiers in centralization camps.

Nothing in Secretary Baker's report makes it plain to us why men are inadequately housed, why they are inaufficiently clothed against the winter weather, why the hospitals are inadequate.

In other words, Secretary Baker has answered the professional war critics In admirable fashion, but he has not answered the father and mother of the national soldier.

30,

Nashville

NEW YORK HERALD

New York, Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

Secretary Baker's Words Hearten the American People.

While more details concerning some things which he treated only in a general way will be brought out when Secretary Baker is questioned by members of the Senate committee, it can be said that his statement of Monday regarding the work that has been done and is being done by the War Department is most reassuring. Early failures are admitted; there is no glossing over disappointments where they have been experienced. The Secretary has made it clear that he and the higher officers of the department fully realize the magnitude of the task they have in hand and understand the determination of the country to see that task well done.

Much has been accomplished. The record is made up not so much of the number of American soldiers sent to France and those who soon will be sent as of the success that has attended the making of our great citizen army and of what has been done in France to prepare for their coming.

Secretary Baker did not touch upon the changes made in the War Department as the result of the testimony brought out by the committee at its earlier hearings, but he did go frankly into the various phases of the supply situation, answering the criticisms concerning rifles and ma-chine guns and clothing. That there had been delays he admitted, but he showed from the latest reports that the men now have uniforms and overcoats, that the decision to adopt a rechambered Enfield was made by the experts of the army after careful consideration of pros and cons, and that the army in France is being supplied with machine guns and artillery by purchases made of France ard Great Britain, these entailing no sacrifice on the part of our allies. On the contrary, purchases abroad are of value in enabling our allies to maintain the productive capacity of their munitions plants at highest capacity, and mean, also, a valuable saying in tonnage. In the meantime the production in this country is being speeded up in a satisfactory manner. Upon one point alone was the Secretary uncertainas to whether, as had been intimated by Senator Frelinghuysen, the productive capacity of shell plants in the United States is as high as it was when this country went into the war.

While there are as yet practically no Browning guns, it was shown that there are machine guns of other types at all the camps and cantonments for purposes of practice and training. The troops in France are surplied with Chauchat and Hotchkiss guns. Lewis guns have been bought and contracted for to the limit of the present control pacity of the producers, who have been urged to increase their plants. These guns, however, are to be used for aircr ft, not for ground work.

Concerning Heavy Artillery.

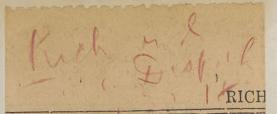
Secretary Baker makes a good case for General Crozier when he shows that since 1906 the Ordnance Department has been urging upon Secretaries of War and upon Congress the need for larger appropriations for heavy ordnance. He did not discuss the charge that the Ordnance Department failed to utilize an appropriation for dies and machinery made the year before we entered the war, but doubtless will do so when questioned by the committee.

The Secretary is not particularly happy when he compares the American failure to meet the need for heavy guns with France's failure to realize the need when war broke upon her. Between August, 1914, and our own entrance into the war we had more than two years and a half in which to have learned that need by the experience of France and Great Britain, and we did nothing to meet it. That failure, with the object lesson before our eyes, cannot be excused by reference to similar failure during the preceding years, when Americans generally, and particularly members of the democratic party in Congress, preferred to believe the millennium of permanent peace at hand.

The Secretary presented expert testimony to meet the "shoddy" cry. He showed that the cloth now used for uniforms is of virgin wool, the reworked/wool or shoddy being used only in overcoats and in blankets, where it makes for improvement rather than deterioration.

Care of the Soldiers.

No other portion of Secretary Baker's testimony is more satisfactory than that in which he-deals with the allegations of neglect on the part of medical officers toward ill soldiers. It will be recalled that the most dramatic, if not the most important, portion of Senator Chamberlain's speech criticising the War Department had to do with two instances of that nature. While Secretary Baker had not had those two cases brought to his attention, he was able to show that in similar cases the department had taken prompt and positive action; that the Secretary on the advice of the Judge Advocate General had refused to approve the findings of court martials which recommended no more severe punishment than dismissal for the offending medical officers, and that the papers had been sent back to the division commanders with instructions to reconvene the courts and a recommendation for more drastic punishment. The Secretary believes that medical officers guilty of such plain neglect as seems established by the record in the cases he cited should be punished as similar neglect has been punished upon occasion by the civil courts. In taking that stand the Secretary clearly reflects the wish of the American people.



and then it will be for the people to decide. There is no doubt that the faction which has so bitterly opposed any change in the charter will carry its spirited fight to the people, but with an aroused public sentiment and with his duty done by every citizen, the reactionary forces can be defeated.

Baker Confounds His Critics

SECRETARY BAKER'S appearance before the Senate Military Committee to reply o charges of inefficiency of the War Departnent created a favorable impression on hose who heard his statement of the things ccomplished by that department in making he nation ready for war and in the perfecion of machinery for the efficient speeding p of these activities in the future. His tatement reveals that the force this country nas at the front in France exceeds in numper both earlier expectations of the total it would be possible to have there at the beginning of 1918 and present public estimates of the strength of these forces. Particularly heartening is his assurance that in the thirty-two cantonments of this country there are now 1,000,000 additional welltrained and adequately equipped men immediately available to be sent to France as fast as transport arrangements can be provided for them. In other words, 1,500,000 men will be ready during the year to take their places on the firing line.

He disclosed to the committee facts hitherto guarded as military secrets, to prevent them coming into possession of the enemy, that frankly amazed members as to the extent of these preparations, and profoundly impressed them with the strength of his refutation of the charge that the War Department has fallen down on the task which devolved upon it with America's entrance into the war.

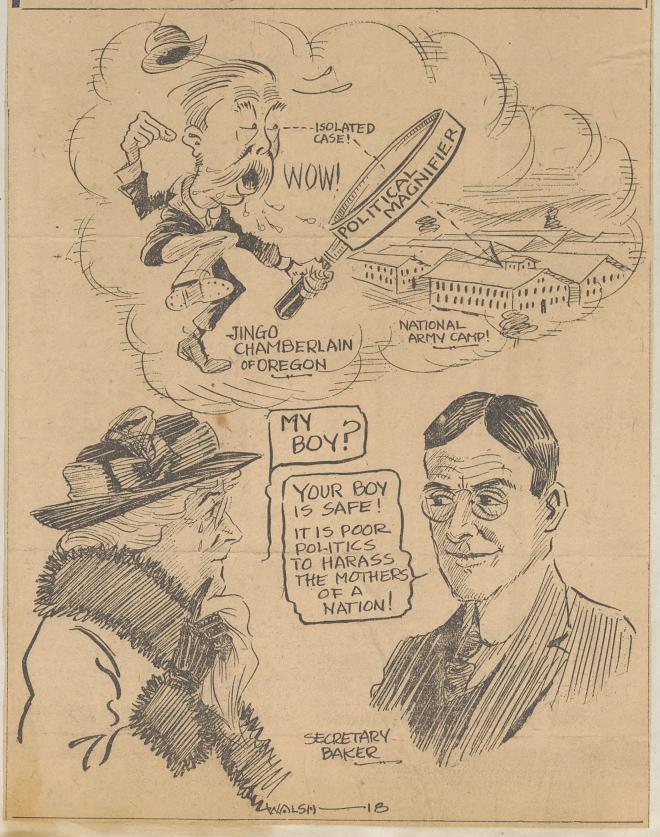
To say that no just grounds exist for criticism of the department's methods and accomplishments, would be equivalent to expecting superhuman performances without a superman in charge. In the hurry and confusion incident to so stupendous an undertaking, mistakes were inevitable. Secretary Baker frankly admits occurred, but as fast as discovered they have been corrected. Failure to plan on as large a scale as events have made necessary and to grasp all the details at the outset is not a criticism that applies solely to the Secretary of War. A just conception of the tremendous American undertaking has been very slow in dawning upon the minds of officials as a whole, including Congress, as well as the public, and in the outgrowing confusion in execution as the need for urgency has forced itself into the whole scheme of mobilization of the country's resources, there has been more or less lost motion in all departments of the government. With the larger share of these undertakings directly resting on the War Department, it found its normal organization totally inadequate to its new and enlarged duties, and the task of readjusting its machinery and co-ordinating its parts to secure the greatest possible efficiency has been one of great magnitude, and the wonder is, not that mistakes have been made, but that achievement has been as great as Secretary Baker's statement discloses-a showing which, in the light of the volume of criticism directed at the department over which he presides, is most gratifying, both as to actual performance and the promise of future re-

anton ainou Pa

SDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 30, 1918.—16 PAGES

NING MOMENTUM IN G

MOTHER IS SATISFIED, MR. SECRETARY



THE COMING BATTLE

NINCE the dramatic victory of the British tanks at Cambrai late in November, and its almost tragic sequel, there has been no important fighting on any European front. By day and night the artillery rolls along the line, and ceaseless raids on land and in air take their remorseless toll of lives; but the great armies that lie intrenched from the North sea to the Adriatic are in their winter hibernation. So for weeks the interest of the world has been centered upon the possibilities and problems of peace, as revealed in the studied declarations of various statesmen and in those strange negotiations between the Central Powers and the Russians.

Yet every observer knows that beneath the seeming quietude of the battlefields there is going forward desperate preparation for a combat more vast and more deadly than any in the past, the bloodiest three years in the world's history. The warring nations are straining every nerve, multiplying all their efforts, to make ready for the supreme test. The battle line reaches now to the remotest part of each country; the uttermost resources of power in mind and muscle and material are being employed to produce devastating forces which soon are to crash together in a mortal struggle for mastery.

Germany, it is universally agreed, must and will make one more thrust for victory, and is massing her strength for a blow to be delivered as soon as spring fits the battlefields for slaughter. Upon the issue of the impending struggle hangs the fate of Europe and of civilization—the fate of America in particular; and the part of this country in the decision will be so small that we shall be hardly more than spectators.

Long before the weather had stopped last year's large-scale operations was clear that the logic of the war situation required a tremendous offensive by the Central Powers. Germany had won innumerable victories, military and political, but had not gained the peace which she must have or perish. The madness of Russia and the undermining of Italy enabled her to eliminate one powerful antagonist and paralyze another. For the time being she stood on equal terms with her enemies and could concentrate her forces for a final drive.

Action was necessary, because economic pressure was sapping the vitality and the spirit of the nation. Military triumphs which did not bring peace visibly nearer could not satisfy a people suffering the privations and

peace visibly nearer could not satisfy a people suffering the privations and burdens of a colossal war; autocracy must force a decision or fall. Not since August, 1914, had the factors been so proditious, for there remained only two strong adversaries, Creat Britain and Prance, and the defeat of either one would make the katser master of Europe, and the world.

But of course the compelling reason was that conditions would never be so favorable again. The opposing ground, each at the zenith of its power, were of substantially togual strength. When the United States took its place in the field the balance would begin to swing against Germany; she must strike before the belated decision of America could be translated into action, before the mighty strength at the great republic could overcome the inertia of three wasted years and the delays due to incompetence and blundering. and blundering.

and blundering.

All this was so clear that weeks ago the grim menace of the coming days was openly discussed. The German's themselves exulting in the collapse of Russia and the faltering of Italy, boasted that a victorious climax to the war would from be found on the western front. Their opponents recognized the truth. "All signs point to a supreme German assault in February," said the present French premier's paper. "The march on Calais, on Verdun' and on Paris will begin again. Our troops will have to sustain the most terrific attacks of the war." Gustave Herve wrote that "another Verdun" was coming.

Thanks to the ignoble treason of the Bolsheviki here we are, in the middle of the footyh year of the var, obliged to stiffen ourselves for efforts similar to that we made in 1914. Never shall we have more need in the rear of calm and sacredunity than in the three coming months; never will our men in the thenches have greater need of valor and the spirit of sacrifice.

Countees dispatches have verified these aminous predictions. Whether the action of the Bolsheviki be called betrayal or idealistic service to humanity, the fact remains that it has released more than half a million German troops for Aervice against Italy and Great Britain and France. Along every part of the line from Flanders to the Vosges the Teutons are massing men and guis and ammunition. As long ago as the first week in December they were able to undertake at Cambrai one of the biggest operations of the way. And day and night they are thrusting at the enemy positions, seeking to learn by observation and from prisoners where lie the best sections to attack. The German staff has at its command vast masses of troops withdrawn from the eastern front, with artillery taken from the Russians; more than 2000 guns captured in Italy; picked divisions of Austrians, Bulgars and Turks, and the gigantic reserves of ammunition piled up by the doubled capacity reached when the entire man-power of the trians, Bulgars and Turks, and the gigantic reserves of ammunition piled up by the doubled capacity reached when the entire man-power of the

nation was drafted into war work fifteen months ago.

The essential fact is that Germany has regained the initiative wrested from her at the battle of the Somme in the summer of 1916. That tremendous assault put her on the defensive, and if Russia had stood firm it is probable that sustained pressure on all fronts would have forced an Allied peace during 1917. But Bolshevism destroyed the Russian armies, Italy's troops at a vital point were seduced and her defenses broken by forces drawn from the east, and within a few months the choice of battlefields and times had passed to the kaiser's strategists.

When they will strike depends upon the weather; German papers boasted that the blow would fall this month, but extended operations are unlikely until the ground dries and hardens in the spring. Where the attempt to smash thru will be made only the German commanders know, but some Allied experts look for simultaneous attacks at several points— in Belgium, along the Aisne front, toward Nancy. The present shifting of British and French forces is designed to strengthen probable sectors of attack.

It is almost certain that the French will have to bear the brunt of the fiercest assaults, at least in the beginning; the object of the campaign is to batter the French armies until the spirit of the nation is broken. France has suffered most in the war, and she could not stand the drain of another Verdun. But now she does not fight alone, as she did in the terrible early months of 1916, when for five months her troops withstood the cruelest mauling that an army ever endured. The British are strong enough now to give immediate help at any threatened point, and as the campaign develops an increasing number of American reinforcements, it is hoped, will be available.

The coming battle is to be Germany's supreme effort, and her last chance to force peace on her terms. If she breaks thru, she will win the war; if she fails, her defeat is certain, for that will mean that in 1919 the power of the United States will be decisive. The problem is governed, therefore, by two factors—the strength of the Anglo-British line and the speed with which America can put trained, equipped forces into battle For the British and French it is a test of endurance; for the United States it is a race against time. And the Germans, perfectly aware of the muddling and dilatoriness of our preparations, are confident that our aid will

Right here the fundamental weakness of the administration's policy reveals itself—it always recognized the factor of distance in the war prob-

lem, but ignored or minimized the factor of time.

For two years and a half the conflict was described as so remote that "with its causes and issues we have no concern"; and to this day Secretary Baker argues that the demands were not urgent because "the war was 3000 miles away." Thus it was that all preparation was deferred until after the declaration of hostilities. The element of time was so little considered that not until the middle of May was a test held to choose a machine gun, and not until months had elapsed was the manufacture of rifles and artillery really begun. Thus it is that the promise of being "fairly well caught up next summer" seems to the president evidence of "extraordinary promptness and efficiency."

A country possessing such vast resources of materials and industrial power was equipped to master time, but time has mastered it, and it will be unable, after a year's effort, to strike an effective blow in a crucial combat. Secretary Baker views the prospect with tranquil detachment. "The French and British armies," said his official statement of January 8, "can be relied upon to withstand the shock." That sentence epitomizes the war policy which will make the year 1917 memorable for two failures-Russia's

defection and America's default.



Lloyd George and the British minister of war; the Italian premier and the Italian minister of have arrived Paris, where C enceau and French ministe

French minister war already are, for meetings of supreme war council. If our allies as much impressed with what Mr. Bahas accomplished as he appears to himself, it seems strange, that his assance at the council's deliberations not been more loudly insisted upon.

In shifting the blame to General Leonand with reckoned with.

Is it treason, we wonder, to ask whether Secretary Redfield includes among the critics of the administration on whom he urges the duty of silence those fathers and mothers of boys who have died unnecessarily in unfinished camp hospitals?

It is announced that the food administration, in addition to the 13,000,000 homes in which food cards were signed last year, is planning to get the new ones for 1918 signed in 5,000,000 more households.

Eighth St. Fildert St.

THE COMING BATTLE

CINCE the dramatic victory of the British tanks at Cambrai late in November, and its almost tragic sequel, there has been no important fighting on any European front. By day and night the artillery rolls along the line, and ceaseless raids on land and in air take their remorseless toll of lives; but the great armies that lie intrenched from the North sea to the Adriatic are in their winter hibernation. So for weeks the interest of the world has been centered upon the possibilities and problems of peace, as revealed in the studied declarations of various statesmen and in those strange negotiations between the Central Powers and the Russians.

Yet every observer knows that beneath the seeming quietude of the battlefields there is going forward desperate preparation for a combat more vast and more deadly than any in the past, the bloodiest three years in the world's history. The warring nations are straining every nerve, multiplying all their efforts, to make ready for the supreme test. The battle line reaches now to the remotest part of each country; the uttermost resources of power in mind and muscle and material are being employed to produce devastating forces which soon are to crash together in a mortal struggle for mastery.

Germany, it is universally agreed, must and will make one more thrust for victory, and is massing her strength for a blow to be delivered as soon as spring fits the battlefields for slaughter. Upon the issue of the impending struggle hangs the fate of Europe and of civilization-the fate of America in particular; and the part of this country in the decision will be so small that we shall be hardly more than spectators.

Long before the weather had stopped last year's large-scale operations it was clear that the logic of the war situation required a tremendous offensive by the Central Powers. Germany had won innumerable victories, military and political, but had not gained the peace which she must have or perish. The madness of Russia and the undermining of Italy enabled to eliminate one powerful antagonist and paralyze another. For the time being she stood on equal terms with her enemies and could concentrate her forces for a final drive.

Action was necessary, because economic pressure was sapping the vitality and the spirit of the nation. Military triumphs which did not bring peace visibly nearer could not satisfy a people suffering the privations and

peace visibly nearer could not satisfy a people suffering the privations and burdens of a colossal war; autocracy must force a decision or fall. Not since August, 1914, had the factors been so proditious, for there remained only two strong adversaries, Creat Britain and France, and the defeat of either one would make the kalser master of Europe, and the world.

But of course the compelling reason was that conditions would never be so favorable again. The opposing ground, each at the zenith of its power, were of substantially equal strength. When the United States took its place in the field the balance would begin to swing against Germany; she must strike before the belated decision of America could be translated into action, before the nighty strength at the great republic could overcome the inertia of three wasted years and the delays due to incompetence and blundering.

and blundering.

All this was so clear that weeks ago the grim menace of the coming days was openly discussed. The German's themselves, exulting in the collapse of Russia and the faltering of Htlly, boasted that a victorious climax to the war would won be found on the western front. Their opponents recognized the troch. "All signs point to a suprefile German assault in February," said the present French premier's paper. "The march on Calais, on Verdum and on Paris will begin again. Our troops will have to sustain the most terrine attacks of the war." Gustave Herve wrote that "another Verdun" was coming.

Thanks to the ignoble treason of the Bolsheviki, here we are, in the middle of the tough year of the war, obliged to stiffer ourselves for efforts similar to that we made in 1914. Nevel shall we have more need in the rear of calm and sacredunity than in the three coming months; never will our men in the remembers have greater need of valor and the shall or sacrifice.

Countiess dispatches have verified these liminous predictions. Whether the lation of the Bolsheviki be called betrayal or idealistic service to humany, the fact remains that it has released more than half a million German troops for service against Italy and Great Britain and France. Along every part of the line from Flankers to the Vosges the Teutons are massing men and suns and ammunition. As long ago as the first week in December they were able to undertake at Cambrai one of the biggest operations of the wat. And day and night they are thrusting at the enemy positions, seeking to learn by observation and from prisoners where lie the best sections to attack. The German staff has at its command vast masses of troops withdrawn from the eastern front, with artillery taken from the Russians; more than 2000 guns captured in Italy; picked divisions of Austrians, Bulgars and Turks, and the gigantic reserves of ammunition piled up by the doubled capacity reached when the entire man-power of the mation was drafted into war work fifteen months ago.

The e nation was drafted into war work fifteen months ago

The essential fact is that Germany has regained the initiative wrested from her at the battle of the Somme in the summer of 1916. That tre-mendous assault put her on the defensive, and if Russia had stood firm it is probable that sustained pressure on all fronts would have forced an Allied peace during 1917. But Bolshevism destroyed the Russian armies, Italy's troops at a vital point were seduced and her defenses broken by Italy's troops at a vital point were seduced and her defenses broken by forces drawn from the east, and within a few months the choice of battlefields and times had passed to the kaiser's strategists.

When they will strike depends upon the weather; German papers boasted that the blow would fall this month, but extended operations are unlikely until the ground dries and hardens in the spring. Where the attempt to smash thru will be made only the German commanders know, but some Allied experts look for simultaneous attacks at several points—in Belgium, along the Aisne front, toward Nancy. The present shifting of British and French forces is designed to strengthen probable sectors of

It is almost certain that the French will have to bear the brunt of the fiercest assaults, at least in the beginning; the object of the campaign is to batter the French armies until the spirit of the nation is broken. France has suffered most in the war, and she could not stand the drain of another Verdun. But now she does not fight alone, as she did in the terrible early months of 1916, when for five months her troops withstood the cruelest mauling that an army ever endured. The British are strong enough now declared the property of American point, and as the campaign develops an increasing number of American reinforcements, it is hoped,

will be available.

The coming battle is to be Germany's supreme effort, and her last chance to force peace on her terms. If she breaks thru, she will win the war; if she fails, her defeat is certain, for that will mean that in 1919 the power of the United States will be decisive. The problem is governed, therefore, by two factors—the strength of the Anglo-British line and the speed with which America can put trained, equipped forces into battle. For the British and French it is a test of endurance; for the United States it is a race against time. And the Germans, perfectly aware of the muddling and dilatoriness of our preparations, are confident that our aid will be too late.

Right here the fundamental weakness of the administration's policy reveals itself-it always recognized the factor of distance in the war prob-

lem, but ignored or minimized the factor of time.

For two years and a half the conflict was described as so remote that "with its causes and issues we have no concern"; and to this day Secretary Baker argues that the demands were not urgent because "the war was 3000 miles away." Thus, it was that all preparation and the tall preparation and tall Thus it was that all preparation was deferred until after the miles away.' declaration of hostilities. The element of time was so little considered that not until the middle of May was a test held to choose a machine gun, and not until months had elapsed was the manufacture of rifles and artillery really begun. Thus it is that the promise of being "fairly well caught up really begun. Thus it is that the promise of being "fairly well caught up next summer" seems to the president evidence of "extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

A country possessing such vast resources of materials and industrial power was equipped to master time, but time has mastered it, and it will be power was equipped to master time, but time has mastered it, and it will be unable, after a year's effort, to strike an effective blow in a crucial combat. Secretary Baker views the prospect with tranquil detachment. "The French and British armies," said his official statement of January 8, "can be relied upon to withstand the shock." That sentence epitomizes the war policy which will make the year 1917 memorable for two failures—Russia's defection and America's default.



Lloyd George and the British minister of war; the Italian premier and the Ital ian minister of have arrived Paris, where cenceau and French minister

war already are, for meetings of supreme war council. If our allie war already are, for meetings of supreme war council. If our allies as much impressed with what Mr. Ba has accomplished as he appears to himself, it seems strange, that his ass ance at the council's deliberations not been more loudly insisted upon.

In shifting the blame to General Leonard Wood's shoulders, the secretary of war, of course, forgot that the general, like the war, is 3000 miles away and so beyond the necessity of being immediately reckoned with.

Is it treason, we wonder, to ask whether Secretary Redfield includes among the critics of the administration on whom he urges the duty of silence those fathers and mothers of boys who have died unnecessarily in unfinished camp hospitals?

It is announced that the food administration, in addition to the 13,000,000 homes in which food cards were signed last year, is planning to get the new ones for 1918 signed in 5,000,000 more households. An elementary idea of economy would suggest that one pledge signed for the duration of the war, or as long as necessary, might cut down somewhat the expense.

We presume that the next thing in order is a verbal demonstration that the shutting down of industries is the best

mer. CA 1/30/18 Be Not Righteous Over Much; Neither

New York

Secretary Baker's Great Defense Shows Folly of Concealing Facts

HE first impression, after reading Mr. wars are either won or lost not by military Baker's speech to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is that he has very effectively answered Mr. Roosevelt's anvil chorus.

Were such a thing humanly possible, we should guess that Mr. Baker had silenced Mr. Roosevelt's verbal mud-gun. But only Divine Providence can work miracles.

The second impression is one of wonder why Mr. Baker did not take the American people into his confidence and let them know long ago what was being done.

The idea that the Germans do not know just exactly how many troops we have in France and just where they are is naively ab-

And if the Germans know, why should the American people be kept ignorant?

Mr. Baker says that to keep the people uninformed is European practice.

While this is not an absolutely accurate statement, we will take it at its face value.

But what then?

Why should OUR executive officials follow EUROPEAN practice, when the course of events has clearly shown that that practice has strength so much as by the intelligence, courage and determination of the people behind the

The forces that win great wars are what Prince Bismarck was wont to call "the imponderables."

Now, one of the most powerful of these "imponderables" is the confidence of a people in their leadership, and the confidence of an intelligent and free people increases in exact proportion to their certainty that they know all that is occurring, both the good and the bad. and the certainty that they are not taking one single step blindfolded.

This psychology is no part of the military officer's training. He knows nothing of the imponderables. His professional training leads him to distrust civilian participation in war information. And so he is for censorship of the most drastic and the most harmful kind.

Very naturally, Mr. Baker, a civilian lawyer, is apt to defer to military opinion in matters of this kind. Doubtless other secretaries are affected in the same way.

The net result is that we have gone through nearly ten months of warfare without any-

Office Chairs 20 Singer Machines, 31-15; 2 General Electric Motors, 3 and 31/2 H. P. Blowers, Futtonhole Machine, complete Press pc. Plant. Plank Steamer, Pinking Machines (Universal and American), 50 Cutting and Stock Tables, 25 Itol Racks, 35 Cas Irons, &c.; 100 Feet of Oak Partition, with Stained Class; Elegant Wall Racks, 35 Cas Irons, &c.; 100 Feet of Oak Partition, with Stained Class; Elegant Wall Case, with Large French Bevelled Mirrors; 50 Yards Plush Carpets, 25 Revolving and

DEFICE & SHOWROOM FIXTURE

I P. M. SALE—LARGE, UP-TO-DATE—I P. M. SALE

Silk, Pearl, Ivory, Dress and Coat Buttons, Gold, Silver, Black and White Silk, Oriental as Fancy Mobairs and other Braids; Lingerie and Swiss Flouncings, Insertions, Edgings, Bea Ings. Appliques, Malines and Veilings, Spool Silks. Twists Willington and other Cotton Nool Silks. Twists Willington and other Cotton Nool Silks. Twists Willington and other Cotton Nool Silks.

L SIMON, AUCTIONEER, SELLS TO-DAY, AT 10 A. M., SIME, Black and White slik, Gold Silver, Black and White slock of shove, consisting of bich-grade Val, Linen, Torchon, Oriental, Clun and Wilet Leeves and Embroideries, Jet and Spangled Trimmings, Persian Beaded, Slik, Gold Silver, Black and White slee Bands, Silk, Bany High ALLOVERS, Silk, Bany High

SITK' SYLIN' LYEFETA AND VELVET RIBBONS.

Supplies Costumers' Suppli **NESSMAKETS** I heatrical and

HIGH-GRADE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

o-day, Wed., Jan. 30, 10:30 A. M.

H ST., N. Y.
Cabinete, 12 Electric Lamps, Sliding Wall
srs, Mirrors, Freures, Drapings, &c.

ained in 3 Floors of Building,

SUIT DEPARTMENT

TAG-OT 1192 IliW ,21'1;

Dowel Magnet, 24W 26th Machine, 34W 36th Machine, 24W 26th Jeer, Sells THIS DAY, Jan. 30, Telephone canal 1727.

T. N. Y. Telephone canal 1727. Boring Bits, Dowel Machine, Saw Setter, nder, Crindstone and Stand, Clue Heater,

Be Not Righteous Over Much; Neither

TRUTH, JUSTICE New Hork

in it ca

Secretary Baker's Great Defense Shows Folly of Concealing Facts

HE first impression, after reading Mr. wars are either won or lost not by military Baker's speech to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is that he has very effectively answered Mr. Roosevelt's anvil chorus.

Were such a thing humanly possible, we should guess that Mr. Baker had silenced Mr. Roosevelt's verbal mud-gun. But only Divine Providence can work miracles.

The second impression is one of wonder why Mr. Baker did not take the American people into his confidence and let them know long ago what was being done.

The idea that the Germans do not know just exactly how many troops we have in France and just where they are is naively ab-

And if the Germans know, why should the American people be kept ignorant?

Mr. Baker says that to keep the people uninformed is European practice.

While this is not an absolutely accurate statement, we will take it at its face value.

But what then?

Why should OUR executive officials follow EUROPEAN practice, when the course of events has clearly shown that that practice has done far more harm than good?

Why not have an AMERICAN practice of taking the people into the full confidence of the Government, keeping the people thoroughly informed and relying upon the strong, good sense, true-blue loyalty and steadfast courage of the nation to hear both good and bad news with equanimity and undisturbed resolve?

We have always argued against this secrecy, against unnecessary censorship or concealment of any kind.

Of course, we know well that field movements of troops should not be disclosed in advance. But there censorship should begin and

See what has happened here at home on account of this unwise and essentially undemocratic policy.

Up to Monday nobody knew how the War Department was getting along with its huge

Naturally, the people could only guess and, being in the dark, they were prone to listen to and to believe pessimistic guesses.

That gave such demagogues as Roosevelt their chance to fill the public mind with misgivings, to excite a public demand for a change in the leadership of the President.

Had the truth been told to the country day after day, exactly as Mr. Baker told it on Monday, Mr. Roosevelt might have scolded till the war ended and not had a handful of listeners.

And it should be noticed that the War Secretary was FINALLY OBLIGED to tell the facts to the people-so that no possible gain came from the long concealment, while undoubtedly great harm was done.

The truth of the matter is that the Government appears to give too much weight to foreign military practice and foreign military advice.

But military men, domestic as well as foreign, are professionally prone to look upon war as merely a matter of armies and marches and battles and sieges—while the truth is that strength so much as by the intelligence, courage and determination of the people behind the

The forces that win great wars are what Prince Bismarck was wont to call "the imponderables."

Now, one of the most powerful of these "imponderables" is the confidence of a people in their leadership, and the confidence of an intelligent and free people increases in exact proportion to their certainty that they know all that is occurring, both the good and the bad, and the certainty that they are not taking one single step blindfolded.

This psychology is no part of the military officer's training. He knows nothing of the imponderables. His professional training leads him to distrust civilian participation in war information. And so he is for censorship of the most drastic and the most harmful kind.

Very naturally, Mr. Baker, a civilian lawyer, is apt to defer to military opinion in matters of this kind. Doubtless other secretaries are affected in the same way.

The net result is that we have gone through nearly ten months of warfare without anybody except a close corporation knowing what was being accomplished. And because we have thus neglected to use the most powerful of "the imponderables," the people have been altogether too apathetic toward the war. The simple truth is that no people's enthusiasm can feed long on mere glittering generalities.

The people want facts to talk about—real, concrete things to tell one another. And if facts are kept from them, their enthusiasm chills and sometimes dies.

We say to the Congress very earnestly, and with only patriotic motive and intent, that nothing would so stir up our people to effort and so awake the fighting spirit as the repeal of the unlimited grant of censorship power under the "joker" clause of the Trading with the Enemy act and the complete restoration of the liberty of the press, subject only to the rightful penalties for printing truly scandalous or seditious matter, after fair trial and conviction in a court of justice.

And we say most earnestly to the President that he can find no means so potent to stir the people to enthusiasm and to willing sacrifice as the simple order to his subordinates to throw open all the facts, good and bad, to public in-

We know that that is what President Lincoln believed and did.

And it should not be forgotten that President Lincoln waged the greatest war the world had then ever looked upon, and that he won it.

It is our firm conviction that the people of the North never would have endured the strain and sacrifice necessary to preserve the Union had Mr. Lincoln listened to the urgency of his military commanders and his Cabinet secretaries and imposed a censorship upon the country.

We feel that we cannot be far wrong in urging the President and the Congress to follow the wise policy by which Mr. Lincoln held his people's confidence and evoked their supreme sacrifices and won eventual and decisive victory.

Shells Excepted

Mr. Baker made the issue personal by insisting with a kind of mystic passion upon "trial by judgment" in a public place.

People love a dramatic spectacle and are easily distracted. For twenty-four hours past the leading American topic has been Mr. Baker's triumph in the ordeal. He walked slowly across the flaming brazier, and the soles of his feet are unhurt. It is conceded that he made a very good case for himself; it is conceded that doubt of his sincerity has been dispelled forever; it is conceded that he has a remarkable mind and is altogether a fascinating and extraordinary person.

Any or all of this might have been at any time conceded. True or untrue, it is relatively unimportant. It matters very little what happens to Mr. Baker-except to Mr. Baker. He was not on trial. He placed himself in that position and thereby confused the issue.

The conduct of the war is on trial. That is by way of being forgotten in the sensation of Mr. Baker's achievement on the brazier.

The war to Mr. Baker is intensely personal. It will be won if he triumphs and lost if he fails. In only two hundred words of his speech Monday one reads:

"I did"-

'I now"

"I know"___

"I do"____

"I have"-

"I have"___

"I have"___

"I have"-

"I warn"-

"I would"___

"I do"-

Several months ago a small party of journalists went to Washington resolved to make the Secretary of War see the war as people were seeing it from the outside. He listened sympathetically for more than an hour and said: "I can understand how it may seem that we are not doing all that we should. But you do not know what it is to be inside the dilemma. One day it will seem clearly that there is the line of least resistance, and we are about to act, when the next day it will seem that no, here is the line. Possibly the very next day fresh information sweeps all our plans away and discloses a third line of action. And so it is that we allow our minds to play over the whole situation, seeking continually to find the right way."

He said virtually the same thing on Monday. He complained almost with irritation of the rapidity with which changes take place in warfare. They make perfection, so difficult. Still the ideal of perfection may be insisted upon. A perfect riffe! A perfect plan! A perfect attitude!

Perhaps never in one continuous speech since the world began has one man compared and judged so many different things -sanitation, pathology, ordnance, interchancability, factory technique, ballistics, construction, finance, industry, transportation, strategy, statecraft, psychology and cloth.

It was astonishing that one man should be able to touch so many subjects with that finality. He passed from one to another, moving rapidly but not in haste, weaving as he went a personal defence of rich and wonderful texture. It might have been-one is almost persuaded to say it ought to have been-a perfect thing, but, alas! nothing ever can be.

Senator Frelinghuysen interrupted to ask if it were true that America's shellmaking capacity had shrunk 75 per cent and whether the War Department had all the shell capacity it needed. Mr. Baker's answer was:

"I do not know."

How could one man know everything?

If the Secretary of War knows almost everything, excepting shells, is that not marvellous enough?

What would Senator Frelinghuysen

No superman could do what Mr. Baker expects himself to do.

What Mr. Baker and Senator Frelinghuysen together expect the Secretary of War to do is utterly inconceivable.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918

The Pittsburgh Post

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Pittsburgh. Established 1842.

Published by The Post Pu General Offices, Post Bu Liberty streets, Pittsburgh,

| el. | 1.1 | CHA | TUX. | | | | | President | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|--|--------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 1 | IC. | BRA | IIN | | | . Vice | Pres. a | nd Treas. | |
| B | M | IRV | IN | | | | | Secretary | |
| W | . II. | CHI | RISTA | IAN | | | . Managi | ng Editor | |
| J. | 10. | TRO | WER | 10000 | | Ad | vertising | Manager | |
| J, | E. | TRO | WER | | | . Ad | vertising | Manage | |

te

h CI

to

re

hs

mf

ti

fig

et

A

th

hn

te

T

7701

28

de

be

Sc

te

ed:

th

the

de

01

m

an

ke

ta

111

ha

in

BU

W

TI

as

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. Entered as 2d-Class Mail Matter at Pittsburgh

ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES,
Cone, Lorenzen & Woodman, Representatives,
Tew York City. 225 Fifth
Chicago Office Advertising
Delroit. Free Press
Karisas City. Gumbel

Marisas City....

PRIVATE PHONE EXCHANGE—All Departments.

Bell—6100 Grant. P. & A.—Main 1111.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news subtished herein. All rights of re-publication of special dispatches herein are its reserved.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1918.

News Is Colorless

ANOTHER RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

Tragical as is the subject dealt with in the main, the outcome of the sweeping attack of Roosevelt, Chamberlain and others on the administration's conduct of the war is not without comedy. The collapse of the colonel's, "speed-up-the-war" program, on Secretary Baker's showing that his department has gone far beyond what his critics had set up as an ideal of performance, and the scurrying of his assailants to seek anything that will relieve their discomfiture, suggest another retreat from Moscow. Roosevelt, as usual, was not long in getting out of the capital when he saw how things were going. One brief statement by the President shattered the stand of Chamberlain. Baker's marshaling of facts, or, rather, his showing his critics how to group facts and reason on them, made the victory for the administration complete.

It is not that there should not be the fullest criticism of the conduct of the administration, but that it should be intelligent. The statement of the apologists of Roosevelt and Chamberlain that they are satisfied with having "forced" Baker to produce the facts is too thin. It is the stock excuse of those who fail to make good their charges. No "forcing" was necessary to get what information it was safe to make public, and there is no glory for those who try to expose military details of their country at the risk of giving aid to the enemy. It was unjust and dangerous to advertise the country to the world as having broken down in the war at the beginning, with its logical effect of discouraging our allies as it encouraged our foes. Besides, the critics represented before that they knew the facts and were convinced by them that there would have to be a war cabinet, usurping authority of the President, to save the day. Instead of convicting the department of incompetence the outcome is the conviction of its assailants of talking in an irresponsible way.

But why should there be complaint of secrecy in our war activities? Is not the executive branch only doing what was enjoined upon it by acts of Congress, following thorough discussion-after conscription and Liberty bond campaigns, to whom is it news that a great army is being raised in this country? However, there is this comfort in the case: If the executive branch is carrying on its record-breaking work in obedience to the will of the people in a way so quietly that such supposedly acute observers as Roosevelt in this country are away behind in measuring results, then we may well believe that Germany is not as well informed on conditions here as some have supposed.

By this time experience should have taught most everyone that the administration can be relied upon to do its duty.

The War Department's Work.

From the outset of the controversy started by Senator CHAMBERLAIN We have given Secretary BAKER and the War Department credit for great accomplishments since war was declared ten months ago. It would be foolish to do otherwise. No statement by Mr. BAKER is necessary to those who have their eyes and ordinary reasoning powers. Nearly a million and a half men have been enrolled, an increase from perhaps two hundred thousand. A large number have been sent to France and others are ready to go, a total according to Mr. BAKER of about 500,000 men.

The men sent to France and those ready to go are fairly well clothed and equipped, and, Mr. BAKER says, will have artillery, arms and ammunition of proper quality and adequate quantity by the time they are ready to fight, some time in the spring, or about a year after the declaration of war. The balance of the National 'Army, it is hoped, will be all in France before the end of 1918, and on the same authority we are assured that they will be completely outfitted for buttle.

While remaining in this country the men are mustered in camps which, while far from faultless, are a great improvement over those of 1898. They are being gradually provided with clothing and weapons and means of instruction. By spring, probably, the first process of equipment will have reached completion, and a system of renewal to meet wear and tear will be evolved and in operation. The shocking defects and abuses which existed in some of the camp hospitals have been or are being remedied and hereafter hygienic conditions in the army are likely to be much better than they were throughout 1917. The morals of the men have been safeguarded as carefully as if they were seminarians on a holiday. Infinite pains and energy have been expended on this phase of the war problem, with admirable results. Sometimes the man in the street is tempted to wish that equal enthumasm had been displayed in some of the lines of mere military preparation.

We believe that in these sentences we have given a fair outline of the war accomplishments of Secretary BAKER and his Department to date. His address on Monday has not materially changed the picture. Of course the facts, as he saw them, were arrayed in adroit fashion to make the best showing possible; in parts the address was eloquent and emotional and could not fail to thrill and inspire hearers or readers. But, keeping down to realities, the Secretary left the record just where it was

Much was done, but all in the routine bureaucratic way, as it might have been done in time of peace. Neither in the motion developed nor in the result attained was there that superdevelopment of human power which the imagination always couples with the ideas of war and victory. There was no such whirlwind effort as, we believe, France and Britain, and of course Germany, have all put forth since that lamentable day in August, 1914; which awoke the souls of their people and their officials with a supreme thrill.

In a word, our War Department has done well, but not nobly or stupendously. It has done enough to make a showing, to frame a case in justification, but not enough to meet the hopes or to gratify the imagination of the American people. who, conscious of their natural resources and their innate genius, had hoped to go into this struggle furnishing to the world a demonstration of their surpassing courage and virility and of the practical vigor of democracy.

After ten months the prospect of doing any such splendid thing as this still lies far in the future. The amount of influence that 500,000 Americans can wield, entering the contest this spring, remains to be seen. With millions of men embattled on both sides, it can hardly be decisive at once, as had been hoped. As the numbers of our troops grow on the other side the weight of America will doubtless be felt more and more, but it seems as if the battle would long continue to be one of mutual attrition in the trenches and not changed to decisive fighting in the open as the Allies and ourselves had Moped.

All said and done, Mr. BAKER's account of his stewardship seems to emphasize the need for some new factor at Washington to speed up the war. No reproach to him is involved. He has done miracles for a man of his temperament. But the country does not want to go slowly; it cannot afford to go slowly. The cost in treasure and blood is too great. Some Stanton, some driving force is needed at Washington. Can the right man

The Evening Sun.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.

Our Army of "Substantial Size." Secretary Baker stands today highin the respect and esteem of American people than he has ever done

It is not because, in giving testimony before the Senate Military Committee, he really made a clear and a rattling good talk to the public, and delivered a speech that was shot through with inspiration and full of spirit that will inspire millions of others. That talk was sufficient to stir the blood of the nation, to start its pulses beating furiously and pouring a living stream of fighting men upon the stricken plains of France. But what most profoundly appeals to the people is that the Secretary of War, the official in chief direction, next to the President, of the armed forces and the military power of this nation, has after due deliberation, decided to take the people fully into his confidence.

The people demanded the truththe full truth. They hoped and expected it would be stimulating, inspiriting, but they wanted it, good or bad. They have got it—as we confidently believe—and today America, from ocean to ocean and from zone to zone, is thrilled by the truth and inspired for her great part in the war.

is profitless now to recall that this truth might well have been given to the people days ago, when it was eagerly demanded, and when, in reply, they received what most of them considered as mere evasion and an attempt to justify many things that can never, in this world or in our annals, be justified. It is enough for the hour that, at last, we see where we stand, in our strength and in our potency. We feel assured that there is in France an American army of "substantial size," well equipped, and ready to fight by the side and on equal terms, with the best blood even of France. We hope that this army in France is composed of many divisions—we hope it is composed of several hundred thousand men; we know that rapidly be raised in strength until fitted for any task that the nation may assign it.

There is, among many gratifying statements and assurances in Recretary Baker's talk, one that is o. peculiar significance, because it is a revelation of a situation not known by the country to exist or even to be

approaching achievement. The Secretary, in effectively disposing of certain criticism as to the sending of troops to France and showing that a great many more had been sent than his severest critics had demanded, stated that there would be half a million men in France early this year, and that a million more are ready to go as fast as ships can be arranged to transport them. It is understood, in other words, that we now least half a million men ready to take the field shortly, upon the sending over of some additional divisions, and that during the present year we shall have at least 1,500,000 men in the fighting ranks. A large proportion, if not all, of the million to be sent over a little later is equipped and ready for the field. All will be ready, we are assured, as soon as they can be put aboard the transports.

This is a far more gratifying picture than any we had supposed it possible for the Secretary to paint for us. hope that he has not made the colors too "high," and that the great army, of more than "substantial size," now awaiting ships for France, is even more completely equipped and trained than

he describes it.

This assurance of our vast military strength and preparation should dispel the last mist of doubt or distrust. pel the last mist of doubt or distrust. Think, for a moment, of the value, in a military sense, of 1,500,000 well trained, seasoned and equipped American soldiers upon the battlefields of Europe. Already the French and

British and Italians have fought superior forces of the Teutonic powers to a position of defense to which they cling with desperation, but which the cling with desperation, but which the Allies may break at any point they choose. That they do not break through is because they have not enough man power to drive the attack home. It would be merely a waste of life and treasure. The Germans on their part can not hope to mans, on their part, can not hope to do more than maintain for a whileuntil the arrival of our armies—the lines which they grip in despair, hoping for some turn in the scales of for-

What will happen when we throw into the lines of battles, now in practical equilibrium, the weight and living power of 1,500,000 men?

Was there ever a line formed under whatever military genius in history, that could withstand the onset?

Is there possible anything but clear and sweeping victory for the cause of democracy and freedom of the peo-ples of the earth?

We were confident of these things

We are more confident now. We can see in the skies of France the streaming banner of America, which never yet went to defeat. And by this sign we will conquer.

In the issue between Secretary Baker and his critics, the central question is whether he can keep all the great necessary munition industries functioning and correlated to the highest speed and certainty or whether some other system would do better.

The opponents of Baker are not united except in their opposition to him. Some propose a super-cabinet of three business men super-seding both Baker and Daniels and seriously limiting President Wilson's authority. Others propose one or more additional Cabinet officers in charge of various departments, such as ships, food, fuel, etc., and more especially a single new Cabinet officer of munitions. The fear of all is that we may break down, get hopelessly mixed up and so flounder that we would prove no aid to the Allies.

The insistent nervous desire that America prove herself magnificent in spirit and masterly in execution does credit to the men that hold it, even when the hitchings and scrapings of our vast new war machine appal them in those industries with which they are best acquainted. It is something like the time when McClellan insisted on drilling his troops in Virginia. We wanted action, to see things done. The everlasting preparing and preparing, drilling, rearranging and improving got on the national nerves. McClellan yielded and the results were in no wise auspicious.

Now the fact is that on the two central points, of rifles and artillery. Baker seems to have gotten the best of his critics. On uniforms and hospital care he can nowise be convicted of negligence or of not having followed the best military and expert advice he could get. The word was to hurry and be hurried. The men got there ahead of the uniforms, in some instances, and the belief in the healthfulness of the tented camps did not prove so well founded despite expert. opinion. It is to be remembered that these are not the cantonments but the National Guard camps, and also that the guard regiments are supposed to have their regimental hospital units adequate to meet the needs of the men in field work. The base hospitals were begun when the need for them began

The bearing of all these points in the minds of the critics was to prove Baker inefficient. The burden rests on the critics, also, of proving a new system more efficient, It is all very easy to draw on paper the outline of an ideal personality which shall meet all purposes, and it has a very pretty appearance to sketch a neat little scheme of organization that ought to function to 100 per cent. production. But the fact these capable theorists forget is that the personality of the cogs of the machine is quite as important as the blue prints of its working.

It is a safe assertion that there is not a successful business in this country today that has not in its organization combinations and differentiations of tasks between its managerial heads that would give an efficiency expert a spasm. A drawn-to-scale man has a certain place in a drawn-to-scale plan. But the available human material in place when the machine is shaken down and going

would look like a crazy quilt on a blue print. The proof of the thing is not how it theorizes but how it works. Again, in every big business organization suddenly created or rapidly expanded, the beginning is complexity and the subsequent changes are all toward simplicity.

Now, however much we may theorize about the situation in Washington, we cannot get away from either the factor of the attitude of the more important elements of the country toward the government, or from the factor of personalities that can and will work together. The President has to have men who will work with him, these men in turn others who can work with them. The resulting organization may leave out some that we would like to see in, put in some we would like to see out, and alongside of any ideal diagram of government make the efficiency expert tear his hair. But the thing is with the experience, with the personalities, with the attitude of the public and with the need in view-does it work?

The point is this, that, all in all, Baker has got a pretty big achievement pretty well under way. The burden of proving not that it might have been done better but that it could have been done better and that it can be done still better in the future by insisting upon a new deal still rests with those who propose it. If there is serious belief that a breakdown impends, then it is the patriotic duty of those that hold that belief to bring forward adequate reason for holding it. The showdown has to be decisive, because otherwise the nation will properly hesitate to scrap the experience gained and undergo the disorganization of reorganization.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS.

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.
A Successful Investigation.

SE

im

Mo

ass

it

COI

to

an

ex

all

an

in

for

tha

Th

no

the

ove

op:

be

SOI

bee

ab

mo

19

ad

sin

tro

are

ma

the

sib

vei

ne

big

tha

ar

Th

It

be

no

pa

be

mi

cu

be

mi

de

it

Se

ter

ex

ar

WE

ju

ne

R.

Si

in

of

B

It is but just to say that Secretary BAKER'S latest statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has produced, on the whole, a favorable impression. This is due partly to the exhibit he was able to make of great things actually accomplished in certain directions, partly to the encouraging nature of the assurances he felt himself warranted in giving with regard to things yet to be achieved, but, most of all, to the marked change in the Secretary's personal attitude toward the legislators inquiring of him and toward the general subject of the investigation.

In the latter respect Mr. BAKER seemed almost like another man; and the disappearance of much of the earlier jauntiness, the cocksureness, the resentment of proper interrogative criticism as if it were intrusion on the part of the Senators, the disposition to engage in a contest of wits where the situation demanded from him sober, earnest, modest cooperation in the purpose of the inquiry, would be enough in the case of so important a public official to justify the legislators in having summoned him to the stand. This modification of tone and temper is a good thing for the country; it is also a good thing for Mr. BAKER.

If there is in consequence a somewhat kinder feeling throughout the republic to the Secretary of War there is also a better understanding now of what his department has done in a great national crisis, as well as of what it has failed to do that might have been done for the advancement of victory. The investigation has brought to the knowledge of the people some cardinal facts previously withheld from them by mistaken notions of the sphere of censorship, while all the time doubtless well known to the enemy.

The moral gain to the cause by Mr. BAKER's disclosures of the rate of progress in military preparation is considerable and undeniable. Much good and little harm has been done in this way. We must remember, however, that while his exhibit of creditable achievement is as ample as possible in detail and frankness, it is no more than human nature to minimize the minus quantities of the equation, to generalize them as mistakes corrected as soon as detected, and to seek to brighten with hopeful promises of increased efficiency the dismal conditions of past experience.

The tangle is interminable while Red Tape remains in the War Department as Secretary Baker's superior. The succession of mistakes to be detected and corrected is endless in its possibilities if the system is inherently inadequate to the needs of the times. Mr. Baker's testimony does not dispose of the main question, and that is whether the United States Government now possesses the best machinery for avoiding delay, speeding up the war and winning it.

This is the greatest question now before Congress and the country.

impression with his statement to the Senate Military Iffairs Committee on Monday is conceded. He pretty thoroughly dispresed the charge that the War Department has "fallen down"—assuming that that phrase means that it has proved utterly inadequate to cope with the task before it. He showed that several of the complaints made had to do with cases that were exceptional impression to do with cases that were exceptional and not characteristic. He satisfactorily explained others. It is true that on the one question of greater importance than all others—the question of the number and condition of the American troops in France-he apparently withheld information without which it is impossible to form a clear opinion of the effectiveness of the work of his department. All that he said definitely in this connection is that there are many more than 100,000 men in France now and that we will have half a million there early in 1918. The reason the Secretary stated for not giving the exact number of men there now is that Germany is mystified over this matter and the best military opinion is that these facts should not be made public. If that is a valid reason, then the Secretary should not have been as frank as he was, for, knowing about how many troops can be moved monthly and knowing that "early in 1918" can include but two or three additional months of this year, it is a simple problem to figure out how many troops are there now.

So figuring we can realize that there are with General Pershing at this time many more troops than any of the authorities had estimated it would be possible for America to send. And that is very reassuring. After all, the business of getting troops to France is the biggest part of the War Department's job, and if it has exceeded expectations in that particular it is easier to believe that such mistakes as have been made

are incidental and not vital.

So much is true. Secretary Baker has made a good showing for himself. The War Department has done much. It has not "fallen down." All this can be conceded. But the question from now on must be, not, is the War Department doing well, but is it doing the best that is possible? Not, have the mistakes that have been made been excusable, but has sufficient protection been insured against a recurrence of mistakes in the future? Not, is the department's organization good, but is it the best that can be had?

To that question of organization Secretary Baker devoted but little attention in his statement. He made no explanation or justification of the conditions making for confusion and lost motion mentioned by William Hard in the article published in THE SUN a few weeks ago. He made no explanation or justification of the circumstances connected with the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius as Surveyor-General of Supplies, to which reference was made in The Sun yesterday. To circumscribe the authority of Mr. Stettinius in the way that the present organization seems to do is to render him incapable of successful work. It throws doubt upon the usefulness of the whole reorganization of the department with regard to purchasing which Secretary Baker announced a few days ago. That reorganization did not go as far as many competent men who have studied the situation think it ought to have gone. Yet

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE. it seemed to indicate on the part of the That secretary Baker made a good War Department's head a disposition to appression with his statement to the listen to criticism and to profit by it. That, after all, is one of the main things to be desired in a responsible government official. People could put up with a good deal of inefficiency in the War Department if they felt that every illustration of it brought about an improve-ment and a reform. The Stettinius affair, however, makes it appear that the Secretary of War is not able to profit by criticism, that his department is so enveloped in red tape that it cannot extricate itself, and if this is true, of course disaster is bound to come upon it. It is difficult to reconcile the Secretary's action in this case with the idea of a man as clear visioned as he has shown himself to be in other connections. It is difficult to believe that a man as keenly intelligent as he cannot see the absurdity of naming a man to control purchases and then binding him hand and foot. But that seems to be the state of affairs. It is very much to be hoped that the Secretary in his further appearances before the Military Affairs Committee will go into this question and that he will abandon his present position if he cannot justify it.

The country is at war. No individual's interest can be considered for a moment against the interests of the nation. Good men must be replaced if better men can be found. Good methods must be abandoned if better methods can be devised. A celebrated chess authority once said that the difference between an ordinary player and a master was this, that whereas the ordinary player was satisfied with a good move the master, seeing a good move, looked further to see if there was not a better. Let us hope that in this spirit the President of the United States, the War Secretary and Congress will take up anew the task of winning the war.



|| SUNDAY 107,434 BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY

BAKER HAS REFUTED CHAMBERLAIN CHARGE

Best Use Not Made Of Brain Power At His Command, However.

STETTINIUS CASE IN POINT

But Secretary Believes He Has Given Him Widest Latitude And Fullest Powers, Though New Yorker Will Serve Under Colonel Pierce.

[From The Sun Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 29 .- It is granted in every quarter of Washington today that Secretary of War Baker made a very strong case when the appeared before the Senate Minittee, and that I and comprehensi and comprehensi determine the armosphere of many graya many grave When the

complishment has of many grave

When the portant facts of War Department developed is remembered that the Secretary detailly raised a powerful army, he has actually raised a powerful army, he has actually put a France; that he has equippe developed is turn, we and earth to equip the force second the developed, it is agreed that the derelictions, the isolated cases of failure and delay seem very small and incidental.

They are, in treath, not small or wholly inconsequential; but they are not important enough in themselves to condemn the whole military establishment. At the very worst, they only indicate a losseness in organization, a failure to plan for and foresee all contingencies. No scandal has developed. No case of the misuse of power has arisen. No graft has come to light. In fact, there has been no organic disease in the War Department.

partment.

'Was It Best Possible Job?

Was It Best Possible Job?
Even so, the question which most judges of the situation ask is not whether the Secretary of War has done a good job but whether he has done the best job that could have been done. Has he made the most of the vast appropriations placed in his hands? Has he trained, equipped and transported all the men that could have been trained, equipped and transported? Ias he, in fact, made the best possible use of the enormous resources which he has had at his command? These are the questions in the mind of many close observers of the situation following his restatement of army accomplishment yesterday.

These questions, of course, are easier

asked than answered. But upon the record itself it must be admitted that, in the matter of organization, the Secretary could have done better if he could have seen ahead with the clearness with which he can now see behind him. It is admitted by him that he had much to learn in army administration. It is admitted that the War Department, the General Staff and the War College had much to learn about the new phases of war. No such war as this was ever before fought or ever before conceived. It is a totally new sort of fighting, and all hands had to grope their way until they could get their bearings.

Not Best Use Of Brain Power. Not Best Use Of Brain Power.

The Secretary, however, might have made better use of the brain power which volunteered or which could have been had for the asking. He might

have perfected a more effective army organization at the top, an organization which would have removed the causes for a measure of that distrust which now prevails in many sections of the

The case of Mr. Stetrinius, detailed in THE SUN this morning, is to the point. It would seem that the Secretary, in the light of his own experience. would have removed Mr. Stettinius from any possible ham-stringing by bu-

any possible ham-stringing by bureaucracy. It would seem that, instead of making bim either nominally of actually subordinate to a colonel in the army, Mr. Baker would have set him up as a force unto hmself, and have placed army colonels under Mr. Stettinius—just as many of them as could be used.

It should be stated in this connection and in fairness to Mr. Baker that the Secretary believes he has given Mr. Stettinius the fullest powers and the widest latitude of action. While it remains true that the New Yorker is to serve under Colonel Pierce, and is to take what is officially a very subordinate position in the War Department, yet Mr. Stettinius will operate in a broad way in the department, and will have full opportunity, the Secretary Believes, to exercise his great abilities in the business end of the army.

His Eyes Are Open.

His Eyes Are Open.

His Eyes Are Open.

Moreover, it must be rentembered that Mr. Stettinius goes into his present War Department position with both eyes open; that he himself knows his latitude as well as the limitations imposed, and that his willingness to go in under prevailing conditions tends to bear out the Secretary's view of the situation.

But leaving all this aside and judging the army administration on the basis of the Secretary's statements yesterday, it is a fact, very ably established, that the War Department has not "fallen down" nor has the military establishment "ceased to function." as was declared by Senator Chamberlain in his sweeping indictment.

J. F. E.

SECRETARY BAKER AT HIS BEST.

The statement defending his administration of the War Department which Mr. BAKER made to a large and critical audience in the Senate Office Building on Monday may be vulnerable to analysis, but as a brief it was adroit and brilliant. More than that, it was a challenge to the American people to admire the achievements of the Government in raising, equipping. and training large bodies of troops, and in transporting division after division overseas, a challenge that proves irresistible to their pride of country. Mr. BAKER may have used the superlative too freely in praising our performance, but he will not be criticised for that, and the colors he wrought into the picture will stay there. Furthermore, he will have his vindication when our troops go " over the top " upon the order of one of the most efficient soldiers that has commanded an American army, a consummate West Pointer, John Joseph

The questions that Senators will ask when Mr. BAKER appears before the committee again may dim the lustre of his exposition of what the War Department has accomplished, but he has recognized his limitations and profited by his mistakes, which is a great gain. Mr. BAKER's complacency will no longer dismay his friends and but a weapon into the hands of critics who are just as patriotic as he is. They feared that he did not take his responsibility seriously, that he would never grow up to it, that he lacked the energy and spirit demanded of the head of the American War Department in the supreme emergency. They are not yet convinced that he will pass muster and officially survive the ordeal, but at his latest coming before the Senate Military Affairs Committee there was a self-revelation full of promise.

That frank and persistent criticism woke up NEWTON D. BAKER and brought about the transformation is not to be denied. The subordinates in the War Department, some of them veteran army officers who knew things were not going right, are now buckling to their work with hope in their faces and fresh courage in their hearts. Red tape will be cut right and left, responsibility will no longer be evaded, and the war machine will gather speed. Hereafter, the right to criticise will not be contested. The Senate inquiry has proved a bracing

It must be understood, however, that the most searching problems of the war are still to come. We have not begun to fight in France and the war may go on for years. It will take a strong, resourceful, inflexible man to conduct the business of the War Department. Secretary BAKER

A COMMERCIAL THE COMMERCIAL THE COMMERCIAL THREE COMMERCIAL THRE COMMERCIAL THREE COMMERCIA

PANISH LINE Compania Traestlantica

he Tampa Morning Tribune

January 30 -1918

osed Clipping from THE TRIBUNE of above date may interest you

LAYING DOWN HIS HAND

Those who had stacked the cards to bring about discrediting, or worse, of Secretary of War Baker are put to confusion and defeat when he lays down his hand, face up before

His statement before the senate members is just what the country has been wanting to hear for some time, and its effect will be to quiet fears, stimulate activity and promote confidence in the administration's program, which has been kept practically secret from the people.

Mr. Baker shows what has been done, in a manner that speaks for itself. He places blame for shortcomings where it belongs, and takes to himself the proper degree of responsibility for all that has not been as it should. He attempts to hide nothing. His statements were taken as they should be from the head of a great department of a great government, at face value, and so convincing were his showings that even those who have been most prone to hector and harry him were silent.

There is but one thing that the general public will want to know about this statement, and they have a right to make the inquiry. That is, why has it been denied them so long?

When the nation has been torn with doubt as to the condition, the true condition, of affairs, the government heads have been silent, saying that it was impossible to tell things because of the information and comfort it would give the enemy. Now comes the statement of the secretary of war that half a million men will be there by early in the year, and that a million and a half more are trained and ready to be sent over as fast as shipping is available, "and the outlook for ships is not unpromising."

"I am disclosing no secret," says Mr. Baker, "when I say that we got more than 200,000 men over in 1917." This is supplemented by the statement that there will be half a million over there early in 1918. This means that America will be in the war to a degree that is greater than we had thought this early in the action.

The secretary calls attention to the ever changing condition at the war front and shows how plans made today are rendered obsolete and therefore useless tomorrow. It is such a

the largest scenes in the pict homes until nearly 3 o'clock.

horher big scene was that noother big scene was that the village and the fight betweet viribes. Large huts: billage and the fight betweet billage in the river were touch the torch. Several exciting, but the torch. Several exciting, but the catra people submitted growth being killed.

The night effects, according ward Earle, head camerams to being killed.

The night effects, according ward Earle, head camerams food. With a full moon, little field light was needed.

Pictures were taken up until protures were taken up until protures were taken up until hour this morning, and last the extras did not leave to homes until nearly 3 o'clock. every direction and the 'bad' bad along the banks of the I ough, while some of them pad outly, while some of them to bad with palmetto b that he was that old palmetto branches were lift "bac when the tribes were revoltin when the tribes were used, I hundred extras were used, I them negroes. Torches consisted analysis has the present the tributts branches were like The scenes were in the time

the "Birth of a Race." watch the filming of night s the Hillsborough river last n phur Springs bridge and the l Hundreds of Tampans crow

-- GERRATITAM

L. I. Funk, gov-9-30-20. same, \$600; one-fringent lot 6, sec. TRANSFERS

ato and Alyria

and Florence E. FICENSES

es vs. Laura Mae damages \$4,000. vs. Tampa Elec-

s. George W. De-laki and Zewadaki,

oney.
D. E. Peffers. Gordon, attorney. Rilla Helms, bill

it, attorneys. W. Brownlee, et complaint. Bor-Jose Kuis TAUOD

m th to

si m

Se ac co

th cri de ve ad

WO on SECRETARY BAKER AT HIS BEST.

The statement defending his administration of the War Department which Mr. BAKER made to a large and critical audience in the Senate Office Building on Monday may be vulnerable to analysis, but as a brief it was adroit and brilliant. More than that, it was a challenge to the American people to admire the achievements of the Government in raising, equipping. and training large bodies of troops, and in transporting division after division overseas, a challenge that proves irresistible to their pride of country. Mr. Baker may have used the superlative too freely in praising our performance, but he will not be criticised for that, and the colors he wrought into the picture will stay there. Furthermore, he will have his vindication when our troops go " over the top " upon the order of one of the most efficient soldiers that has commanded an American army, a consummate West Pointer, John Joseph

The questions that Senators will ask when Mr. BAKER appears before the committee again may dim the lustre of his exposition of what the War Department has accomplished, but he has recognized his limitations and profited by his mistakes, which is a great gain. Mr. BAKER's complacency will no longer dismay his friends and put a weapon into the hands of critics who are just as patriotic as he is. They feared that he did not take his responsibility seriously, that he would never grow up to it, that he lacked the energy and spirit demanded of the head of the American War Department in the supreme emergency. They are not yet convinced that he will pass muster and officially survive the ordeal, but at his latest coming before the Senate Military Affairs Committee there was a self-revelation full of promise.

That frank and persistent criticism woke up Newton D. Baker and brought about the transformation is not to be denied. The subordinates in the War Department, some of them veteran army officers who knew things were not going right, are now buckling to their work with hope in their faces and fresh courage in their hearts. Red tape will be cut right and left, responsibility will no longer be evaded, and the war machine will gather speed. Hereafter, the right to criticise will not be contested. The Senate inquiry has proved a bracing tonic.

It must be understood, however, that the most searching problems of the war are still to come. We have not begun to fight in France and the war may go on for years. It will take a strong, resourceful, inflexible man to conduct the business of the War Department. Secretary BAKER has coped with the preliminaries, learning as he went along, and standing up under criticism as best he could. But he has not been severely tested. Whether even the reorganization of the War Department which he has planned will satisfy Congress is a question to be settled only after debate on the new legislation which Senator CHAMBERLAIN has proposed. Mr. Baker has filed his brief. The other side is to be

he Tampa Morning Tribune

January 30-1918

osed Clipping from THE TRIBUNE of above date may interest you

LAYING DOWN HIS HAND

Those who had stacked the cards to bring about discrediting, or worse, of Secretary of War Baker are put to confusion and defeat when he lays down his hand, face up before them.

His statement before the senate members is just what the country has been wanting to hear for some time, and its effect will be to quiet fears, stimulate activity and promote confidence in the administration's program, which has been kept practically secret from the people.

Mr. Baker shows what has been done, in a manner that speaks for itself. He places blame for shortcomings where it belongs, and takes to himself the proper degree of responsibility for all that has not been as it should. He attempts to hide nothing. His statements were taken as they should be from the head of a great department of a great government, at face value, and so convincing were his showings that even those who have been most prone to hector and harry him were silent.

There is but one thing that the general public will want to know about this statement, and they have a right to make the inquiry. That is, why has it been denied them so long?

When the nation has been torn with doubt as to the condition, the true condition, of affairs, the government heads have been silent, saying that it was impossible to tell things because of the information and comfort it would give the enemy. Now comes the statement of the secretary of war that half a million men will be there by early in the year, and that a million and a half more are trained and ready to be sent over as fast as shipping is available, "and the outlook for ships is not unpromising."

"I am disclosing no secret," says Mr. Baker, "when I say that we got more than 200,000 men over in 1917." This is supplemented by the statement that there will be half a million over there early in 1918. This means that America will be in the war to a degree that is greater than we had thought this early in the action.

The secretary calls attention to the ever changing condition at the war front and shows how plans made today are rendered obsolete and therefore useless tomorrow. It is such a warfare as never was known before, and there is no precedent for conditions being met, and no rule for meeting them.

His recital of conditions in France, the actual need for industrial and scientific men to handle the monstrous work of planning, building for and then taking care of an a my of millions, must impress itself on the country as being a story of accomplishment beyond the dream of the even more than ordinary intelligent architect and engineer.

That the United States has erformed the greatest task that any nation has ever undertaken in the shortest recorded time, is beyond the doubt of even an horest caviller. The The department of war has done its part, we believe, and the critics and adversaries of Mr. Baker will be forced to admit that they did not know all this had been done.

Critics are born, all other trades have to be brought up through a working apprenticeship. It is easy to criticise, especially when we are ignorant of the interior purposes, secret accomplishments and even many of the most patent facts. It is likewise easy to condemn when measures are not heaped to the standard which we set up.

Mr. Baker closed his recital of facts, conditions and accomplishments with the following admission that he, while he knew the sentiment sought to be turned against him, was not unmindful of the hurt it made, but was utterly oblivious to the effect it was intended to have on his conduct:

"In so far as I am personally concerned I know what is ahead of us. I know what the American feeling about this war is. Everybody is impatient to do as much as we can. There will be no division of counsel; there will be all the criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failure; there will be, so far as the war department is concerned, a continuing effort at self-improvement and a hospitality towards every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside; but the net result is going to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves and in their institutions, are going to demand, and that at no late day, on European battlefields, in the face of veterans with whom they are proud to associate, that veterans though they be they cannot excel us in achievement and when the victory is won over there, Mr. Chairman, the credit which will come to American courage will be an honor to us, as the tenacity of purpose and splendid achievements of the British and French already shed great lustre on the names of these great people."

MR. BAKER CONFOUNDS HIS ACCUSERS.

Senator Chamberlain knew, when he asked the question, why Secretary Baker had not taken the country Into his confidence and made the disclosures which are contained in the epic recital he made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It was not curiosity which prompted that question. Senator Chamberlain may have had it in mind to foster the demagogic idea that a policy of concealment which denied democracy its rights had been practiced. But it is at once more charitable and plausible to assume that that question was the spontaneous and unwitting expression of Senator Chamberlain's amazement that a work of such unimagined magnitude has been performed with such well-nigh incredible efficiency.

If one may, as is to be hoped and believed, contemplate this discreditable and disgraceful incident retrospectively, it is to be remarked, as perhaps the most regrettable circumstance, that Secretary Baker has been compelled, by reason of a partisan conspiracy, to reveal much information which German spies have been seeking in vain to get. That is a highly evil consequence. Yet one can see that it was made a necessary consequence. Senator Chamberlain and those who have been abetting him, out of motives which are perhaps not so free of sinister intent as his own, had pursued a campaign of criticism and defamation to an extent and to a degree of success which threatened to destroy the confidence of the country in the ability of the President and those who are aiding him. Hence it must have appeared to the President and his advisers that, whatever the evil consequences of supplying the enemy with so much intimate knowledge of our preparations, it was to be accepted rather than suffer the impairment of morale which must have resulted from the popular acceptance of the indictment which Senator Chamberlain and others had brought. That the Government was brought face to face with this alternative is unfortunate, but it is a misfortune that is justly chargeable to Senator Chamberlain and those who have succumbed to what they imagined to be an opportunity to promote the political interest of factions and indi-But this is a phase of the matter

which may well be left to future consideration. It is sufficient for the moment to make full note of the fact that Secretary Baker has disproved the accusations brought against him with a conclusiveness which was hardly to be hoped for even by those who had become convinced that he had been made the victim of ignorant and partisan criticism. In doing this, he has not denied, or even sought to minimize, the mistakes, the mishaps and the misacventures which had previously been advertised to the country and to the world. These he has admitted, and not only admitted, but emphasized. He has vindicated himself and his associates by setting forth some of the larger

achievements, previously unknown and apparently unsuspected even by the boldest of his critics. This is merely to adjust the glass to the focus of truth, the focus which awakens the necessary sense of relativeness. Looked at in this just way, the performance is seen to have been Gargantuan and magnificent. It leaves the mistakes, the mishaps and the misadventures in full view, but puts them in a perspective that reduces them to trivialities which emphasize the magnitude and the splendor of the whole work. When one reads this recital-and by no means a full recital-of what has been done, one's astonishment must be, not that the blunders advertised have been committed, but that many more and graver ones are not to be debited against the splendid achievement. And must not one be sensible, after reading this epic, that the President spoke with charitable moderation when he declared that Senator Chamberlain's indictment was a gross and inexcusable distortion of the

The task confronting the War Department, one sees, in the light of Secretary Baker's statement, has been immensely greater and more difficult than the most appreciative imagined. What he had to start with was not much more than the blue sky and the Atlantic Ocean. These materials he has wrought into an equipped and trained army of more than 1,500,000 men, and within nine months; an army that needs virtually nothing more than transportation to put it at the place or use. Of this army, a full third-"more than 500,000 men"-will be in France "early this year." One may suspect that it is already there. The major charge was that our preparation has advanced with inexcusable and insufferable slowness. Senator Chamberlain's chief coadjutor in this work of mischief has proclaimed it with his usual vehemence. Early last year, a magazine of which Mr. Roosevelt is associate editor, and which, it is a reasonable surmise, gets its inspiration concerning military matters from him, measured what it conceived to be a fair task. Last August, it said, "we should have strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France." Noting the tense, one will see that this was at once a verdict and prophecy of failure. How unjust it was as a verdict, and how presumptuous as a prophecy, are shown by Mr. Baker's statement that he has done much more than what was there set forth as the maximum of practicable achievement. It tasked the War Department to have 500,000 men in France by the end of 1918. It has almost that number there by the beginning of 1918. Thus one sees that an achievement which far exceeds the task gratuitously imposed on the War Department by one who is by no means disposed to be indulgent of it is offered by that same individual as proof of culpable and calamitous failure. We can think of no penance meet for an injustice so gross, unless it would be for Mr. Roosevelt to go up and down the country reading Mr. Baker's narrative before the Senate committee.

Mr. Baker does not stop with showing that the task was vastly larger than his accusers imagined, nor even with showing that it has been discharged much more rapidly and to a higher degree of effectiveness than they had suspected. He shows that the very things against which they have cried out most lamentatiously were done at the instance and on the advice of men whom they have held up to the country as the victims of party jealousy and animosity. It was an inexcusable blunder, we have been assured, to mobilize the National Army before supplies, equipment and accommodations were ready, but Mr. Baker informs the country that that decision was made at the earnest solicitation of General Wood, who has been posed to the eye of the country as a martyr. Much outcry, too, has been made because the Lewis machine gun was not immediately adopted. Mr. Baker shows that the chief reason why it was not adopted was that General Pershing was earnestly opposed to its adoption. Much ado has been made out of the fact that we are relying on France for artillery. Mr. Baker supplies the details to the larger fact which was already known, the fact, namely, that it was at the instance and solicitation of France itself that this was done; so that a fact which has been heralded as an evidence of imposition on an ally turns out to evidence a service rendered to that ally at its request.

Space will not permit a full cataloguing of Mr. Baker's refutations of his critics. Nor would it be necessary. One must see that, whereas Senator Chamberlain set out to show that the country needed a new Secretary of War, the Secretary of War has shown that what, if anything, the country really needs is a new chairman for the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

I have overcome; see how cheerful I am; see how completely I have triumphed over these black events." Not if they still remind me of the black event—they have not yet conquered. * * * True conquest is the causing the black event to fade and disappear, as an early cloud in a history large and advancing. —Emerson.

Secretary Baker's explanation to r a year, it will be about 8 per he American people before their at. This is a horrible showing for epresentatives in congress, does lung, robust men between the ages tot entirely explain the past, but it | 21 and 31, who have been carelives a hopeful outlook for the lysical defects, and where the uture, He admits that mistakes ath rate ought to be almost nothlave been made, but declares that g. It shows a great wrong somehey are being corrected and affairs here and it seems to have come if the war department are assum- bout through lack of proper prehg better shape every day and that tredness for receiving and caring Il troops that have been sent to r the men and by the presence of france have been completely armed o much red tape. The letter read nd equipped and fully supplied and hat all troops that are to go will be ther of a boy, who died through ent in the same condition. He at ributes all mistakes to the haste in reparing for war. He declares that he pressure was great to get an rmy before provision had been sade to take care of it, but that nch care was now being provided or ad already been provided. His exlanation shows the good effect of he congressional investigation and ow necessary it was to disturb the omplacency of the war department y pointing out its shortcomings. iven its recommendations for a war abinet, or at least for a minister of junitions to have charge of the deective ordnance department, has sen well approached in the appointent by Secretary Baker of a skilled ian. Mr. Stettinius, as a sort of sursyor general of all army purchases, icluding munitions. The title is not mediately. It simply needs an order he same, but the work is and the from the war department cutting all te work is done, which has before to imperil human life, and that medialy been promised, but has not been cal officers in the cantonments

lanation in the light of other evi-their own initiative. ence offered by Surgeon General great army was summoned by raft to uncompleted cantonments ithout water or heat, with deficient suipment in the way of clothing. ith lack of guns and all kinds of rms and actually no hospitals to ire for those who were made sick r the lack of sanitary requirements ad proper clothing. The result was ie crowding of men into quarters an unsanitary way, the lack of eating and water, a lack of clothing 1d neglect of care of the sick made by such deficiencies.

Surgeon General Gorgas testifies at he advised the building of spitals first and they were left to e last: he advised certain amounts air space per inmate and the nount was cut down. In a western est twelve men were put into tents at should have held five. In some intonments hospitals have not yet en completed and there seems to ive been a lack of medical attendice and nurses. The death rate in imps from pneumonia has been gher than the mortality among en in the general population bereen 20 and 40 years of age, which puld be about 5 per 1,000. Up to

e present time, if the present rate mortality continues in the camps lly selected as being free from all Senator Chamberlain from the glect in one of the camps, was a rrible disclosure, that such heartnding experiences can occur to e parents of a soldier through hat seems to be occasioned by red pe, which strangled the young man death. It means that there are ore cases of that kind; it is not assuring to parents the country er who have given their sons to e service of their country and then we them treated in that way. Right re in Watertown a mother reives a letter from her son who was tk in an army hospital, and says was given a glass of milk and a acker and that was the only atntion he received in two days. tere is something wrong, Secretary tker admits that it is wrong and e wrong will be corrected imsople are not particular so long as red tape, which should not be allowed should be free to act as they are Reading Secretary Baker's ex- with our troops in France, boldly on

In the matter of artillery and maorgas and by facts regarding the chine guns Secretary Baker says intonments and the health of that at the request of the European cops, one gets the impression that allies they were to furnish them is war was started wrong side up. when the troops arrived and have done so. They had a surplus on hand and it saved tonnage for the sending of men and supplies which they needed more than they did big guns. Congressman McCormick, just back from the front, reports that the allies could not do this as it required all their energies to supply guns and munitions for their own armies. But probably Secretary Baker is, or ought to be, better informed in this particular than Congressman McCormick.

Secretary Baker's frank statement, giving out a considerable information which has hitherto been withheld from the public, clears the air considerably and shows the reason for the whole trouble. It has been in a lack of frankness; it has been in the attitude of conducting a personal war in which the people were not taken into the government's confidence. What the people have wanted is the truth and not "reassurances." They had been told that things had been done which investigation and Secretary Baker's confessions show had not been done; they were told that everything was lovely and now the secre-

11

tary himself confesses that everything was not lovely, but things are being done, errors are being corrected and everything is going to be lovely. The people have been very charitable; they know what a big job Secretary Baker has had on hand, they were prepared to accept many excuses but they didn't like to be fooled. They were disturbed at the complacency of the secretary of war waving his hands and saying that everything was all right when the congressional investigation showed that everything was all wrong, and now Secretary Baker practically confesses it, but gives the assurance that all wrongs are being righted and efficiency taking the place of inefficiency. He has taken the right course in meeting congress and the country half way in frankness, and if he can rid himself of that complacency and of the pride and touchness of high office the present controversy would quickly pass away. We shall have plans understood and agreed upon which all can unit in carrying out with hearty co-operation. It is the people's war, and they have a right to know how it is being conducted. Until now they have been told nothing. They have had "reassurances" but not the truth. This investigation in itself and calling out Secretary Baker and forcing him to disclose what the people have a right to know, has been most beneficial. It will give a new public interest in the war, which a still greater frankness, a knowledge of where the troops are in France and what they are doing there and something of the war aims of the government, would stimulate popular interest to a still greater degree. It is complained that the American people do not realize that they are at war. How can they realize it when everything concerning the war is hidden from them? Their fathers and sons disappear into cantonments training and how they are treated where they are going or when they get there is carefully kept from the Secretary people most interested. Baker says the Germans do not know how many American troops there are in France; that statement is much to be doubted, but certainly the American people do not know, or know where they are, and just as certainly the Germans do know. What is needed is still more frankness between the servants of the people and the people whom they serve. Had there been this there would have been no need of a congressional investigation, and need of an explanation which is in fact a confession.

A SAD BLUNDER.

Secretary Baker confessed that he could blunder; that there were false starts, wrong judgments, but on the whole, considering the immensity of the task, thought he had done pretty well. One of his blunders that did not come out in this investigation, and which he did not speak of, has proved to be a very serious one and because of it our present coalless situation is the result. Secretary Lane, another member of the cabinet, a member of the defense council and chairman on the committee on coal operations, had with the committee a long conference with the coal operators in anticipation of necessities for coaling ships to carry over troops and supplies to the European allies. coal operators were patriotic; they pledged themselves voluntarily to a basic rate of \$3 a ton for coal for government use, which meant a reduction of from 30 to 60 per cent of the price they were then receiving on new contracts. This did not satisfy the secretary of war, who as president of the council of national defense vetoed the resolution of the committee, declared that the action was beyond its legal power, "and the information I have I think justifies me in believing that the price of \$3 suggested or agreed on as a maximum is an 'exorbitant, unjust and oppressive price."

Now we get the result. Thrown into confusion by the conflict of authority the coal operators made no effort to increase the output, the summer was wasted in hesitation when large stores might have been laid in for the winter. The leaders of the coal industry testify that if the Lane-Peabody agreement of last June had stood, coal production would have gone on rising at the same rate at which it had been rising for the previous fifteen months; the supply for the fall and winter would have been abundant, there would have been no need for the appointment of a fuel administrator, we should not have had our railways tled up by priority orders, there would have been no congested tracks of coal that could not be delivered, but the outlet from coal mines to sea board and to all distributing points would have been cleared in advance, There would have been no heatless Mondays, no shut down factories,

ntirely satisfactory to the board. 'Miss Healey's work has been "Miss Healey's work has board. ilosis work is better than an ordin-

buck it all the time. It appears me that a nurse with several sars of practical training in tuber serve the spirit of it, and not try on. "But as long as we are go-g under civil service we ought to ember of the board of managers, saminations do not count for ev-"Of course, everyone knows that ISCIOLY

ast her work has been entirely sat-Healey stood very low on the civil service list, although members of the brack admitted the brack of managers admitted the brack of managers. conditions in Jefferson county.

o release her and place some one n the position who did not know vas charged that it was poor policy

A PARTIAL CONFESSION.

Secretary Baker's explanation to r a year, it will be about 8 per he American people before their mt. This is a horrible showing for epresentatives in congress, does ung, robust men between the ages tot entirely explain the past, but it | 21 and 31, who have been carelives a hopeful outlook for the lysical defects, and where the nture. He admits that mistakes ath rate ought to be almost nothtave been made, but declares that g. It shows a great wrong somehey are being corrected and affairs here and it seems to have come f the war department are assum- out through lack of proper pre-Ty better shape every day and that tredness for receiving and caring Il troops that have been sent to r the men and by the presence of 'rance have been completely armed and equipped and fully supplied and bat all troops that are to go will be ther of a boy, who died through ent in the same condition. He at glect in one of the camps, was a ributes all mistakes to the haste in mible disclosure, that such heartreparing for war. He declares that he pressure was great to get an rmy before provision had been sade to take care of it, but that uch care was now being provided or ad afready been provided. His exlanation shows the good effect of he congressional investigation and ow necessary it was to disturb the emplacency of the war department y pointing out its shortcomings. ven its recommendations for a war abinet, or at least for a minister of lunitions to have charge of the deective ordnance department, has sen well approached in the appointent by Secretary Baker of a skilled ian. Mr. Stettinius, as a sort of sursyor general of all army purchases,

Reading Secretary Baker's ex- with our troops in France, boldly on lanation in the light of other evi-their own initiative. ence offered by Surgeon General orgas and by facts regarding the great army was summoned by raft to uncompleted cantonments ithout water or heat, with deficient juipment in the way of clothing, ith lack of guns and all kinds of rms and actually no hospitals to ire for those who were made sick r the lack of sanitary requirements ad proper clothing. The result was ie crowding of men into quarters an unsanitary way, the lack of eating and water, a lack of clothing id neglect of care of the sick made by such deficiencies.

Surgeon General Gorgas testifies at he advised the building of spitals first and they were left to e last: he advised certain amounts air space per inmate and the nount was cut down. In a western ist twelve men were put into tents at should have held five. In some intonments hospitals have not yet en completed and there seems to ive been a lack of medical attendice and nurses. The death rate in mps from pneumonia has been gher than the mortality among en in the general population bereen 20 and 40 years of age, which puld be about 5 per 1,000. Up to

e present time, if the present rate mortality continues in the camps lly selected as being free from all o much red tape. The letter read Senator Chamberlain from the nding experiences can occur to e parents of a soldier through nat seems to be occasioned by red pe, which strangled the young man death. It means that there are ore cases of that kind; it is not assuring to parents the country er who have given their sons to e service of their country and then we them treated in that way. Right re in Watertown a mother reives a letter from her son who was tk in an army hospital, and says was given a glass of milk and a acker and that was the only atntion he received in two days. tere is something wrong, Secretary tker admits that it is wrong and a wrong will be corrected imicluding munitions. The title is not mediately. It simply needs an order he same, but the work is and the from the war department cutting all sople are not particular so long as red tape, which should not be allowed te work is done, which has before to imperil human life, and that medialy been promised, but has not been cal officers in the cantonments should be free to act as they are

In the matter of artillery and machine guns Secretary Baker says intonments and the health of that at the request of the European coops, one gets the impression that allies they were to furnish them is war was started wrong side up. when the troops arrived and have done so. They had a surplus on hand and it saved tonnage for the sending of men and supplies which they needed more than they did big guns. Congressman McCormick, just back from the front, reports that the allies could not do this as it required all their energies to supply guns and munitions for their own armies. But probably Secretary Baker is, or ought to be, better informed in this particular than Congressman McCormick.

Secretary Baker's frank statement, giving out a considerable information which has hitherto been withheld from the public, clears the air considerably and shows the reason for the whole trouble. It has been in a lack of frankness; it has been in the attitude of conducting a personal war in which the people were not taken into the government's confidence. What the people have wanted is the truth and not "reassurances." They had been told that things had been done which this investigation and Secretary Baker's confessions show had not been done; they were told that everything was lovely and now the secre-

thing was not lovely, but things are being done, errors are being corrected and everything is going to be lovely. The people have been very charitable; they know what a big job Secretary Baker has had on hand, they were prepared to accept many excuses but they didn't like to be fooled. They were disturbed at the complacency of the secretary of war waving his hands and saying that everything was all right when investigation the congressional showed that everything was all wrong, and now Secretary Baker practically confesses it, but gives the assurance that all wrongs are being righted and efficiency taking the place of inefficiency. He has taken the right course in meeting congress and the country half way in frankness, and if he can rid himself of that complacency and of the pride and touchness of high office the present controversy would quickly pass away. We shall have plans understood and agreed upon which all can unit in carrying out with hearty co-operation. It is the people's war, and they have a right to know how it is being conducted. Until now they have been told nothing. They have had "reassurances" but not the truth. This investigation in itself and calling out Secretary Baker and forcing him to disclose what the people have a right to know, has been most beneficial. It will give a new public interest in the war, which a still greater frankness, a knowledge of where the troops are in France and what they are doing there and something of the war aims of the government, would stimulate popular interest to a still greater degree. It is complained that the American people do not realize that they are at war. How can they realize it when everything concerning the war is hidden from them? Their fathers and sons disappear into cantonments for training and how they are treated where they are going or when they get there is carefully kept from the people most interested. Secretary Baker says the Germans do not know how many American troops there are in France; that statement is much to be doubted, but certainly the American people do not know, or know where they are, and just as certainly the Germans do know. What is needed is still more frankness between the servants of the people and the people whom they serve. Had there been this there would have been no need of a congressional investigation, and no need of an explanation which is in fact a confession.

tary himself confesses that every-

A SAD BLUNDER. Secretary Baker confessed he could blunder; that there were false starts, wrong judgments, but on the whole, considering the immensity of the task, thought he had done pretty well. One of his blunders that did not come out in this investigation, and which he did not speak of, has proved to be a very serious one and because of it our present coalless situation is the result. Secretary Lane, another member of the cabinet, a member of the defense council and chairman on the committee on coal operations, had with the committee a long conference with the coal operators in anticipation of necessities for coaling ships to carry over troops and supplies to the European allies. The coal operators were patriotic; they pledged themselves voluntarily to a basic rate of \$3 a ton for coal for government use, which meant a reduction of from 30 to 60 per cent of the price they were then receiving on new contracts. This did not satisfy the secretary of war, who as president of the council of national defense vetoed the resolution of the committee, declared that the action was beyond its legal power, the information I have I think justifies me in believing that the price of \$3 suggested or agreed on as a maximum is an 'exorbitant, unjust

and oppressive price." Now we get the result. Thrown into confusion by the conflict of authority the coal operators made no effort to increase the output, the summer was wasted in hesitation when large stores might have been laid in for the winter. The leaders of the coal industry testify that if the Lane-Peabody agreement of last June had stood, coal production would have gone on rising at the same rate at which it had been rising for the previous fifteen months; the supply for the fall and winter would have been abundant, there would have been no need for the appointment of a fuel administrator, we should not have had our railways tled up by priority orders, there would have been no congested tracks of coal that could not be delivered, but the outlet from coal mines to sea board and to all distributing points would have been cleared in advance, There would have been no heatless Mondays, no shut down factories, no closing of all business and no suffering in homes. The repudiation by one cabinet officer of an arrangement made by another cabinet of ficer, retarding coal mining and coal shipments, provided for the present losses, inconveniences and suffering. It retarded mining, stopped shipping at a period of the year when mine workers would have been getting out great supplies and railroads could have carried the product without producing congestion or being held by snow blockades. The coal would already have been at distributing points in sufficient quantities for all shipping purposes, for the heating of winter homes and the regular operations of business, This divided authority, as shown in the coal situation, is the best argument for a centralized authority having charge of war activities, among which the distribution of coal and food supplies is most important, It would stop over-lapping, it would prevent confusion by division of authority, it would product co-ordination of effort. The coal which it has been required to be saved at the expense

of business, of amusement and mercantile trade and by keeping lov temperatures in homes, is the mos expensive coal ever saved. It cost just about ten times as much per ton as the coal that would normally have been used in keeping men in wages and industries in operation.

SU

ra

te

er

ai

in

it

fo

no

m

W

ha

of

fr

bl

ka

fo

HOW A GREAT ARMY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

Secretary of War Baker has answered the critics of the war department—the American Bolsheviki led by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and he has shown that the war department has organized, trained and equipped a mighty army, the finest the world has ever known. So far as military policy will allow Secretary Baker has given facts that must convince any fair-minded person that the war department has not ''fallen down,' as Roosevelt contends, but has done surprisingly well under the circumstances.

Secretary Baker's reply is as dignified as it is convincing. He marshals his facts and figures in the order of their importance. They form a most imposing array. Where Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain indulged in glittering generalities, picking up a minor defect here and another one there, Secretary Baker answers each and every charge and proves that the critics of the administration were without information regarding true conditions when

they made their wild and reckless charges.

Colonel Roosevelt has been particularly loud mouthed concerning the alleged slighting of General Leonard Wood. Vesterday the Evening Item referred to the fact that the news that General Wood has been in France for several weeks knocked one of Roosevelt's arguments into a cocked hat Secretary Baker gives the critics another severe jolt when se shows that he has been guided largely by the adthe real Wood, and that General Wood recommended the calling out of a large army, although the men could not be provided at once with rifles and clothing. The doughty colonel has had a great deal to say about men without uniforms drilling with broomsticks and wooden guns, and now Secretary Baker shows that it was upon the advice of the colonel's good friend, General Wood, that the army was called out even though equipments could not be

The secretary also proves that every soldier who needs a rifle now has one and of a better type than if the British Enfield rifle had been adopted. Secretary Baker shows that General Pershing does not want Lewis gums except for aviation warfare, and Pershing is in a better position to know what the army needs than is Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Chamberlain and the whole pack of howling Bolsheviki ed-

itorial wolves in the country.

One thing that Secretary Baker brought out that will surprise the American public is that a great American railroad system, one six hundred miles long, with ports, terminals, supply warehouses and other facilities on an enormous scale has been built in France. All these things have been done quietly because secrecy in such matters is

absolutely necessary

It was General Winfield Scott who said that republics are never prepared for war, and he knew what he was talking about. Yet in the light of Secretary Baker's testimony it is shown that the American republic, while not prepared for war when war was declared, has done something that no other nation in the history of the world ever did in the matter of preparing the nation for the conflict. England was not prepared for war and France was not prepared for war. Neither nation accomplished what the United States has accomplished in so short a space of time and before very long it will be demonstrated that an American army of more than one million five hundred thousand men, all fresh and fit soldiers, will be in the field to strike the telling blow. By that time German's man power will virtually be exhausted and then will America bring the tyrannical kaiser to his knees and force him to accept a peace that will for all time end autocracy in government.

Secretary Baker probably hasn't told all he knows regarding the war department's plans. He has said nothing about the great fleet of airships that will drop dynamite on Germany when the proper time comes, and that time is coming, and coming speedily. He has told the public enough, however, to reassure the American people that a mighty army, an efficient army, an army of which Alexander the Great would have been proud of, is being organized. If the war department has sinned because it has not seen fit to consult Colonel Roosevelt, who served several weeks in the Spanish-American War and then asked to be sent home, it is a sin that the American people freely forgive, for they are heartily tired of this notorious swashbuckler who in his whole public career has never been constructive but always destructive; whose motto in life is rule or ruin; who denounces as a crook and a thief and a liar any one who dares oppose him and who is as power crazy as Kaiser Wilhelm ever was. To have sent this man who had a few weeks' military experience to France at the head of the American forces would have been a crime against the nation and against humanity in general. The fact that he has three sons in the service speaks volumes for the patriotism of the sons, but the fact does not give the father license to apply for the privilege of running the war. There are fathers in Lehigh county who have three sons each in the service and in some sections of the country there are

fathers who have four and possibly more sons "over there," but they are not rushing to Washington to tell the president and the secretary of war how the war should be conducted. They have faith in the administration and in the courage and patriotism and efficiency of the men who compose the finest army that was ever organized and they are willing to let it go at that.

Ground-hog day is coming on apace. We hope that Teddy will see his shadow and crawl back into his burrow.

d, ts

0,

18

ß,

ilo BI

u€ Ao ifac ре

αс

EVEN MR. BAKER IS THE BETTER FOR IT

Senator Chamberlain's Revelations Give Us a Changed Secretary and the Real Story of Our Achievements

IT MUST be said in all fairness that Secretary Baker's reply to his critics is on the whole more convincing than the public had anticipated. In the first place his attitude was less self-sufficient than it had been at a former hearing before the Senate Military Committee, He was more ready to admit that there had been shortcomings in his department, though he called attention to its achievements. His defense naturally involved some special pleading, such as a lawyer endeavoring to make out a case might be expected to indulge in. Thus he pointed out that France and England had urged the sending of troops first of all, and had promised to supply ordnance so as to save tonnage and facilitate transportation. The answer to this, of course, is that our lack of ordnance made this the only thing to do. The fact remains that in spite of ample warnings of the probability of war we were far from a reasonable state of readiness when the war came. Mr. Baker is not altogether responsible for this. Yet it is difficult to acquit him of some failure to hasten preparations as he might have done.

Nor is the attempt to "pass the buck" to General Wood or to General Pershing quite convincing. To say that the former had urged hurrying the men to camps even if they had to drill in civilian clothes is not an excuse for the defective sanitation which General Gorgas described. To say that Pershing wanted Lewis guns only for aviation corps is not an explanation of the delay in selecting the type of rifle and pushing its manufacture. Again it may be said that the fault is not to be imputed to the Secretary alone. There is evidence in his speech, as elsewhere, of lack of co-ordination and lack of foresight. While, as we have said before, it is evident that Senator Chamberlain's condemnation of the department was too sweeping, that he looked too exclusively at one side of the shield, that the pathetic cases of neglect he cited vere exceptions to the rule, it is also evident that many unfortunate episodes might have been avoided by a more comprehensive grasp of the problem. There were too many officials capable of nothing but routine, too much red tape, too little realization of the immensity of the task.

Nevertheless a great work has been done. It would have been better had the public been permitted to know sooner how great it was. The recital of what we have already accomplished in France together with the statement that half a million American soldiers will be in the field this spring, and that a million more will be there by the end of the year if the ships can be got, reads like a romance. "Has any army in history," Mr. Baker asks, "been so raised and cared for as

this army has?" That is a large question. It is perhaps enough to say that the demonstration of efficiency is far more striking than any fact heretofore disclosed could lead us to imagine. The most hopeful thing about it all is the Secretary's frank recognition that mistakes have been committed and his assurance that the same mistakes will not be made again. A mere defense of everything which has been done would have been alarming rather than encouraging. Now there is every reason to feel that criticism has not been in vain, that errors made known will be remedied, that the country is going into the war ready to do its share honorably and successfully. This alone justifies the critics, however much they may have overstated their case.

No doubt there has been too much pessimism at Washington and elsewhere. It is good to have a little optimism for a change. But the lesson will not have been learned unless the full co-operation of the ablest men available is welcomed. There must be no more disregard of expert advice, such as has characterized the operations of the Shipping Board. The shortage of ships is plainly the most serious obstacle to the carrying out of the War Department's present plans. There must be no more divided counsels, either among ourselves or among our allies. The country has had a shock. It is recovering from it and finding it not quite so bad as it had feared. But a shock was needed. Secretary Baker is showing the first effects of it. The whole Administration should profit by his example. The war is to be won by energy, by the utilization of every resource, by confidence in the patriotism and the courage of the people.

The Calhoun Clarion

BY JAMES R. BUSH & SON

Entered March 20, 1902, as second-class matter in the postoffice at Calhoun, Missouri, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

> \$1.25 THE YEAR

within Henry county, in advance; \$1.50 the year on eredit. Outside the county \$1.50 in advance

Thursday, January 31, 1918



We move a vote of thanks to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon for his focusing the eyes of the country on a worthy successor to President Wilson—

If asked what state he hails from And what his name shall be; He hails from Ohio—His name Baker, Newton D.

Vol. 14. No. 5.

Published by The Metcalfe Publishing Company 256 Brandels Theatre Bldg. Phone Doug. 3112

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918

Subscription Price Per Year, \$2.00 Price Per Copy, 5 Cents

Richard Lee Metcalie, Editor

Secretary Baker's Statement and the Daniels Object Lesson

SECRETARY BAKER'S statement was a revelation to the American people. If he did not put to discharge his secretary of the navy. Most of Navy Department is often referred to as being in his critics to flight then they are indeed reckless.

The statement made a deep impression at Washington, and it will make a deep impression throughout the country.

Pointing out that every possible effort will be made to avoid ill-treatment to American soldiers. Secretary Baker said that, although a million men are under arms, there had been no more than eighteen complaints. He also showed that where investigations had disclosed that officers were responsible for ill-treatment severe punishment had been arranged for.

Secretary Baker's exposition of the great work that has already been accomplished by his departmen must give reassurance to the people. It was, indeed, a pity that so much had to be told, but it was entirely proper that the secretary tell it in order to show to the people that the War Department was going ahead in a businesslike way to win the war.

The secretary's statement reveals the basis of the president's confidence in the War Department and his refusal to be stampeded by those who attack it. It was one of the strongest, clearest statements ever presented to the American public, and it will give the people new hope and new courage.

Let us hope that its effect will not be lost upon those whose pleasure it is to attack and condemn.

How Jo Daniels "Came Back"

IN the experience of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, we have a striking object lesson today. For several years Secretary Daniels has been made the subject of attack and the butt of ridicule. of all the cabinet officers, he now is virtually im- the judgment of mere men.

the great newspapers of the country have been sharp contrast to that of the army. In time we filled with editorials attacking Mr. Daniels and with paragraphs deriding him. At one time that Daniels is deserved or is merely the result of forlively publication known as "Life" devoted a whole issue to paragraphs and cartoons and editorials making light of the work of the secretary of the at a distance, visitors are necessarily excluded navy, and making sport of him in every possible

If the president had yielded to the press and the politicians he would have discharged Secretary Daniels long ago, but he said that Mr. Daniels was all right—and time has vindicated the president's judgment.

Even "Teddy" Approves

A few days ago Theodore Roosevelt, who has said much in criticism of the secretary of the navy, delivered an address in Washington city, in which he paid a tribute to the efficiency of the navy under Secretary Daniels, adding that it was

Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, in an address delivered at Waterloo a few days ago, said: "The United States navy is beyond criticism, and is ably directed by Secretary Daniels."

In similar fashion most of the newspapers of today are paying tribute to Secretary Daniels' administration. A sample of this is found in the Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal, a republican paper, that has had, in the past, some severe things to say of the secretary of the navy. The Journal says: "One of the most interesting developments of the war has been the change of sentiment toward Secretary Daniels. Once the most bitterly criticised

Navy Department is often referred to as being in shall know whether the new praise of Secretary tunate circumstances. In many respects the navy has an advantage over the army. Its work is done from the ships and discipline is so rigid that small discomforts do not reach the newspapers. Should the pavy get through the war without a series of bad disasters Mr. Daniels may become one of the heroes of the conflict."

How Did It All Happen?

Now, how was this mighty fact with respect to Secretary Daniels wrought? Did he suddenly, and in a day, become an efficient secretary of the navy, where but yesterday he was a narrow-browed, narrow-visioned, utterly incapable official?

By no means. All the time that he was being damned and condemned he was building, and building, and building, and the president knew then, as Daniels' erstwhile critics know now, that the secretary of the navy was a capable and efficient of-

Time has vindicated the president's judgment with respect to Daniels.

Now in the presence of demands for Secretary Baker's removal the president says that Baker is all right. Unquestionably the president knows that there is yet great work to be done in the War Department. Unquestionably he knows that there have been mistakes, just as there were mistakes in the Navy Department, just as there will be mistakes in all departments that must depend upon

But we must not overlook the marked difference between the field which the secretary of the navy had to cover and the field that must be covered by the secretary of war. The navy organization is more compact than the war organization. When there are additions to the Navy Department the are additions to the ranks, rather than to the higher places. Then the number of men to be dealt with in the Navy Department is not to be compared with the number of men handled by the War Department. It is much easier to handle men upon clean, well regulated ships and in well organized shipyards than it is to handle a much larger number of men scattered through the various cantonments of the country and dependent, particularly for medical attention, upon doctors who are not yet accustomed to their work.

The president knows the difficulties confronting his secretary of war, and he knows, also, whether that official is measuring up to the work in hand, just as he knew whether Secretary Daniels was doing it at the time that official was running the gauntlet of the most bitter fire ever directed against a cabinet officer. If Secretary Baker was not big enough for the job the president would be the first to recognize the truth, and the president could be depended upon to act without any consideration for personal sympathy.

The American people can afford to be just and fair towards a man who is just as big and capable, and just as conscientious as any man who has held that important post in recent years. Plainly he won the people by his frank and complete statement on Monday. Now let the critics criticise when there are errors to be pointed out, but let the president and his aides continue unhindered in the

WRITE IT IN GERMAN

WRITING to the True Voice (Omaha) J. J. Loughran, a priest at Ulysses, Neb., compares the message of the president to the statement of the pope, and says: "So far the president's message is a bold piece of plagarism. The pope uses the language of diplomacy. The president uses the language of the common politician. Treaties which command the respect of nations are, and will be, written in the language of diplomacy."

Most people thought that the language used by the president of the United States in his latest, as well as in other messages, is of a high order. This clergyman might have paid a deserved tribute to the pope without going out of his way to insult the president.

This clergyman concludes his letter by saying, "I do not write this in any spirit of lese majeste." No, but it sounds very much like the spirit of the German alliance.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

A LIEN enemies who have taken out their first papers are not permitted to complete their citizenship during the war.

But alien enemies who have not taken out their first papers, and alien enemies against whose first papers the seven-year time limit runs, can now obtain these papers. Those who take out these first papers thirty days prior to the November election can vote in Nebraska, thus exercising the rights of American citizens.

Did you ever hear of anything as preposterous as this?

COMPLETE

PEPRESENTATIVE MEEKER of Missouri hi the nail squarely on the head when, speaking in the House of Representatives, he said: "I've more respect for and confidence in any man in the German, Austrian, Turkish or Bulgarian armies than in a man who seeks the protection of the American flag and then declines to uphold its rights."

NATURE AND ART

MANY of us pass a group of ragged people failing to notice a strikingly beautiful face, but the artist whose soul is in tune with the infinite is captivated with the scene and reduces it to canvas. Then when we are summoned to the art room we go into ecstacies over the painting, which is a mere hint of what the artist has seen in real life and which we have ignored.

We ought to train ourselves to see in nature the things we so readily admire in art.

DISMISS THE PRESID

boy who died, and who evidently had not received shall be provided for them, does that mean that proper attention. Then the World-Herald proceeds to read a lecture to those who object to the dethronement of the president, so far as concerns the war, through the establishment of a "war cabinet."

Certainly every heart must be touched by the letter of this father, and it will appeal with particular force to men and women having boys in the service. Every possible effort should be made to prevent recurrence of such instances. No effort or money should be spared in order to provide the soldier boys, sick or well, with the very best possible treatment.

The World-Herald goes to great pains to describe the several kinds of people who are "contemptible" in its eyes. And after it has reached the limit in its forceful descriptive writing, it says: "Only less contemptible is that man who, with the eye of the public upon him, is too cowardly to expose failure and error and move for their correction because he fears his motives will be misconstrued and his personal fortunes suffer."

I know of no one who would approve, or who would hesitate to condemn lack of attention, or bad treatment, towards the boys in the field. I know of no one who objects to, or who would not encourage, exposure of bad conditions and agitation for reforms in these particulars. But when we remember the mighty task which the government has in hand, and the unavoidable difficulties it must encounter in meeting that task, may we not yet have faith and confidence in the president's administration of affairs? Even though we protest against

THE Omaha World-Herald reproduces the paincidents of this sort, protest against inattention
thetic letter written by the father of a soldier to our precious lads, and insist that every good thetic letter written by the father of a soldier to our precious lads, and insist that every good we are required to join with those who use these arguments for taking the war out of the president's hands through the establishment of a war cabinet?

Protect the Boys

WITH two boys already in the field, I stand shoulder to shoulder with every man who insists upon giving to every boy in uniform the very best possible attention. I approve of the efforts made to bring improvement on this line and of all other efforts made to speed up the war work in every particular. Still I claim the privilege of differing with those who would supplant the President with a "war cabinet" and who would use some deplorable incidents as argument for the verdict that the President is a failure at the moment when the world is recognizing him as a success. If in taking this position I must come within that class who are "contemptible" in the eyes of my old time comrades I must "bear it calmly, though a ponderous woe; and still adore the hand that gives the blow."

The weakness of the World-Herald in this particular is that it uses one unhappy and heartrending instance to bolster up its "war cabinet" plea. Surely the president's heart has been touched by these revelations. Surely he may be depended upon to provide the remedy wherever the remedy may be needed. But in the effort to do justice to the boys in the field we need not undertake to set up a power that shall be superior to the president himself.

GOOD DOCTRINE

THE chief justice of the North Dakota supreme court, addressing the American Bar association, delivered some mighty good doctrine when he said: "I speak from the viewpoint of the foreignborn. I, and millions of others like me, came to this country alone, without money and without friends. We sponged on all that America had, her free lands, her free schools and above all her spirit of open-hearted comradeship. She owed us nothing, but she gave us all. We swore allegiance to her flag, her constitution and her laws. We would be recreants, ingrates, perjurers and curs, if in the hour of her need we counselled with her enemies and were disloyal to her cause."

UNITED AT LAST

T is an ill wind that blows no one some good. The miracle has been performed. The Omaha Bee and the Omaha World-Herald are at last united upon one proposition-support of the "war cabinet" and the criticism of Secretary Baker.

A REMINDER OF "PATRICIA"

"DATRICIA NEWCOMB" has "gone south," but we have stern reminder that he once walked -and wrote-among men, by the fulfillment of his predictions and the fact that ammunition plants are being destroyed at the rate of two or three a week.

A PATRIOTIC MOTHER

task of winning the war.

UNDER big headlines the World-Herald printed "A Patriotic Father's letter"—the letter read by Senator Chamberlain. I should like to have it give conspicuous place to the letter written by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart. It might well use the headline, "A Patriotic Mother's Letter." Mrs. Rinehart has a son in the service. She has recently inspected hospital conditions and she has been impressed by Senator Chamberlain's "tragic" letters. She added: "But I feel the mothers of the country should know that the number of such cases is small. It is cruel to allow every mother to judge the medical corps because here and there men are unwilling or unable to give the care that is their duty. There are conditions to be remedied. The shortage of women nurses is serious. But of cruelty and indifference I have found nothing. Ninety-nine out of a hundred boys are receiving better care than they could afford at home."

Prayer for a World Hurt Sore

Margaret Widdemer, in Good Housekeeping

ORD GOD, we lift to Thee A world hurt sore; Look down, and let it be Wounded no more!

> ORD, when this year is done That wakes today, Many shall pray to Thee Who do not pray;

I ET all lips comfort them, All hearts be kind, They who this year shall leave Their joys behind;

> GIVE them Thy comforting, Help them to know That though their hopes are gone Thou dost not go;

THEY who shall give for Thee Lover and son, Show them Thy world set free, Thy battles done!

> LORD GOD, we lift to Thee A world in pain, Look down and let it be Made whole again!

of the committee that framed this

THE BATTLE AT WASHINGTON

Some Newspaper Observations on the Fight Against the "Shut Down Order" and the Fight for a "War Cabinet"

A general and very interesting review of the newspaper attitude toward the President's plans is given by the Chicago Herald. The following are extracts from that review:

WE must be about due for some terrific fighting in France if the view of the New York Times is right that the "more we fight in Washington the better we shall fight in France."

Bitter attacks upon the administration have stirred the nation almost to white heat. Senator Chamberlain's broadside of criticism delivered in a luncheon speech that provoked President Wilson to the point of sharp retort was at first qualified, only to be later emphasized by the senator. Efforts to push through congress without asking advice of the President a war board bill that would take from him a part of his duties if not his powers brought forth the announcement that the President would oppose it. Senator Chamberlain's speech in the senate added to the strained situation.

Comment upon the political phases have partly submerged consideration of the merits of the war board question. Papers that have not hesitated to criticise are occasionally found demanding loyal support of the administration. The Milwaukee Sentinel, long proud of its stalwart republicanism, says those men of influence who fan the embers of popular discontent and make mountains of failures and incompetency out of molehills of mistakes are rendering more service to Germany than to the United States. It recalls the abuse and insults to which Lincoln was subjected and continues: "Let not the republican party of these days incur the reproach incurred by a fault-finding and disgruntled section of the democratic party of those days. Country above party!"

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S declaration that the American military establishment had fallen down is declared by the Syracuse Herald a "gross and shameful exaggeration and a wanton insult to every officer of the United States army from General Pershing downward." It argues that a state of congressional frenzy has been reached and that the common sense of the people must assert itself.

"The partisan drive against the government, in congress and in the party press," says the Duluth Herald, "is a menacing influence that will, if it is carried much further, break down the morale of the American people and hamstring the nation in its fight for liberty. The very fate of America is being risked in the hope of carrying congress in this year's elections."

"'THANK GOD, they're swearing L yet!' said the frightened lady on a ship in a big storm, as she crouched and listened near the door of the engine room," says the New York Evening Post. "There is surely enough swearing among the engineers at Washington. That is our democratic way of conducting a war. The friction, the mistakes, the irascibility, the cross-purposes, the gentlemen starting up all over the country and in congress with happy thoughts to end all the trouble, and improvised solutions for every problem—all this is an old story. Abraham Lincoln would feel quite at home in the White House if 1918 were only 1863."

The Post does not hesitate to say that Chamberlain's language was as sweeping and reckless as could well be imagined.

THE Milwaukee Journal says the I nerves of members of congress have been frazzled by high pressure and the break was bound to come. It believes the opinion is growing that the President needs the help of more strong men, but it asserts that critics must come with constructive not destructive ideas.

In an editorial calling upon all to remain sane and tranquil and loyal, the Denver Post says all criticism, doubts of the efficiency and intelligence of those conducting the war might well be stamped "made in Germany."

Personal and political animosities are to be sincerely deplored, in the opinion of the Washington Star, as they will not aid in the beating of Germany or inspire our armies in the field or the workers at home. "But happily this phase will pass," it argues. "We have lived under a severe strain, and these exchanges are perhaps only a vent that will react beneficially."

MANY papers express doubt about the possibility of passing the Chamberlain bill with the President openly opposed to it. The Boston Globe regards this measure as the only constructive suggestion which the political explosion disclosed. The success position of disagreeing with the New News.

the co-operation of the President. He could render efforts of a board worth-

The Brooklyn Eagle believes the President's attitude makes an end of the bill. To introduce such a bill to congress without consultation with the President it asserts was a grave dis-

"The senate military committee's plan for a war council, independent of the cabinet and responsible directly to the President," says the Kansas City Star, which prints frequent editorial pronouncements signed by Theodore Roosevelt, "is in the direction of centralization and co-ordination of authority and action which the experience of every belligerent country has shown to be necessary to the efficient prosecution of war."

THE bill is torn to shreds by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which insists it would be futile to attempt to tie or force the President's will in his executive capacity. Congress has no power to take away one bit of his constitutional powers and it believes the people will not tolerate any effort to obstruct the exercise of his duties.

"In declaring that he will fight to the finish the war cabinet proposal of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, a democrat who is playing into the hands of republican opponents of the administration," says the Pittsburgh Post, "the President takes the only course open to him, since acceptance of the plan would be virtual admission that he had failed in the discharge of his constitutional duties."

A S viewed by the Cedar Rapids Gazette Senator Chamberlain is guilty of mutinous conduct and of an attempt to supersede the commanderin-chief in time of war by a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the

The Boston Herald tells of tense feeling in Washington and asserts that the administration is carrying on the war with incompetency, that he has surrounded himself with men of small patriotism and that things are at sixes and sevens. It is for a war board and it argues that the President ought not to oppose it.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the most active opponents of the administration, insists that a war board is needed, but it denied a desire to strip the President of power.

YSTERICAL editorials that fol-Thowed the drastic fuel order by Dr. Garfield last week gave way to calmer pronouncements in nearly all of the papers observed. On sober second thought the editors must have been forced to reflect that the administration had the very best reason possible for issuing its unprecedented decree or would not have issued it. As said by the Buffalo Enquirer, the one big fact to bear in mind is that industry was suspending without a fuel order and suffering was spreading because of fuel conditions. The fuel administration attempted to regulate the inevitable and make it less disastrous than if allowed to run wild.

RITICISMS of Dr. Garfield have Continued, however, with the persistency that have marked attacks upon Secretary Baker. The Boston Herald is one of many to insist that Dr. Garfield has lost the confidence of the country and ought to retire. Replying to any defense of the order closing down industries the Philadelphia Evening Ledger asserts that the condition confronting us should not have been permitted to arise. It argues at length and with sincerity, but when it refers to what would have been done by a Roosevelt one must feel that the editor permitted a vein of humor to creep in. He says a Roosevelt would have been in the mine fields with a drum corps and that the coal would have leaned out of the mine mouths. Colonel Roosevelt certainly can have no such faith in his ability to stay the elements as have some admirers.

DEPLYING to criticisms that Gar-In field's order would encourage the enemy the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says if anything is likely to give aid and comfort to the enemy it is not the order designed to move 250 ships tied up in our ports, release cars and increase the coal supply, but the revolt of newspapers, politicians and the representatives of affected interests by the government for the winning of ernment it would probably declare that the war. It also says that New York and parts of New England always re- we are sojourning among democrats, volt against any policy which touches republicans, socialists, prohibitionists their pocketbooks. In taking this stand and pops, they are convinced that once the Post-Dispatch is in the peculiar a pop always virtuous. - Fairbury

of the plan, however, would depend on York World, although the two have nailed at their mastheads quotations from Joseph Pulitzer, once editor of both papers.

> "Even if the Garfield policy had been right the thing was done in the worst possible way," the World doclared, and gave extensive specifications. These, the Post-Dispatch answered vigorously and at the same time gave answers to many others. It asserted that Dr. Garfield's action was right and the only action that could have been effective. If there had been warning or consultation with public opinion, it says, there would have been no remedial action. Each man and each interest would have howled in discord. There would have been confusion and a paralysis in the business of the country far more disastrous than the effect of the order. It points out that the principal criticism directed against the administration has been that debate and conference and red tape have interfered with vigorous action. It asks if it is not the height of folly to scream with rage and protest when the President exercises the power granted to him to relieve an emergency because his remedy involves some losses and sacrifices.

THE Grand Forks Herald devotes I much space to discussing the situation. It shows willingness to await patiently and accept he action of the fuel administrator without criticism until results prove him in error. It says he acted quickly, but if action were warranted at all, prompt action was essential. It at the same time gives unqualified praise to the editorial attitude of the Chicago Herald on this subject, which the people of North Dakota finds in strong contrast with metropolitan papers that permit partisan bias to warp saner judgment.

As showing the temper of the Philadelphia Inquirer, it tells in big type of "the havoc that has followed in the train of the howling farce of incompetency that has been staged in Washington; the result of calling schoolmasters and lawyers to posts that should be occupied by the most expert brains in the country. "The gist of it is that Garfield and Baker should be put aside by congress if the President will not get rid of them. It also has a short editorial in smaller type with the caption, "We Shall All Obey, But-," and declaring that the loss to manufacturers is not an aid to the floating of Liberty bonds and the loss to wages not an incentive to the sale of war stamps.

THE Springfield Republican regard-■ ed the shut-down as calamitous, but pointed out that no critic had offered a practical suggestion of a constructive character. The Boston Globe thinks President Wilson deficient in business foresight, but it calls attention to the "majestic greatness of the government, which far outshines its faults." The Baltimore Sun finds upon second thought that Dr. Garfield's order was much more carefully thought out than his critics assumed. It was inspired by an emergency that existed and had to be met. The Wheeling News says the manner in which the order was executed commands admiration.

The Dallas News finds it courageous for Dr. Garfield to do something which he must have foreseen would cause a storm of indignation both in and out of congress. The Topeka State Journal says the country needs more men like Dr. Garfield to meet emergencies with firmness. The Davenport Democrat asserts that the criticism of the fuel administration comes mainly from politicians or newspapers with axes to grind. The Illinois State Register says it was not a pleasant pill to swallow, but sometimes the bitterest medicine does the most good. The Nebraska State Journal regards the order as drastic, but compares the effort of the senate to obtain a five-day stay with a demand of Russian troops to hold referendums to decide whether to obey a military command.

"We have called the action arbitrary and autocratic," says the Wisconsin State Journal. "It is. It is just exactly the policy that must be adopted in other matters before the war ends.'

A HERO WORSHIPER

The State Journal thinks Senator La Follette is "one of our noblest citizens," whether loyal or not. As a hero worshiper the Journal easily leads anything we know of in this "land of the free and home of the brave." If we against the first actual sacrifice asked were living under a monarchial gov-"the king can do no wrong." But as

This Is No Time for a Fued

If there is to be a bitter clash between opposing elements and views at Washington, if there is to be a serious attempt to force the administration to adopt the proposed munitions and war cabinet bill, this is certainly not the

The next two or three months may bring a military crisis in the western war area. Germans are reported concentrating on the French front in two important sections. This is taken to presage the early beginning of the expected great offensive or at least a series of preparatory operations.

Under the circumstances whatever America can do to make the allied military position better during this rapidly approaching critical period must be done. And it must be done, if at all, with the organization at present existing. To change now would mean that the new war board would have to take time to learn its duties. President Wilson told senators that would mean a delay of perhaps two

There are indications that the government realizes the present emergency and is doing all it can to meet it. The determination that the ships must

sail at any cost illustrates it. President Wilson's statement that the country "will soon learn" whether Secretary Baker knows his business is suggestive. On top of this comes word from France that some American soldiers are deemed ready for actual war service, which carries more than a hint that they will probably be called on soon for support.

During this period, which may prove to be the most trying of all for the allies, little good could be done by an immediate change of system, even if it could be effected, with the delays necessarily incident to reorganization. And the Presidential attitude is a fairly effective guarantee that there will be no change—that the noise and distraction and the feud will, for the time at least, be the be-all and the end-

A truce is therefore eminently advisable. The war cabinet bill and the munitions bill will certainly not have their prospects of ultimate passage, whatever those may be, hurt by this procedure. And attention to the matter in hand, to the important problem now looming so dangerously near, will probably be facilitated.—Chicago Hermeasure. Perhaps, then, he will begin by telling them why the President was never consulted and learned about it "only at second hand." Perhaps he will explain why the cabinet was not consulted and why none of the President's other advisers were consulted. Perhaps he will explain why the President of the United States, the commanderin-chief of the army and navy, should have been kept in ignorance of a bill that goes to the very heart of the conduct of the war and undertakes to revolutionize the government of the United States.

The motives of the men that prepared this measure may be as pure and lofty as Senator Chamberlain would have us believe he is, but if so, we have little respect for their ability or their judgment. The only possible result of such a measure as theirs, assuming that it would become a law over the veto of the President, would be to divide the executive authority, disintegrate the government of the United States and lose the war.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Inveigher

Was there ever a war in which the editorial easy chair did not become the fire-eating champions of the cause and the soldier and the violent critic of the various bureaus charged with the duty of serving the cause by equipping the soldier with arms, provisions, clothing and other necessaries? To the Courier-Journal Secretary Baker's statement a few days ago-made to the military committee of the senate-seemed to cover pretty fully and convincingly the ground covered pyrotechnically by the more violent and virulent of the critics. According to the secretary of war some mistakes have been made undeniably, and some delays have occurred, undoubtedly, but, nevertheless and notwithstanding, much has been done and more is being done, and no country in the history of the world ever did more in the time we have had or got more in the way of being done.

It is easy, and it is traditional, to lambast every general and every bureau head who get into the news columns by reason of their having something to explain or having to explain something, in response to inquiry. A good deal of the criticism is reflective, some of it constructive, much of it sincere and patriotic, but some of it mere space-fighting conceived as good fodder for the reader upon the ground that the public likes to hear some one or something excoriated.

To point a moral, there was a young man who asked Whitelaw Reid-or Dana-for a position as an editorial writer. Asked what were his qualifications, he replied:

"I excel in invective."

"Against what do you customarily inveigh?" he was asked.

"I can inveigh against anything," he replied, and nothing is of more interest to the public than powerful invective. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

One Way to Lose the War

President Wilson errs on the side of moderation when he says that "Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

Nor is Senator Chamberlain very happy in his reply when he insists that "my argument was directed to the military establishment and not to other departments of the government." What the senator said is this:

"Now, in conclusion, and I have only touched a few of the high spots, let me say that the military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of the inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the government of the United States."

Senator Chamberlain said exactly what the President charged him with saying, and his sweeping assertions are no less an "absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth," when restricted to the War Department than when applied to the government of the United States as a whole. The War Department has not "almost stopped functioning." On the contrary, it is going ahead with greater speed and with greater energy than ever before, as Senator Chamberlain well knows, and as he admits when he says that

Secretary Baker "has made much improvement" in the organization of the department. The Chamberlain speech was a de-

liberate attack upon the government in order to incite public sentiment in favor of the war cabinet bill, of which the senator is the official father. That was its only excuse. Nobody identified with that surreptitious and subterannean measure can pretend that he was trying to help the President or to aid the administration in carrying on the

The bill is designed to depose the President and deprive him of his constitutional powers as commander-inchief of the army and navy. It vests the conduct of the war in a cabinet of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability," to whom all the other agencies and instrumentalities of government are subordinate. This cabinet does not act under the authority and direction of the President, but under its own authority and direction. The President has no power over its decisions and orders except a vague and indefinite "review." This means that nothing shall be done except as the war cabinet permits it to be done. There must be either a complete surrender on the part of the President or the war machinery comes to a stand-

Senator Chamberlain assures us that the public is entitled to the confidence

Butter Pasteurized Butter

Put up in pound or half-pound packages.

Made fresh every day— Delivered tomorrow

That Our Surprise for You

Lift up the receiver of your phone any day, call

DOUGLAS 409

Your order will be delivered promptly next morning. Or watch for the Milk White Wagon—our drivers always have a supply of our products ready for delivery.

Alamito Dairy Products—

Scientifically Pasteurized Milk. Special Jersey Cream. Guernsey Milk. XX Cream—Excellent for whipping. Something new-Alamito Cream Cheese. Pasteurized Butter.

Dairy products are highly recommended by leading physicians as being more nourishing than foods we must do without these days in order to help the boys somewhere at the front.

OUR AIM IS TO GIVE YOU THE BEST THERE IS IN SERVICE AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Alamito Dairy Co.

Phone Your Order Today.

DOUGLAS 409

ORITICISM REVEALS A TRULY BIG MAN.

Those prominent personages who for political or other reasons have been magnifying the few unavoidable and promptly remedied mistakes in our National Administration's war policies, and thereby making it necessary for Secretary Baker to make public to the world (including Germany) the unprecedented military preparations that have been made in this country, must now feel exceedingly small; if, indeed, they are capable of seeing their own blunders.

It has been discovered that the magnitude of the work of achieving our present military status and the dispatch with which it has been accomplished under Secretary Baker are without precident or parallel in the history of the world. Think of it!-500,000 American soldiers in France early this year, and 1,000,-000 more trained and equipped troops will be ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided for them-making a grand total of 1,500,000 troops.

In the August, 1917 number of the Metropolitan Magazine of which Theodore Roosevelt is a contributing editor, appeared the following editorial opinion: "To our mind the whole plan of the war department has been flavored with a desire to hold off until the Allies finish the war for us. We should have strained every energy to have gotten 50,000 or 100,000 men to France this year. And by next year, 1918, we could have had 500,000 men to send over or any part of 500,000 men which we could ship."

It is reported in the Washington dispatches that Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee before which Secretary Baker made his report, expressed great astonishment at the marvelous things that

have been accomplished by the war department as revealed in Secretary Baker's speech. And now if T. R. will compare the figures in which he expressed his opinion in the Metropolitan Magazine last August as to what he thought should be accomplished, with Secretary Baker's report as to what has actually been accomplished, his eyes should also be opened with great astonishment; though he would probably be very loath to acknowledge it.

The criticisms which called forth Secretary Baker's report, together with the dignified and statesmanlike way in which he answered them, (even inviting criticisms if thereby our interests in the great world-conflict can be furthered) have made Mr. Baker a truly big man; or, perhaps more properly putting it, have called the world's attention to the fact that he truly is a great man.

The most lamentable thing in the whole matter, however, is the fact that indiscretions upon the part of his critics practically forced. Mr. Baker to reveal the military progress our country has made, just at this critical time, when President Wilson, Secretary Baker and General Pershing all thought it best not to reveal our hand in the game to the entire world including Kaiser Wilhelm.

THE QUALITY OF SENATORIAL JUDGMENTS.

The Ballas Morning News

It will be well to wait for some confirmation of it before crediting the report that the Senate is preparing to engage in a new contest with the White House over the proposal that the time for terminating Government control of the railroads be left to the decision of the President. One reason for doubting the correctness of this report just now is that, so far as the country has been informed, no one authorized to speak for the President has asked that he be vested with such authority. Until the President shall take that position, it will be obviously impossible to join any real issue with him, and the attempt to make an issue factitiously would only suggest that the Senate is looking for an opportunity to present the appearance of having once, at least, imposed its will on the White House.

It might retrieve some of the Senate's prestige to win a phantom victory over the President, but one might well doubt if it would be prudent for the Senate to attempt to win a real one. For if it should, the Senate would stand in imminent danger, judged by experience, of bringing a misfortune on the country from which its reputation would suffer much more than it has from its past defeats. The Senate can find no reason to feel proud as it reviews the record of its contests with the President. Without an exception, of any noteworthiness, it has been a record of defeat. What it has done it has done either under his persuasion or the pressure of public opinion, and the same forces have stayed it from doing several things which its own mind projected. To have been moved, guided and restrained in these ways does not make for the exaltation of the Senate in public estimation. But one, looking back over the events of the last eight or nine months, will feel that the Senate must have fallen still lower in public esteem if it has not so nearly invariably suffered defeat in its contests with the President. Events have proved the correctness of the President's positions, and not those which the Senate has started out to maintain. We should have had no Food Administration, or a very negligible one, if one at all, had the President yielded to the Senate's original attitude. The defects and inadequacies in the law which experience has disclosed are attributable to the Senate's refusal to yield a full-hearted acquiescence in the President's proposal. They are the price the country has had to pay for its limited and grudging acceptance of the President's counsel. The effort of the Senate to stay Mr. Garfield's fuel order is a more recent and signal instance of the Senate's faulty and perverse judgment. The whole country now recognizes that Mr. Garfield's order in reality saved it from the disaster which the Senate declared it would cause. It has reason to be devoutly thankful that it escaped the ministrations of the Senate, while the Senate itself has reason to feel a secret satisfaction that it was unable to give effect to the ignorance and hysteria which it exhibited on that

There is no need to enlarge on the latest display of senatorial fatuity and perversity. The country must feel that nothing less than a disaster would have been brought on it if the effort which has been under way to disrupt the organization of the War Department and tie the hands of Secretary Baker had not been made impossible of success. These are but a few of numerous instances which have demonstrated that the judgment which comes from the White House is more trustworthy than that which is formed in the distorting atmosphere of the Senate, and they show that both the country and that body itself have reason to be thankful that the Senate has so uniformly been brought under submission to the President's will. The defeats of the Senate have been its own and the country's blessings, and the Senate's best claim to wisdom is that it has so seldom held fast in opposing its impulses to the President's judgments.

What makes the German diplomats so mad is that they are afraid they may be cheated out of their Russian victory by the victims.

Anyhow, Secretary Baker of the War Department has given the espionage boys something to send home if they want to.

SECRETARY BAKER'S

WORST OFFENSE.

One of Secretary Baker's worst offenses was his coolness under the fire of cross-examination before the Senate committee. He was so calm as to bring upon him the accusation of being "much too complacent." If he had only shown signs of nervousness, grown flustered, red in the face and exclaimed occasionally, "Bless me! what a dreadful state of things," he would have made an admirable witness. But, actually, the Secretary had a way of blowing smoke rings and sometimes saying, "Quite the contrary," that infuriated his inquisitors, His culminating crime on the stand was in yielding to the sudden temptation to exercise his wit in answering stupid or silly questions. Thus when our own Senator Weeks asked the impossible question if the Secretary did not think that someone else could have done better than General Crozier as chief of ordnance, Mr. Baker unwisely answered: "I do not know; there are so many people in the world." If the Secretary had only answered that he was sure there was one such person and that he had his eye on hum, all might have been well.—Springfield Republican.

BAKER SUCCESSFULLY ANSWERS CRITICISMS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—America will have an army of 500,000 men im France early this year with 1,000,000 more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them—and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the nation and to the world today in a statement before the senate military committee, clearing much that until now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee and a crowd including many members of both houses of congress, gathered in the big hearing room of the senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of 1,500,000 men answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked, and Mr. Baker from time to time has as sistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions.

Then, toward the close of the day the secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army and its industrial supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructong railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

When Mr. Baker closed it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at cross examination. The chairman proposed that the secretary be given a rest, and it virtually was agreed to recall him for further examination later after the committee has completed its hearings of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and other branches of the service.

While many things disclosed impressed the committee, it was frankly amazed when told that the men of thirty-two national guard and national army divisional camps are ready to go today at need. When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before Mr. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertising of her preparations.

Emphasizing that he was not there to defend himself or anybody else, the secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any short coming or failure of the department that it might be corrected. Frequently he paused to seek stronger language to describe the devotion of his associates in the department, military and civilian.

"For one reason or another," he said, "the impression has gone out into the country, to some extent at least, that the war department has fallen down.

"It would be a tragic thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out (Continued on the 7th page)

Baker Answers Criticisms.

(Continued from the 1st page.) to deserve the comment that it had tallen down."

Never in the history of time, he declared, had an army of its size been raised, equipped, trained and prapared for battle as had that of the United States. Mr. Baker took personal responsibility for getting men under training before their equipment was ready "to the last shoe button." Such officers as Major General Leonard Wood, he said, had urged this policy. He described conferences that evolved the ordnance programme and its fulfillment, submitting documents to prove that France and Great Britain were supplying artillery and machine guns for the first forces at their own urgent request in order that ships might be used for other purposes.

All that was done prior to the departure of the first troops, General Pershing shared in the deliberations and approved the decisions reached, Mr. Baker declared, and now surrounded with a staff of trained regular officers, who could ill be spared from the great tasks at home Pershing is in France as the "eyes of the army." Every step taken since has been founded on his long daily cabled reports of what is going on at the fighting fronts.

Tables were cited to show that over-crowding in the camps and cantonments had not been general and that the sickness had come mostly in the camps where medical opinion had agreed it was least to be expected. The history of the development and building of the cantonments was given in detail to show that every possible precaution had been taken.

Analyzing the efforts of the ordnance bureau, the secretary said that Gen. Crozier had urged for years a great artillery preparation; that he also had realized the

time gun making required. But even France herself "with the enemy at her throat" he added, had not been able to see what vast gun programmes the war would lead into.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 19,r

MORE EFFICIENCY.

The gratification occasioned in this country by cabled announcement that seventeen Americanized German and Austrian vessels had arrived at a French port, carrying thousands of soldiers and vast stores of supplies, would be heightened by knowledge that the story had, by some means, been relayed to Berlin. That it would provoke a wrathful gnashing of Teutonic teeth, with the Von Tirpitzites starring as conspicuous gnashers, is not to be doubted.

This latest evidence of efficiency justifies the pardonable pride which Secretary Baker, without boastfulness, voiced in the Nation's record of accomplishment, for his summarization of achievement doubtless was based upon information that this new and important increment had reached or was nearing France. The feat is one which furnishes added vindication, if such were needed, and the pride which it must occasion may justly be shared by Secretary Daniels, at whom the shafts of partisan organs and their partisan constituents have been loosed with bitterness

If the rapid transformation of disabled vessels into a mighty merchant effect, and their safe passage through the zone of frightfulness, is not an evidence of efficiency, the war administration's critics have lost their capacity to recognize efficiency. All things considered, the achievement out-Germans the Germans.

It also vindicates the judgment of Fuel Administrator Garfield, whose drastic order shutting down industrial plants on Jan. 18 is believed to have made possible the coaling of these huge transports. When the storm that the Garfield order provoked was at is height The Evening Journal suggested that there might be some more compelling reason for that order than had been made public. That reason seems to have been supplied.

BAKER'S REPLY.

Comment of the Press on the Secretary of War's Statement.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

For many of the things for which he has not to answer as Secretary of War, poor Mr. Baker invites the country to hold him responsible by the fact of his occupying the additional position of Chairman of the useful but rather misnamed Council of National Defense. Among those things, what more conspicuous than the recent recrudescence of destruction of war plants and supplies? After months and months of this, the guarding of plants and store-houses is still seemingly quite inade-quate and the subject of official vacil-lation and half-measures. Last week it was set forth that the recruiting of guards for this purpose had been or-dered suspended by one War Department bureau and ordered hastened by another. "First she said she wouldn't then she said she couldn't, then she said, 'Ah, well, I'll see,'" used to be sung of Mrs. 'Enery 'Awkins years ago. We hope Washington is not concealing its good works. If not, home defense still cries to high heaven for systemstill cries to high heaven for systematization and adequacy. In fact, the apparently incendiary fires of the last few days show it. The President has called Secretary Baker "one of the ablest public officials he has ever known." Maybe Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins had qualities not mentioned in the song nor otherwise revealed to a thoughtless public. We wish to be just and we hate to think that light is being hid beneath a bushel of red tape.

His Attitude an Improvement.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

No fair-minded prson can read Secretary Baker's statement without feeling that he honestly believes the War Department has done the very best possible under the circumstances. He disarms his hostile critics by admitting frankly that there have been delays, shortcomings and false steps, but that these have been "occasional rather than characteristic" and that they have always been followed with immediate efforts to apply the remedy required. His attitude yesterday was an improvement on his former appearance before the committee in that he announced at the outset he was not there to defend himself or his subordinates but to state the whole circumstances.

War Department Impregnable.

War Department Impregnable.

[Baltimore American.]

The address of the Secretary of Warhas had the effect of clinching the nails of his Senate Committee defense and making the position of the War Department impregnable. This is not because there have been no flaws, nor because there have been no mistakes, and not because there have been no mistakes, and not because there have been no failures of co-ordination. There have been at all times, and perhaps much more. But the total work of the department has been phenomenal and the results beyond the imagination of the most sanguine Americans, even among its critics, at the time the country entered the war.

Now let all criticism and cavilling stop! Let ancient history be buried! Let all Americans of every type, class and condition realize that if the war keeps up it will be bitter business. The nation has never entered upon, the world has never known, such a war. Let us all unite, let us all co-operate, let all show their true Americanism and forget overzeal of critics and the mistakes of Mr. Chamberlain and the hot-headed intervention of well-meaning Mr. Roosevelt.

A Gratifying Showing.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
The Secretary took up all phases of the work of the War Department that have been the subject of criticism and endeavored to explain the reasons for every act. We are inclined to think that, all circumstances considered, he makes a very gratifying showing for the

Confidence in Baker Never Strong.

Government

Confidence in Baker Never Strong.

[Buffalo Express.]

Public confidence in Secretary Baker, never very strong and considerably weakened by the information which has come out during the last few weeks, is not likely to be restored easily. But if the President is determined to retain Baker, those who have been urging that the department be turned over to stronger hands must give way. We cannot afford to quarrel. The reorganization which already has been made in the War Department since the investigation has started promises immense gains. War Department since the investigation has started promises immense gains. The appointment of Mr. Settinius indicates a complete revolution in Democratic thought. The investigation has been fully vindicated by the reorganization which it has brought about, whether Baker stays or goes.

No Past Comparisons Go.

[Memphis Commercial-Appeal.] Mr. Baker was more impressive yesterday than he was before the Senate com-

It should not be the policy of any one who may have criticized Mr. Baker for 'ailures, or alleged failures, to rejoice that he might become further involved just for gratifying one's vanity by being able to say, "I told you so."

Undoubtedly it is true that, compared to old achievements, the country has done

big work in getting together an army of a million and a half men.

But our standard by comparison must not be what was done in the Civil War, nor what was done in the Spanish War, nor the South African War, nor even what was done in the beginning of this war in 1914.

The war in the beginning of 1918 is more colossal than Kaiser or King or President of France thought it ever would be when they went at the deadly game in 1914.

So America's task in 1917 and 1918 is to arm and equip and munition 3,000,000 soldiers and have them fit for fighting, from big cannon down to the last shoelatch.

A Profound Impression.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Secretary of War Baker's statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is reported to have made a profound impression on Washington, inclusive of Senator Chamberlain, whose criticisms of the War Department provoked the statement.

That is readily credible. It has made a profound impression on the country, and no man of fair mind, even though he has been given to doubt of the department's efficiency, will fail to acknowledge the force of this extraordinary showing.

Credit To Chamberlain and T. R.

[Indianapolis Star.]

The most important thing to recognize in Secretary Baker's dramatic and effective appearance before the Senate committee is that we have here, not a victory for Baker, but a triumph for Roosevelt and Chamberlain. They it is to whom we are indebted for this imposing array of facts, this eloquent presentation of American roused and America efficient, this inspiring spectacle of achievements

past, present and future.

If it had not been for the courage and persistence of these two pioneers in the persistence of these two pioneers in the work of enforcing publicity for acts of the Government, which a few people are fairly entitled to know about, and the really important labor of trying to bring about a proper sense of responsibility toward Congress and the public, Mr. Baker would even yet be occupying the jaunty attitude of self-sufficiency and self-assurance he has heretofore maintained. JANUARY 31 1918 (3)

The Christian Register

Editorial.

OTHING in the conduct of the war has been more wonderful and reassuring than the delivery on Monday by Secretary Baker in Washington of an exhaustive review of the task of making an army fit and ready to go overseas to take its part in bringing an end to the conflict. Will any one say now he doesn't know his job? Well may Senator Chamberlain have remarked that the Secretary made a profound impression. He answered every point with masterful effectiveness. Those who have known Mr. Baker since his college days will say without exception they are not at all surprised; that he did just what might consistently be expected. As for his "falling down" on any task he is willing to undertake,—simply absurd. As the months roll by, the true valuation of his service would have been made, of course, in that slow but ultimately just manner of a democracy. His performance, provoked by the rather oratorical though sincere effort of Senator Chamberlain, brought him suddenly and brilliantly to the fore, and henceforth, in our judgment, he is going to have precious little criticism from the press, the politicians, or the people. There was nothing lacking in his amazing address. It was neither defence nor praise of the War Department. It was that last, irreducible, stubborn thing,—fact, in comprehensiveness. Certain of our great newspapers will learn as a matter of national decency that their con-temptuous and inflamed abuse of the War Department has been among the most unworthy and unpatriotic disservices in this hour.

Hickory, N. C. Daily Record I-29-1918

MR. BAKER'S COMEBACK

Secretary Baker has answered his critics in a manner that should square him with the American public. He has done his best and most of what he has done has been at the instance of true and tried generals in the army and the statesmen of England and France. Some mistakes have been made, of course, but they would have been made regardless of who was and is secretary of war.

Senator Chamberlain, Colonel Roosevelt and a few others will not be satisfied with Mr. Bakr's statement, but the American people will be, and that is the main thing.

They used to rage at Josephus, but everyboedy now admits that Daniels knows his job. And most likely Baker knows his too.

The Header Gudiampois.
The Jan. 31 /18.

Througheld Tipublican /29

The Vindication of Mr Baker

It is a patriotic duty for one to read the impressive statement of Secretary Baker before the Senate committee in reply to the charge of Senator Chamberlain that the war department has "fallen down" in prosecuting the war. It was a dangerous, even wicked, assertion for the senator to make on the basis of the evidence which he presented to support his position. Even among his own sympathizers there were those who admitted that he had failed to prove his charge. But, worst of all, the senator's performance frem first to last has been inevitably. if not designedly, directed toward weakening popular confidence in government. On that account, particularly, Secretary Baker's presentation of the government's case and his review of the government's achievements must command the most attentive

The reply is crushing. Unless one's mind is hopelessly biased against the secretary or the president, or is obsessed with ulterior purposes whose promotion calls for the secretary's downfall, it must be recognized that the achievement already bulks so large as to make the mistakes and failures of the department seem by comparison of minor importance in the record. Aside from the secretary's success in throwing new light upon mooted points in the mobilization, equipment and training of the army, which have been widely exploited, he has impressively recalled what most people have forgotten, namely, the necessity from the start of subordinating our own military program to the imperative needs of Britain and especially France.

The inside story of the demands of France cannot yet be told in its fullness, but Mr Baker wisely gave us hints of the steadily increasing pressure to expand our operations abroad beyond all previous forecasts, of the most probable contingencies. This knowledge must be considered, also, in connection with the frequent embarrassing changes in the character of the demands of our allies-their insistence in the beginning upon munitions, supplies and tonnage; their sudden cry for soldiers for "moral 'effect" and then for more and more soldiers; and, still again, their shift back to supplies and tonnage in preference to man power.

In broad outlines, what are the results to-day? The government sent in 1917 a much larger army to France than the maximum of Mr Roosevelt's own estimate early last summer of what was required. Roosevelt in June

thought 200,000 men ample for foreign service. We have in France today much more than that number. Mr Baker declares that "early this year" we shall have an army of 500,000 in France, and that during the year we could send at least a million more, making a total of 1,500,000 soldiers in France before next winter. In 32 American training camps there are at this moment about 1,000,000 men ready to sail, and every man of them could go armed and equipped.

Consider, also, the vast engineer-ing and construction work already done in France, or in process of accomplishment-great storehouses and plants for supplies, new piers in harbors, barracks for soldiers, road building for the British and French armies by our own regiments of engineers, and, to top all, a railroad 600 miles long for the use of our own army, for which the entire equipment has had to be shipped from this country. These operations, at such a distance, are stupendous; our people cannot take in their dimensions by any exercise of the imagination, although it is most easy for obstreperous faultfinders and pestilential politicians to fill our ears with outcries against the defects in a training camp site and the criminal delinquencies of a few medical officers on the home front, where the poison gas of politics is used to blind he country to the outlines of a colossai achievement in the making before its very eves.

Secretary Baker's achievement is not confined to what has been done in France or in the creation of a new army of a million men now ready to sail for the distant theater of war. He has in 10 months radically reorganized the whole machinery of the war department-an achievement summarized in another article on this page The "drive" against him for the purpose of forcing him out of the position he now holds is unjustified by any body of facts that can be assembled in the face of what he has done, It would be injurious to the gigantic undertaking in which the nation is engaged to experiment at this time with a new secretary of war, who

would necessarily have very much to learn before he could give to the country the best that was in him. Some of Air Baker's critics are new admitting that he has made great improvements in our war machine, but their latest cry is that he not fundamentally "sympathetic" with war. In heaven's name! what civilized man could be? The signs are many that the effort to destroy him is collapsing, as it ought; for the good of the army and our cause it cannot collapse too soon.

Vol. IX. No. 10

THURSDA

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 31, 1918

THURSD AY

Published Weekly

\$3.00 Per Year

TRY IT

FEDRAL JURY CHOSEN TO TRY FORMER MAYOR BELL

in Examination of Jurors.

Jury in Bell Trial.

A. W. BLANCHARD, Hebron, retired his memory did no

HARRY A. BROWN, Orleans, farmer. When the taking

F. D., farmer. L. L. HEDELSON, Dunreith, farmer. dictment and who entered a plea of DAVID F. KIRKPATRICK, Fal-guilty, had partially detailed raids

mouth, farmer.

hardware merchant. FRED RUSS, South Bend, retired 9:15 o'clock. Former State Senator

manufacturer. MARK STEVENS, Centerville, retir- the Three Hundred and Thirty-fourth ed farmer.

ROBERT V. STINSON, Jr., Mt. Ver- ness today. non, merchant.

JOHN URY, Corunna, minister.

Twelve jurors were obtained in the following the opening statements. The pale and weary. trial of former Mayor Joseph E. Bell presentation of the case for the govand thirty, others in Federal Court ernment was made by W. S. Thompson, Tuesday, between the opening hour at special counsel assigned to the trial 10 o'clock and 4:30 p. m. Of three by the Federal Department of Justice. Indianapolis men on the venire none Mr. Thompson consumed fifty minutes in reading the indictment and but

Mr. Bell and other defendants, some twenty minutes in outlining evidence of whom held office under his adminis- to be brought out by the prosecution. tration, are charged with conspiracy The attorney said the government and fraud at election. In the con- would prove that there was a conspirspiracy charged they are accused of acy, that money was collected under invading the "right of all voters to threat of police punishment, that have their vote counted at its full homes of peaceful colored citizens value without being impaired and the were raided without warrants or other right of qualified men, white or color- excuse and that members of that race ed, to vote for Federal officers." The were deliberately beaten at the regisindictment was returned July 20, 1917. tration places. Mr. Thompson de-

The jury is composed of six farm- clared the prosecution will show that ers, four merchants, one retired man- all these acts, together with the col-

of the special panel of sixty citizens to defeat unrestrained and free sufwere needed before the necessary frage at the instance and with comtwelve were obtained. Nine were ex- plete knowledge by the former mayor cused by Judge Ferdinand Geiger, of were the result of conspiracy. Milwaukee, who is presiding before The defense elected to follow examination as to qualifications.

Attorneys appearing for the United and Michael A. Ryan, of Ryan, Ruck-States government and the defense, in elshaus & Ryan, of counsel for Mr the trial of Joseph E. Bell and others, Bell and the other defendants, spoke accused of poll frauds in Indianapo- separately of each one and denied the lis in the election 1914, were warned conspiracy charge for all. He asserted Tuesday by Judge Ferdinand Geiger, that whatever acts had been commit presiding in the federal court, that ted had been on sudden impulse and no attempt should be made to give the were the result of partisan zeal comcase a political complexion.

"This case should not be given a ical contest. political complexion," declared the He took up the expected evidence judge, in ruling that the defense could against Bright, Condell, Leonard not inquire what was the politics of Brown and others and denied that prospective jurors.

Judge Geiger's ruling sustained an them to do an unlawful act or to do objection by L. Ert Slack United States that which was itself lawful in an undistrict attorney.

Samuel M. Ralston, for the defense, in examining William H. Bradshaw, asked him to tell his political party affiliation.

"I object," said Mr. Slack. "The lived all of his life in Indiana, had political affiliation of the juror is not been born on a farm, taught country material."

"What have you to say in regard to a century in Indianapolis and had been the objection?" Judge Geiger asked elected the city's chief executive. Mr. Ralston.

"Your honor, some men are very election of 1914 Mr. Bell did not take partisan," said Mr. Ralston. "I know part," said Mr. Ryan. "He did display that a man's politics is not a reason interest in the primaries, the registrafor a challenge for cause, but the de- tion and the election. The great bulk fense is entitled to know a juror's of his energies and his time was given political affiliation for the purpose of have concern in the candidates of his exercising a peremptory that is desired."

No Right, He Asserts.

"You might, with equal right, demand the juror's religion, if you had "No threats were made in soliciting the right to demand his political af- campaign funds. In a few instances filiation," said Judge Geiger. "This four or five maybe, it will be claimed case should not be given a political that some persons soliciting mone complexion. The objection is sus- may have intimated that if the saloon tained."

Charles W. Miller, of counsel for the not get along so well, but I do no defense, asked for an exception to the believe the government will offer an ruling.

Mr. Ralston asked the jurors said anything to anyone. We will ac whether they had read an article in count for every dollar collected and last Saturday's issue of the News in turned over for campaign purposes." regard to Samuel V. Perrott, former chief of police. Philip Bauer said he had seen the headlines of the article.

Testimony to be presented by the de- PARIS, Jan. 31.—German airplane fense in the trial now in progress of raided Paris last night. The alari

Den, former mayor, and oth-was given at 11:30 o'clock. Boml er defendants in the Federal Court on were thrown at various points in Pari indictments charging conspiracy, in- and suburbs. Several persons we terference with registration and killed and material damage is reporte frauds in the 1914 election was fore- according to an official announcement shadowed yesterday afternoon in Full details are lacking at present, by cross-examination of Dennis J. Bush, a further statement will be issued a principal witness for the government. soon as accurate information is re-David K. Tone of counsel for the de-ceived.

fendants asked Bush concerning co BAKER BURNS BLISTERS ON versations with several persons nection with the registration and elec-Judge Geiger Orders Politics Barred tion. The questions also included al-secretary Refutes Charges of Break- "at no late day." leged declarations by the witness that down; Army of 2,000,00 Ready to

he intended "to get Bell." Most of the conversations as out-I. F. BARKER, Crawfordsville, mer- lined by Mr. Tone, were flally denied by Bush. To others e responded that ch state

ANTHONY GINLEY, Greenfield, R. cluded last night Michael J. Glenn, former city detective now under inmade on houses in the colored resi-HAMILTON METZGER, Noblesville, dence districts which he said were ordered by former Chief of Police Samuel OAKLEY E. QUICK, Frankfort, V. Perrott. Glenn's direct examination will be resumed this morning at

Arthur R. Robinson, now captain in Infantry, U. S. A., also will be a wit-

Prosecution Defines Stand.

monly displayed in the heat of a polit-

there was any agreement amongs

Ryan Defends Bell.

He referred at length to Mr. Bel

related that the former mayor had

school, practiced law for a quarter o

"It will not be denied that in the

If that is a crime had guilty, but he violated no law in what he did.

keeper did not "come across" he migh

evidence that any of these defendants

Germans Raid Paris.

lawful or criminal way.

party on the city an

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Secre- confine himself to dry details. Dennis Bush was the first witness offered by the government immediately

STANDS FOR FIVE HOURS

Fight in 1918; Chamberlain

Case Falls Like House

of Cards.

BARES WAR SECRETS

Senators 500,000 Fighters Will Be

in France Early This Year.

MEETS FOES HALF WAY

Every Soldier Will Be Fully

Equipped.

alarming constructure erected by the derstood. senator has crumbled like a house of

the case as it now stands, with the today.

Errors in True Light.

ed so menacing before dwindled to today, but he did it, and even the there at any time." their true proportions.

ese things are the spoiled fruit in a carefully packed bar- what he was saying. rel of apples; the irreducible minihuman enterprise.

what has been done they shrink into plained everything. insignificance.

room in the Senate office building- ever built.

for Pershing's army.

told us the other day.

Requested by Our Allies. that would be required to manufacture of soldiering while their guns were troops to France in 1917? It is no Congress and the War Depart

nd bring it from America and at the being same time enable their munitions workers to continue working full time. Insufficient hospital accommoda- British mission came from England, To get the vast quantities of guns tions and cantonments in localities of they told us of a situation which we

oldiers.

by Tardieu of the French mission and plied with. Bridges of the English.

ondition.

So Baker took up, point by point, pared with the harm that would re- necessities of the battle front.

sult from a loss of confidence by the Our experience is not different from which he exonerated Mr. Bell from BARE BACKS OF BELITTLERS their war machine, to his concluding scrapped innumerable war engines

> From several carefully worded utfighting is imminent.

Big Army T

American people in the efficiency of that of our allies. France has prophecy of the vindication of Ameri- before they ever reached the front becan arms on the battlefields of France cause the swiftly moving war had made them archaic over night. Gives Complete Story.

his official life, it is evident that the its related document and backing up entry of our soldiers into the actual every act with the authority of the allied demands, Baker told his story

He did not tel how many Ameri- infinitesimal medical attendant who Soon To Be in Fray-Secretary Tells can soldiers are now in France, but he had been guilty of cruelty and negdid say that there would be half a lect such as related in the pathetic million there 'early in 1918, and that letters read by Senator Chamberlain we have a million and a half avail- in his speech to the grand procession able," if the transportation facilities of the hundreds of thousands of are available to us, AND THE PROS- trained and perfectly equipped sol-Admits Mistakes and Delays, But Says PECT IS NOT UNPROMISING, who dies across 3,000 miles of submarinecan be shipped to France during the infested ocean.

current year. The little secretary drawn and hag-road building in France-600 miles of gard, possibly from the preparation of it-docks, warehouses, cantonments, GIVING STATEMENT his six-hour speech-for it was an starting from the felling of tress in almost continuous address-did not the forests and planting corn in the

ary of War Baker today stood for He realized that he had been place "Why," asked Chairman Chambernearly five hours delivering his state- ed in an invidious situation before lain, "have you not felt it proper to cheer our people, if you will send over ment on "what America has done in the country; he felt this was unjust, let the public into your confidence some of your troops." the war." When he finished he was and he knew there was only one way with reference to these things that you WASHINGTON, January 28.—Secre- was by telling the truth and telling it "Senator, I confess I have hesitated, sent over, as Great Britain our reguhe could set himself right, and that are telling now?" tary of War Baker has answered Sen- so forcibly that there could be no and I still hesitate," replied the secreator Chamberlain's speech, and the question of its being accepted and un-

indefinite time in the future—but on he was not afraid to let himself go worthy manner."

hard place to get that sort of effect. thing we have done?"

Meets Them Half Way.

Compared with the total bulk of way. He denied nothing, but he ex- "I am saying this because you have had—they shook their heads and said,

is that France and England asked were ordered to the camps and can-fold exceeded.

Conditions in Camps.

and shells our allies needed in a hurry doubtful healthfulness? These things had not up to that time fully apprecithey established munition plants in were all done under direction of Sur- ated. such volume that when the rush or- geon General Gorgas' own men. The

ed to have availed ourselves of this formed the foundation of Baker's gone on there was a spirit, not of general account of the war condi-surrender, but of fate, about the

all that has been alleged against his no comprehensive plan for war. He to overcome them for forty years was epartment. He was deadly earnest showed that the plan was to do what- at them, and their attitude was that, pout it from his opening, in which ever the constantly changing situa- no matter whether every Frenchman e said that whether he or Crozier tion demanded, so he receives daily died in his tracks, as they were will or any other man appeared in the long telegrams from Pershing chang- ing to do, or not, that it was an ireasualty list, was unimportant coming specifications to meet the shifting resistible thing, and so they said to

terances of the secretary, on trial for So, buttressing every assertion with

The tremendous program of rail-

fields, was all described.

What the Germans Know.

erlain's arraignment and the defense American troops in France, with crip-tary Baker," said the chairman, "that was to come over a little later, and on what Baker told today, the verdict pled veterans throwing their arms there has been any time within the last it was deemed wiser to send over a must go to the secretary, and the na- about them, had a thrill to it that year that the German secret service regular division, but not to send over ion may draw a deep breath of re-stirred the audience, and it was a has not been fully advised as to every-our whole regular army at that time.

The room was crowded to the doors; "Yes, senator, I know. If I may rely you, and let your judgment be frank When Secretary Baker had told what the secretary stood at one end of the upon the confidential information with me about this. Has any army and been done in the war—and he committee table with people pressing which we get from confidential in history, ever, sine the beginning skirted as near a revelation of mili- all about him. A man in a rush-hour sources, the German government is of time, been so raised and cared for ary details as he dared—the revela-street car would have as good an op-still mystified as to the number of as this army has? Lan the picture tions of delay and mistake that seem- portunity to concentrate as Baker had men we have in France, or have had be duplicated? We have raised this

Rifles? Certainly it was possible that until now. I am saying to you that you is too sudden to address to the Ameriit would have been the best policy could not get from Great Britain at can people that mode of selecting sol-The worst-sounding charges made by to have taken the English Enfields this minute; I do not know whether I diers.' And yet, has any great enter-Senator Chamberlain and by Colonel that all the factories were manufac- could get the number of soldiers Great prise within the knowledge of any man Roosevelt assume an altogether differ- turing, but a conference of all the ex- Britain has in France or at home. I in this room ever been carried out ent meaning in the light of what Sec-perts in the army decided on a bet-could get an approximation; I could with more unfailing justice, with more retary Baker told the committee and ter gun, and they accepted the delay, get whatever information might be intelligent explanation and commendaas many other members of Congress and every American soldier in France deemed helpful to the immediate mili-

they did accord the secretary the Machine guns? It might have been France, either one, the actual number mode of practise ever been accomplish-

courtesy of a larger place than the wiser to use the Lewis gun to the of troops they have at the front. ed so splendidly, as the operation of small committee room after all. fullest extent, for that was available, "It may be that precaution is un-The thing that made the country but by the time our main army was necessary, and yet that is the pre- Secretary Baker is a very much bigmost uneasy was the picture of this ready a better gun would also be caution which military men have ob- ger man tonight than a lot of us country drawing on poor, bleeding ready, and in the meantime there were served, and I have no further point thought after Chamberlain's speech. France and harassed, straining Eng- the French guns offered to fit out all to make in the matter of the number Senators and congressmen gathered laid for the artillery and ammunition the troops we could send to France. of troops there than to show, as I around him after he was done and Lack of machine guns and rifles in was showing when I read that extract, gave him an ovation; that means that

Pershing would be absolutely with- the training camps? Certainly; Gen- that our original intention was to the baiting of the War Department is out artillery if it were not for what eral Wood told the secretary, and make our military effort in 1918; and over. France has let him have, the colonel the secretary had agreed with him, in August, 1917, a zealous advocate of The investigations will go on, bu that there were many things raw immediate military activity laid down helpfulness instead of criticism will be levies had to learn before they were as the maximum obtainable program the big thing now, and, on the other And it is true—and the reason for ready for the guns, and so the men a thing which has since been multi-side, the people will be given more us to save the time and the tonnage tonments to learn the primary lessons "Why did we decide to send some

secret When Marshal Joffre cam this country from France, when the

ders were filled there remained facili- medical corps thought the tent camps "There had been in France recently ties far beyond their current needs. would be free from the diseases due conducted before that an unsuccessful We could help them industrially as to bad ventilation; the result proved major offensive. The French people well as in a military sense by using that they were worse in this respect had suffered, oh, suffered in a way those facilities, and leave that much than the permanent camps. The epi-that not only our language is not nore shipping to bring them food and demic condtions came before they were adapted to describe, but our imagiready for them, but every recommen- nation can not conceive. The war is And this word was brought to us dation of the medical men was com- in their country. This wolf has not only been at their door, but he has These and a hundred other details been gnawing for two years and a Obviously it would have been the that have been the subject of criti- half at their vitals, and when this crossest sort of stupidity to have fail- cism were cleared away, and they unsuccessful offensive in France had

> ally made it all clear. French people and this mighty military He had been challenged as having engine which they had seen prepared us frankly: 'It will cheer us; it will

CONSCRIPTION—OF MONEY.

A reader of The Herald wants to know what we think of the prospects for success of the next Liberty Loan. Another asks about the lagging sale of thrift stamps, which, after 30 days' vigorous pushing, have not brought in enough to pay our war expenses for two days.

We know no more about these things than our correspond-

ents. But one thing we do know.

Unless the is an immediate and very noticeable loosening up of purse stangs to meet necessary war expenses, the Government before many months will have to conscript money,

and just as it to possession of the railroads.

Nor does this mean taking from the rich alone. It means that every income, every reservoir of stored or hidden wealth will be tapped. Salaries, reputs and interest, obligations of all kinds, will be paid partly in sit amps or Government bonds. Estates, savings banks and insurance companies will invest a designated part of their funds in securities issued by Uncle Sam.

The farmer who sends a goad of cattle, hogs or sheep to

market, or who sells his corn, wheat or cotton, will receive a certain per cent of the proceeds in bonds, whether he asks for them or not.

MORAL! DO YOUR DUTTY VOLUNTARILY.

"We did send some troops. At that place we had a choice. We cou Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in fered exactly what Great Britain sufwhich he is quoted as saying in a Ger- fered with her 'contemptible little No man ever performed a big task man newspaper in contemptuous fash- army,' as it was called by their ad-The cross-examination of the war more completely. Baker is an eloecretary is still to come—at some quent chap when he gets started, and preparations for this war in an un-British army did, but it would have been destroyed like the British army, and there would have been no nucleus prosecution resting on Senator Cham- His picture of the arrival of the "Do you think, for a moment, Secre- on which to build this new army that

"And now, let me be frank with army, taking the regular and the nacommittee, hostile as it was, at the The chairman said he doubted this. tional guard, raising it to war asional beginning at least, felt the force of After some discussion as to the poli-strength and supplementing it by the cy of governments in announcing mili- operation of a draft, and there are tary secrets, Mr. Baker said it was senators in this room who said to me mum of errors that accompanies every He did not antognize them today; not the policy of the American or other with grief when we proposed that the on the contrary, he met them half governments to do so, and added: form of raising the soldiers should be asked me why I have held these facts Mr. Secretary, it can't be done.' I as many other members of the conference has the best military rifle that was tary object to be accomplished, but of the American people and has any I could not get from Great Britain or great and revolutionary change in ou

insight into what is going on.

It has been a good thing both for

vill include Suit, 132, 134 and 136,

The shedding of leaves in autumn

may be due to physiological drought.

The soil contains sufficient moisture,

but the temperature of the soil may be

too low to enable the trees to absorb

. "June drop" of oranges and many

onnect the three suites.

oming campaign.

ne headquarter

orney for the plaintins and from ther source. Judge Hostetter held the plaintiffs lefendants thereto. Demurrers to Be Filed.

consisting of six coms, and doors are being cut in the partition walls to Fred Van Nuys, secretary of the ommittee, said other rooms also would be added to the headquarters meet the demands for space in the

filing of these demurrers will bring the suits before the court on their merits and Judge Hostetter recently ndicated he desired that this step be taken. Arguments on demurrers o the complaints, which will be filed omorrow morning by Lane B. Osborn, prosecuting attorney, will be set for Monday. While the demurrers were not filed today, Judge Hostetter indicated that he will set the arguments for that time, so that the attorneys for the plaintiffs need not come into similar losses may be due to similar court tomorrow.

PROHIBITION LAW TEST ON MONDAY

Three Cases at Evansville Will Be Heard on Their Merits by Judge Hestetter.

STANSBURY'S PETITION IS DENIED BY THE COURT

ttorney-General Is Barred From "Dry" Law Test Case-Objection By Plaintiffs.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 29,-By the ruling of Fred M. Hostetter, udge of the Vanderburg superior ourt, today, Ele Stansbury, attorneyeneral of Indiana, will not be a deendant in the cases of the F. W. ook Brewing Company, the Evansville rewing Association, and Henry Gergenrath, filed here recently to test the validity of the state-wide prohibition aw that is scheduled to go into effect on April 2, next.

In his application to be made a party defendant the attorney-general set out that in the event the state-wide law ecomes effective it will be his duty to enforce it and for that reason he beieved he should be made a party deendant in the action.

Presented by Prosecutor. The application of Attorney-General Stansbury to be made a party defend-

ant in the three cases was presented o the court by Lane B. Osborn, proseuting attorney and the lone defendant n the cases since the suits as to Edgar Schmitt, chief of police, and William Habbe, sheriff of Vanderburg county, were dismissed. W. D. Robinon, of the legal firm of Robinson & Stillwell, who brought the suits, objected to the filing of the application and this objection was overruled by the court. Then Judge Hostetter overruled the application of Attorney-General Stansbury to be made a party defendant.

The action of the attorneys for the plaintiffs in objecting to the entrance of the attorney-general in the suits was a surprise, as it had been believed all along that they would offer no objection to this move. Attorneys at the local bar say the move to make the attorney-general a party defendant in the suits should come from the at-

n an injunction case can select the

Prosecutor Osborn, the defendant, has prepared demurrers to the three suits and these will be filed tomorow, it was announced today. The prosecutor said he wished to wait for the disposing of the Stansbury appliation before filing the demurrers. The demurrers will set sufficient facts to varrant the issuing of an injunction against the defendant Osborn. The GEO. M. RAY, - Editor and Publisher Room 611 Majestic Building

Maryland and Pennsylvania Streets.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

15

Secretary Baker's statement before vealed. the Senate committee on military af- So much for the answer to c fairs supports Senator Chamberlain's cism-much of which is shown to h idea that something or somebody has been, perhaps, a trifle hasty. fallen down. But that something was for the constructive side. What not the War Department. One be- the picture that we get of what Ar gins to have more than a suspicion ica is really doing from the s that it is Senator Chamberlain and tary's statement? It is that of that the fall is even harder than has partment going to the authorities heretofore appeared.

that mistakes have been made. But demands. It shows it adopting a he rightly objects to the mistakes suggestions to seve tonnage that being paraded as typical of the departments whole procedure. His space. It shows it sending troop t mistale to have been Fre

the habit of looking to the allies to to the all. Jemand. It shows learn the most effective aid this coun-co-ordinating its activities to fit try could give rather than to congres- with the general military plans. sional and editorial sources. While the critics were talking about coordinating he was co-ordinating. H was doing everything he could to give the secretary disliked to say som the allies what they wanted.

This point is worth keeping in mi While divers unofficial persons ha been going abroad and coming b servers. But no such impression to tell us what the allies want of all, the allies' official repres tives have been telling Washington rectly what they want. They wan tonnage saved by all means. recognized that tonnage would the war. To help save it they posed to furnish all the Ameri troops sent abroad for a certain th all the artillery and macl guns they needed.

They expressly declared their ity to do this without hampering th selves in any way. They made proposition themselves. They as approved it at the recent meeting the war conference abroad.

"I say to you gentlemen," said S retary Baker, "that Marshal Joffre his associates, General Bridge and his associates of Great Britain, fact, all persons of commission have come to this country with knowledge of conditions, bring me confident and positive assurance we are not only not taking from land and France what they need are helping their industrial proce and saving tonnage and making p er. co-ordinated military efforts

In the face of this what become "France bled white" and having strain to furnish American sold with machine guns? Or the tears about the imposition on Great Brit Secretary Baker might have gone ther than he did. He might have st than when Viscount Reading was this country he suggested to American government that Eng would be glad to furnish shoes, cl ing and other equipments to An can soldiers and could do so with interfering with her own necess

He did exactly that. The decision to modify the Br Enfield for American use was mad the advice of competent military perts, Kuhn, Pershing and Cro among them. Gentlemen who gratified there. Nor is there any or efficiency has been really retarded down in its fight on Daniels and now no pretense anywhere or from any ised in 1916 to "run" Indiana for less The annual financial statement by the decision. There is plain testition was decided infallibly. But he declares that every man sent, o be sent, to Europe is guarante modern rifle and that every ma

now has one As to machine guns, Secretary B

adds pertinent information. agreement with the allies shows the demand for an immediate si was met. At home, immediately the satisfactory navy test of the I gun, the War Department placed order for that weapon. Orders been placed for all the Lewis that could be supplied. But Pers with too. But Se and his aids are quite content hine of the Roose the light and heavy French mac pon guns. They want the Lewis weewis Sam Wells and his Scottsburg only for aircraft purposes. Ly as nal are in bad and even worse fast as possible, and the company ant, those misguided propositions been encouraged to expand its plain. Secretary of War Baker and has The shortage of machine guns at tr but trying to criticize him. But since this has at least been partially i

was among the military experts lied evidently had not heard that advised that a large force be conere Baker vindicated himself last Mo out, even though it was known was no complete equipment for the time, is also extremely in poin does not absolve the secretary from

The Herald sponsibility for the final decision or or any errors of omission and com-

Here is some sord stuff-

ment they would learn to live gether, and that would be valuabl a preliminary. As to the health of ditions at those camps the secret showed that every effort was b made to remedy the errors lately

ought to know what is needed Secretary Baker frankly admits doing everything possible to fill Much was made of Secret Baker's alleged "smug complacen when on the stand before. No do the things he has been forced saying. No doubt this retices proper under the circumstances, peared like complacency to some

might be of aid to the enemy.

be gotten from this latest staten

NO NAGGING BRIGADE!

Supursed out again is the Goodrich connection with Aure are due us on subscriptions, the collapse of the Baker war. Aure for putation for business acu
quest of the League for the Mercet attention to a dispatch specific to the News has waged a long and bit fight on Secretary Baker. Even a fight on Secretary Baker. THE THE PROPERTY CHAIRMAN OF the League 10. We direct attention to a displace got the league got the league 10. We direct attention to a displace got the league 10. We direct attention to a displace got the league 10. We direct attention to a displace got the league got the nagging the administration. "The where in The Herald today, relative down, although we may get a few Tuesday morning insisted that public should not be too critical or to the attempt of the Road Trust and stand-offs each trip. But that is all Secretary had not properly expect too much too quickly," he Goodrich State Highway Commission right, we expect that. What we complained" why it had taken so longer says. There is not much evidence that to fleece the tax payers of Barthol- plain of is the failure of hundreds time to organize our great army.

may think he is a critic, but he isnt. owners and farmers to the number over Indiana since Christmas. Every and finally blames him for keeping He is a national nuisance, a cumberer of one thousand stormed the Board campaign The Herald does its share facts from the public. We are a juncture is to pick a large, commodi- against this petty graft and fraud. licity support and we hope The Association of Indiana. You k

ish pull the hole in too.

in bad and Pen Watson kept out side show.

guns are now being manufacture has bad. The Journal has been on ing camps is, of course, admitted, em- distinguished Secretary is now par the opinions of the Scott ood Journal look rather small-eve The statement that General Wwho late as this week's issue. The at and is today about as big a ma It the President in the eyes of 1 re- Americans.

HERE I WHAT COUNTS.

illegal law is an nission. But it emphasizes the mili- We like to receive letters like the be enacted and tary opinion behind the haste of the following fom John Market, Sr., obey and respec department to get the men in camp trustee of Jihnse township down in ods, then we are as soon as possible. General Wood Gibson county. It represents the abiding citizen.

> Sir: Find enclosed check for \$12. from one not occupying such a sta-chosen field. His business requ I have been reading your paper for tion in life? It is a disgrace to In- him to begin work at 4:30 o'clock some time and it appears to me like diana. If there be a county in In- m. He was an expert yeast make you fellows are hard up. I do not diana ready to join hands with this at the Shelbyville distillery, the want you to go under, so cash your commission and spend the tax payers' owned by his father, the late Co check and hammer away. Respt. money, we hope it will go bankrupt. John E. Beggs. He left his hou

tives of special

JOHN MARKET,

through the administration of Governor Ralston, the Indianapolis News
criticized the Public Utilities ComHughes, of New Jersey, who died

The County Sumpath.

We rench into the Goodrich-Hays political machine? It looks like he did.

The adoption of the loyal resolution

The County Sumpath.

The County Sumpath.

The County Sumpath.

The County Sumpath.

The County Sumpath. mission for its tendency to grant inyesterday. Republican will be apto come. He was full of sympath The County
to come. He was full of sympath The County

corporations throughout the State. The News branded the commission in the mere representative of utility indianapolis The Senator displayed the south w "pep" and carried his associates. He was full of by the south w "pep" and carried his ness, yet mingled it with pleasures t The News branded the commission as ered by the commission in fixing his old tim rates, or granting increases in rates.
In fact the law does not provide for such an animal. But how things have changed since Gov. Goodrich entered the State House and took control of He put on that the commission. He put on that body a man by the name of Lewis—took him off the staff of the Indian-took him off the Indianapolis News. Every day Mr. Lewis who has been doing his best, who reasits beside Richard Smith, manager lizes the seriousness of his task, and of the News, being the same Smith first year up to expenses incurred by his start. He frequently spoke who has nothing to conceal from the whom Justice Maholm recently sent \$232,000. No. of war preparation by them to us. The Democratic pa American public except that which to the Marion County Jail, at lunch- crease is due is due to the manageto the Marion County Jail, at lunch-eon in the Claypool cafe, and who gives Mr. Lewis his inspiration and Indiana, but is the man who paraded was a strong Democrat and re cue to his duties as a member of the lim Coodrigh was a strong Democrat and recue to his duties as a member of the lim Coodrigh was a strong Democrat and recue to his duties as a member of the lim Coodrigh cue to his duties as a member of the utilities commission. So far no ef-Fair criticism is always in order. fort has been made by the News com-Fair criticism is always in order. But there are plenty of evidences that the public will not view with favor the formation of a brigade devoted to the formation of the formation of a brigade devoted to the formation of the formation of a brigade devoted to the formation of t

against which the Indianapolis News voters he wol if they would give him preferred to help along regardles Recently in the Senate Senator Meyers, of Montana, protested against leged wrongs and reduce the "outthis sort of activity. Senator Borah, rageous" rates granted by the Ralsin an address out of the Senate, has just added his appeal for a fair attiin control? Why go outside of the mitted expense. Well, they to set to increase \$232,000 and always a gentleman in the st est sense. May his memory live tude toward Congress and the whole law to increase rates by a considera- mitted expen-? administration. "I beg you to re- tion of this newly coined term "sur- in the severa_ "he told his audience in charges?" The present commission is very freely granting corporations he made goo check promptly on reading one and in order.

es to have been medal the right to increase their service

the public is, but still there are many to whom the advice will not come amiss.

to meece the tax payers of Barthor plant of 15 the fine to organize our great army, and hundreds of good Democrats to one else will ever ask that question pay us by mail when we are unable public again. The News, editorism arket road—whatever that is, in to visit them personally by reason of "wabbles", jumping first one way The chronic nagger, the faultfinder, that county. The tax payers, land bad weather like we have had all then the other on the Baker boomer of the ground, and the greatest aid of County Commissioners in session every week for Democracy. This ious to hear from Roosevelt and Se he can render the country at this in Columbus last Saturday to protest year the party will need strong pub- tor New and the Republican Editor ous hole, descend into it and then The people in every county in Ly- Herald will live to do what it can in those resolution diana should do just what the people support of the President, the govern- Chamberlain adopted by the Repu of Bartholomew county did. They ment and the Democratic party in can Editorial Association of this S Hurrah for Secretary Baker. He should have done what they are now every county in Indiana. The Herald in session here last week were "so certainly put the twin screws to the doing a year ago. The Goodrich last week was worth its year price resolutions. And then there is the dirty gang who have hounded him for State Highway Commission law is a alone to any good Indiana Democrat. ter Senator New wrote the Associarightly been demanding that experts months. The Republican press of the fake and a fraud. It was enacted il- The Herald is the only newspaper in along the Roosevelt lines. V decide military matters had their wish country pursued Secretary of the Navy legally and after the legal constitu- Indiana to expose Gov. Goodrich and about these matters now? eal Daniels for two jears just as it has jion time limit for bills to be enacted his increased State expenses of \$232,indication that American preparation Baker. But this partisan press fell into law by the legislature. There is 000 during his first year. He prommony to the effect that American Secretary Baker to the end and have acted. No other law was enacted as Ralston. Now is the time to disclose Leo K. Fesler, county auditor, gi troops will be armed with a better fallen down harder than in the case this pretended one was. Gov. Good- his failure to make his record good. the receipts and disbursements of rifle than even the British. Secretary of Daniels. Every insinuation against rich knows it is a fraud and a fake. Come along, gentlemen, with your county commissioners, shows the t Baker does not insist that the quesway by Secretary Baker to the point Indiana and if they submit to it, or

The whole plot was po- heed any order from the Highway What has become of Governor Republican disloyal- Commission they deserve to be taxed Goodrich? Nothing has been heard of amount of taxes turned over to poor old Roosevelt to death and their property confis- him since he left Washington last city of Indianapolis, which was

ore. He went over cated. The tax payers in every week. He may be in hiding trying to 59 scape his bincoe record on the tax-over to the State of Indiana, \$1, Well he cer tal local public official who obeys its ornot in the wa ainders is defeated for office this year if that his first year, as Governor, cost tion portion tax, \$388,621.31, and he a candidate for re-election. Let no- the State \$232,000 more to maintain addition allotments to various fund advertised and ting tice be given Gov. Goodrich and all our benevolent institutions than it did The bonded indebtedness of dicans to make i in others that the rights of the tax pay- the last year under Governor Rals- county is \$3,859,000. The total be issue is \$4,350,000, of which \$491, Harry New be dis- by clearly unconstitutional methods cost equals \$13.72 per capita more than has been paid. The annual inter of securing laws. No other State has in 1916, the year he complained of so of the bonds was \$148,888,33. e is a Governor who was a party to such bitterly while a candidate for Goverse, a conspiracy. Indiana never had one nor. A committee ought to be apside who was guilty of such gross viola- pointed to locate the Governor and tion of his oath until she got Jim get a statement from him as to why Goodrich. When Governor Goodrich he did not make his campaign prom- The national food administration ur- waited in his office in the State House ises, to reduce State expenses in this new schedule for food conserva-

han all night to receive this highway bill line, good. The Governor is openly includes the following: of on the night of March 6 and morn-being denounced by Republican State Wheatless Monday. to ing of March 7, 1917, he knew he was House officials for his policy. They Meatless Tuesday. een doing an unconstitutional act. He even predict over there "that the party Wheatless Wednesday. the knew the highway bill was not acted will carry Indiana this year in spite Porkless Saturday. on in the Senate until after 1 o'clock of the Governor," as one good Repub- One meatless meal every day on the morning of March 7 and that the street the other day. He is now Baconless breakfasts every day.

or until about 4 o'clock in the morning referred to as Hanly No. 2. There is Utmost saving of fats and sug ct. -four hours after the constitutional not a Republican official in the State every day. day time limit had expired and the Legis- House who was elected to office who is The people of Indiana are directly as lature was legally dead. The idea of now friendly to the Governor, or who by the federal food administrato yal asking people to spend \$60,000 to has a decent word for him. He is a this state, H. E. Barnard, also t gratify a selfish gang of representa- joke.

terest based on an Terre Haute and the State for that FARMERS KICK ON \$58,000 insult. If laws can matter, lost one of its most gentle people required to characters, liberal in mind, finance, em, by such meth-charity and disposition to help, when COLUMBUS, Ind., January not much of a law John Ed Beggs passed away last Hundreds of taxpayers of Barthol It is such brutal Sunday at a Battle Creek, Michigan, mew County appeared before the board ecure power and health resort to which he had gone of commissioners today to probreeds an two months ago for treatment. Mr. against the proposed appropriation or law-making Beggs started his business life while \$58,000 for the improvement of

Four Democratic United States a mile regardless of weather, year he to the work of Luke Duffey, a non Senators have died during the past and year out, to the distillery, to the taxpayer, of Indianapolis and the Road senators have used during the past year and their places have unfortu-For several years, in fact all wately been filled by Republicans, apart and their places nave unfortunged by the last legislature and he never perfected his business. by the last legislature through the administration of Govpointed by Republican Governors. and he never neglected his busines k by the last legislature.

omas Taggart arrived in
Tuesday evening from
Senator There he has been since Indianapolis by

friends noticed the imhis health with sincere his taste. Every community ne der Governor Goodrich had seen making their way along State exper a cent of this vast inways among those who knew him

Mail us a continue to publish The off and discredited to a greater ex The Indianapolis Star is even

> receipts were \$9,890,142.40. The bursements totaled \$9.324,177.84, ing a balance on hand of \$565,964.

DON'T FORGET THIS.

serve Friday as a meatless day.

BEING VOTED FOR HIGHWAY.

Governor is a a resident of Shelbyville many years six miles of the main market his

pon justice and ago when a young boy. And he way. The board continued the matter ed and made a success in his for two weeks. More than 1,000 farm d ers signed a remonstrance against th improvement.

The feeling was very bitter and n defeat of any county commissioner ers and land owners are very every morning and walked more than dignant and blame the present figh

out further argument. SIGNS LOAN ORDINANCE.

ler to Borrow \$350,000. The money will be used to pay left unpaid by the Bell administration and to meet salaries. The loan was tion left a deficit of approx 30,000. The ordinance was th Mayor Jewett signed since taking office. -Indianapolis News, Jan. 29.

pay but \$30,000 in debts alleged to not to be endorsed by State Councils ministration? The truth is that Mayor Bell left uphold the Government. \$85,000 cash in the treasury for Mayor The Star did not wait for the con-

Why should \$350,000 be 55.

Jewett at the special request of both clusion of the congressional investiga-Mr. Jewett and his city controller, tion, which has fizzled out since Secre-Mr. Bryson, and \$100,000 in unpaid tarl Baker made his sweeping statef bills. Had Mayor Bell paid these bills ment, before it condemned Baker. But as far as the \$85,000 would apply as that is different, you know. he should have done, regardless of The Indiana Council must come requests to the contrary by the in- clean on this resolution or quit busicoming administration, he would have ness.

gures given above, the unpaid bills question. The country has more reasons now

Jewett employes.

FENSE COME CLEAN.

Council of Defense held here Wednes-Tuesday. The President replied to the day James L. Keach, a member, in-statement of Senator Chamberlain in troduced the following resolution, New York to which the Senator rewhich we think was timely and should have been promptly adopted, but it was personal privilege inasmuch as his

errors; and "Whereas, The administration at

light of his swing around Washington Washington has so far accomplished a maximum of success with a mini- Baker. Senator James Watson, of Inmum of failure in the co-ordination diana, was a little smarter than Senaand application of our national resources for military purposes; and
"Whereas, The extraordinary accomplishments of the Department of War

inet head; therefore be it

Council of Defense, That we express our confidence in the secretary of war and our appreciation of the problems

and be it further

propaganda of criticism in this crisis dispatch adds that the troops in som which in spirit and purpose has for its object the discrediting of Secretary Baker and his work before the coun-

President and Secretary of War Baker respondent at Copenhagen telegraphs and was entitled to adoption, if Indi- under Tuesday's date. The movement ana is to properly support the war is being extended to the provincial and play no Republican politics. And towns.

Mr. Keach Out of His Jurisdiction.

Indianapolis ters. If they do there Defense is to withhold its endors will be a handing to a tree party with- ment of the war management of the government what is to be expected of the average person? And look at the argument of the

Mayor Jewett Authorizes City Control- Star against this patriotic document. For weeks the Star has bitterly assailed Mr. Baker without waiting for the results of the Congressional indone," said Mayor Jewett today as he quiry it now hides behind as its reason signed the ordinance authorizing the for opposing the Keach resolution. That is rather an inconsistent argu-

bills ment for the Star. Did the Council have in mind the necessary because the Bell administra- position assumed by Senator Harry nately New?

Did the Keach resolution have a direct tendency to upset the Republican plan to discredit the administration? If the efforts of the Government are have been inherited from the Bell ad- of Defense they had better be dissolved and new councils created which will

left the city in debt on bills \$15,000 Nothing but Republican politics,

and an empty treasury. And now the pure and simple, will prevent the News has the gall to print that a Council from promptly adopting the loan of \$350,000 has been made to Keach resolution at its next meeting. pay the debts of the Bell adminis- Mr. Keach and every loyal member

collapse of the Republican scheme by

New York statement was pronounced

with Roosevelt, who fled and returned

to Oyster Bay at the first shot by

mount to but \$30,000. When Mayor Bell left office not a than it had a week ago to congratudollar was due to a city employe, so late Senator Stone, of Missouri. That the salaries referred to by the News is also true of Secretary of War Baker. ust be anticipated payments to It was the address of Senator Stone in the Senate last week wherein he ex-

LET THE STATE COUNCIL OF DE. posed the Republican politics in the criticism of President Wilson and Secretary Baker that finally led to the

At the weekly meeting of the State the statement of Secretary Baker

"Whereas, Some mistakes are ine in such a vast undertaking as tary Baker's statement Tuesday supour present war-an undertaking ports President Wilson's opinion. We whose success must be measured by think Senator Harry New, of Indiana, general results and not by occasional would now sing rather small in the

afford the only fair test in appraising GERMAN STRIKE AFFECTS 500,000 the service and competency of its Cab-"Resolved, by the Indiana State Spread to Provincial Towns Reported

Hit.

That, while recognizing diers and strikers in the suburbs of the right of inquiry and constructive diers and strikers in the criticism, we deprecate any organized dispatch adds that the troops in some

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- Nearly 500,000 persons are already on strike in Ber-The resolution evidently had for its lin and the number is being added to sole purpose the indorsement of the hourly, the Exchange Telegraph cor-

what objection could there be to the Keach resolution?

The Berlin correspondent of the Politiken of Copenhagen reports that the The Indianapolis Star, editorially, strikers have formed a workmen's Thursday opposes the adoption of the council of 500 with an "action com-Baker indorsement in the following mission" of ten men and women in-

> Socialist leader, and Philip Scheide mann, the majority Socialist leader. Other Leaders Well Known.

Other members of the commission include Georg Ledebour and William Dittman, Independent Socialists and Friedrich Ebert and Herr Braum, maaudable work in mobilizing the re- jority Socialists, the dispatch adds.



STATEMENT THAT WILL APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The statement made before the senate military committee yesterday by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will appeal to the public generally, we believe, as a straightforward presentation of facts without any disposition to hold back anything. It was frank and courteous, and will make new friends for this much attacked member of President Wilson's cabinet.

Mr. Baker frankly admitted the mistakes that have been made, but he showed they were exceptions and not characteristic of the general management of army matters. And he demonstrated conclusively that the same mistake is not likely to be made twice. In asking that complaints of any kind be referred to him before being made the basis for sensational attacks the secretary was entirely within his rights. That should be done at all times, for sympathetic co-operation is essential to the best results in the war department, or any other department.

Secretary Baker struck the keynote with reference to no little criticism of the war activities of the government when he said it arises from the impatience of the nation to "do this great thing quickly." When people consider carefully the magnitude of the task at hand, and what has been done toward its accomplishment, we feel sure they will be gratified and surprised at the results that have been achieved. For a nation that has not been for years on a war basis, or even a preparedness basis, the assembling and training of a million men in a few months is little short of wonderful. If some of the administration's critics will think more of the larger aspects of the matter, and less of the comparatively few mistakes that have been made, they will doubtless indulge in less criticism.

The letter read by Secretary Baker from Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the noted writer, was significant. This gifted woman, who has a son in the service of the nation, has visited the different camps and she has seen things in quite a different light from the way Senator Chamberlain and some others view them. She has words of praise for the conduct of the camps and, while she says that some mistakes have probably been made, on the whole her impressions are decidedly favorable.

As to the matter of ordnance and the complaint that thousand of men were sent to camp before the camps were ready for them, Secretary Baker generously assumes the responsibility, but in these as in other matters he acted on the advice, and sometimes insistence, of high army officers of undoubted ability and wide experience. It is significant, in view of ex-President Roosevelt's criticism of Secretary Baker, that one of these officers whose advice was freely sought was Major General Leonard Wood, whom the Colonel has referred to on more than one occasion, we believe, as a man of very superior attainments along military lines.

No few of the things which Senator Chamberlain complains are due to the actions of subordinates, for which Secretary Baker is in no way responsible except on the broad principle that he is the head of the war department. But in every such case the defects complained of have been corrected immediately. There are some faults doubtless in the system of army arganizations spenie survive serious s

piexines.

In selecting the accompanying numbers on the bill, Micola made novelty and innovation the keynote, as is evidenced in the appearance of several denced in the appearance of several oble specialities, from the show is an oto the stage in this country.

The personnel of the show is allowed set and send the and the show is allowed to the cherogeneous as the amuser ment menu, and includes performers from Oriental, as well as Occidental toology.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal

I-29-1918

UNFAIR CRITICISM

While there is much that can be justly said in criticism of the War Department, as indeed there can be of everything else with which human beings have anything to do, a great deal if not most of the criticism that has been made of Secretary Baker and his associates is unfair and unjust. For instance, Senator Chamberlain, in his arraignment of the War Department a few days ago, offered in evidence two cases of death attended if not caused by neglect of physicians and nurses. They were post sad and drew tears from many of his auditors in the Senate Chamber. The recited circumstances were inexcusable. They call for the severest condemnation, and no doubt have the severest condemnation of the War Department, which will see that those individuals responsible for these deaths are punished.

But, as the New York World asks, are these two cases fairly typical of the situation among over a million men in camp, away from home, exposed to new conditions affecting bodily health and inevitably bringing together sporadic cases of contagious disorders under circumstances most favorable for their spread? They are so presented by the Senator. They are absolutely disproved as such by the broad fact which he is obliged to acknowledge.

This broad fact is that the death-rate among the more than a million encamped soldiers in the first and worst months of their new environment to date is actually lower than it would have been among them at home, as proved by a long life-insurance experience for selected lives of these ages. And the Senator has to admit it. The American Army is the healthiest in the world.

This is a remarkable fact. These soldiers are at war, and are none the less at war for being mobilized far back of the fighting-lines. And while disease heretofore has always been far more deadly to an army than the enemy's bullets, the great advance in the hygiene of camp has still left it a foe more dengerous than in civil life.

Secretary Baker's solicitude for the health and care of the soldiers has been notoriously particu-That it has been extraordinarily effective is now proved by this broad admitted fact. physicians and nurses tend to become unsympathetic and neglectful, as in civil life when dealing with inmates of large institutions, and need, as then, to be called to frequent account. But when a few cases of indifference on their part among so great a number are held up to harrow public feeling as typical of general camp conditions, demagogy has descended to its lowest depths.

inston Salem, N. C. Sentinel

STATEMENT THAT WILL APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The statement made before the senate military committee yesterday by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will appeal to the public generally, we believe, as a straightforward presentation of facts without any disposition to hold back anything. It was frank and courteous, and will make new friends for this much attacked member of President Wilson's cabinet.

Mr. Baker frankly admitted the mistakes that have been made, but he showed they were exceptions and not characteristic of the general management of army matters. And he demonstrated conclusively that the same mistake is not likely to be made twice. In asking that complaints of any kind be referred to him before being made the basis for sensational attacks the secretary was entirely within his rights. That should be done at all times, for sympathetic co-operation is essential to the best results in the war department, or any other department.

Secretary Baker struck the keynote with reference to no little criticism of the war activities of the government when he said it arises from the impatience of the nation to "do this great thing quickly." When people consider carefully the magnitude of the task at hand, and what has been done toward its accomplishment, we feel sure they will be gratified and surprised at the results that have been achieved. For a nation that has not been for years on a war basis, or even a preparedness basis, the assembling and training of a million men in a few months is little short of wonderful. If some of the administration's critics will think more of the larger aspects of the matter, and less of the comparatively few mistakes that have been made, they will doubtless indulge in less criticism.

The letter read by Secretary Baker from Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the noted writer, was significant. This gifted woman, who has a son in the service of the nation, has visited the different camps and she has seen things in quite a different light from the way Senator Chamberlain and some others view them. She has words of praise for the conduct of the camps and, while she says that some mistakes have probably been made, on the whole her impressions are decidedly favorable.

As to the matter of ordnance and the complaint that thousand of men were sent to camp before the camps were ready for them, Secretary Baker generously assumes the responsibility, but in these as in other matters he acted on the advice, and sometimes insistence, of high army officers of undoubted ability and wide experience. It is significant, in view of ex-President Roosevelt's criticism of Secretary Baker, that one of these officers whose advice was freely sought was Major General Leonard Wood, whom the Colonel has referred to on more than one occasion, we believe, as a man of very superior attainments along military lines.

No few of the things which Senator Chamberlain complains are due to the actions of subordinates, for which Secretary Baker is in no way responsible except on the broad principle that he is the head of the war department. But in every such case the defects complained of have been corrected immediately. There are some faults doubtless in the system of army organization, but such things cannot be corrected in a day. That they will be corrected from time to time seems assured.

On the whole, the reply of the secretary of war to the senator from Oregon will impress the average person, we believe, as a forceful presentation of the matter of war department activities in all its aspects. It was not a defense from criticism as much as an explanation in detail of the principal things that have been done, and not done, in getting ready for war. And when due allowance has been made for the necessity of errors in connection with such a large undertaking, and a comparison made with army preparations on former occasions, in 1898, for instance, it will be very readily realized that much of importance has been done in a very short time.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal

I-29-1918

UNFAIR CRITICISM

While there is much that can be justly said in criticism of the War Department, as indeed there can be of everything else with which human beings have anything to do, a great deal if not most of the criticism that has been made of Secretary Baker and his associates is unfair and unjust. For instance, Senator Chamberlain, in his arraignment of the War Department a few days ago, offered in evidence two cases of death attended if not caused by neglect of physicians and nurses. They were post sad and drew tears from many of his auditors in the Senate Chamber. The recited circumstances were inexcusable. They call for the severest condemnation, and no doubt have the severest condemnation of the War Department, which will see that those individuals responsible for these deaths are punished.

But, as the New York World asks, are these two cases fairly typical of the situation among over a million men in camp, away from home, exposed to new conditions affecting bodily health and inevitably bringing together sporadic cases of contagious disorders under circumstances most favorable for their spread? They are so presented by the Senator. They are absolutely disproved as such by the broad fact which he is obliged to acknowledge.

This broad fact is that the death-rate among the more than a million encamped soldiers in the first and worst months of their new environment to date is actually lower than it would have been among them at home, as proved by a long life-insurance experience for selected lives of these ages. And the Senator has to admit it. The American Army is the healthiest in the world.

This is a remarkable fact. These soldiers are at war, and are none the less at war for being mobilized far back of the fighting-lines. And while disease heretofore has always been far more deadly to an army than the enemy's bullets, the great advance in the hygiene of camp has still left it a foe more dengerous than in civil life.

Secretary Baker's solicitude for the health and care of the soldiers has been notoriously particular. That it has been extraordinarily effective is now proved by this broad admitted fact. Army physicians and nurses tend to become unsympathetic and neglectful, as in civil life when dealing with inmates of large institutions, and need, as then, to be called to frequent account. But when a few cases of indifference on their part among so great a number are held up to harrow public feeling as typical of general camp conditions, demagogy has descended to its lowest depths.

inston Salem, N. C. Sentinel I-29-1918

ABOVE EVERY OTHER CON-SIDERATION.

There are indications that the American people as a whole are going to take chine guns or rifles finally adopted. The the view that Secretary Baker has given a very satisfactory account of his stewardship. There is some indication, too, that critics constructive, if not destructive, share this view. Senator Chamberlain, himself almost persuaded, country into its confidence.

was ready. tion in the United States for the most army doctor who will mistreat or negthe Washington government, the Berlin government was still mystified as to the war organization.

that Secretary Baker must again recross-examine the head of the war orfairs is to adhere to its determination to press for a war cabinet, or council.

or possible failures of the war department, we have felt that it might proved the military hospitals, as is already bea very good thing to correlate the war ing done in France. No doubt Secremilitary activities under such a body, whose chief, if not only function will be to organize and to plan, in constant touch with the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Such a cabinet would perhaps be regarded as a definite and tangible agency, a body irectly responsible to the public. Such a body ought to be able to do for the United States what the supreme Allied council is doing for the Entente cause in Europe. The great and vital need for such an organization was long felt abroad, and there is little doubt that it would have come much sooner had not some of the military leaders looked upon the proposed council with a measure of distrust, or had there not been some fear of a possible conflict of national interests. Members of Congress, too, would feel better about it as many members of the national legislature have had a feeling that they have been virtually shut out of the war organization-so much so, in fact, that members found it very difficult to legislate intelligently when it became necessary to legislate.

We think the American people are not likely to fall out with the war department, if mistakes have been made as to ordnance, or the exact type of mavery fact that this country was not ready for the war, and that it is taking some time to get ready, affords about all the evidence that the world needs of the country's just and righteous aims in the conflict. But the department it would seem, complained mainly of the and all the responsible authorities. failure of the department to take the should put above every other consideration, if they have not already done But here, too, the secretary of war, so, the care of the individual soldier, He drew from his pocket especially in sickness. There should be a clipping from a German paper, in no isolated cases of inhumane treatment which the statement was attributed to of soldiers for Senator Chamberlain or von Hindenburg that the war prepara- any other person to read about. The part had taken the form of talk, and lect a soldier is no better than any again, there was the explanation that, other sort of Hun, and he should be according to the secret service agents of dealt with accordingly. The head of the war department said that prison sentences for some doctors, under this the number of American troops in charge, had been taken under advise-France, and as to other achievements of ment. To jail they ought to go. The Oregon Senator said he had received a Since time is of the essence of things great many complaining letters from just now it would appear unfortunate relatives of men in the army. We repeat: the generality of people are goturn to the capitol for another day of, ing to be very well satisfied if the sev talk. It is the purpose of senators to eral executive departments do the best they can with the ordnance supplies; ganization, and it is announced that but there must be no laxity or lapses the Senate Committee on Military Af-1 in taking care of the men in the field. Just in this connection it is announced

that the Red Cross is making plans to Quite apart from the achievements, keep relatives in close touch with soldiers in the camps, and especially in tary Baker has a realizing sense of the fact that all doubt must be removed from the minds of the American mothers and fathers, as to the treatment their soldier sons are receiving. We suppose the announced plans of the Red Cross for home work, will reduce to a minimum the possible neglect of any soldier anywhere, or in any branch of

LET US HAVE SHIPS

Greensboro, N. C. Daily News

I-30--I9I8

Republican paper, Col. Rosevelt credited with its control.

Charlotte Daily Observer I-30--1918

CHAMBERLAIN'S CHANCE

There was not very much of a disposition to crossquestion Secretary Baker when he gave his testimony before the Senate Committee, nor is it to be anticipated that there will be much on the occasion of his "recall." The condition of preparedness to which the Army has been brought since war was declared was of a character that surprised the uninformed, or those who had made a noise without being sure what they were making it about. Even Colonel Roosevelt must have found something in the Secretary's revelations to commend-and still, Secretary Baker did not go as far as he might have gone. He revealed only so much of the country's war secrets as was forced from him in defense of the War Department. The intimation comes that Senator Chamberlain will press his bill for a War Cabinet, notwithstanding the showing made by the Secretary, and in order not to lay himself open to the charge of unseemly haste in the matter, will have the bill again submitted to the committee. Knowing the attitude of Congress in this particular matter it would appear that Senator Chamberlain is needlessly prolonging discussion of a matter that is already practically removed from the field of debate. The country is opposed to a dangerous interference with the management of the war by the President and it is safe to say that Congress does not intend to permit it. It looks like Senator Chamberlain now has an opening through which to make a graceful retirement, an opportunity the embracing of which would elevate him in the estimation of his country.

A Successful Investigation.

It is but just to say that Secretary BAKER'S latest statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has produced, on the whole, a favorable impression. This is due partly to the exhibit he was able to make of great things actually accomplished in certain directions, partly to the encouraging nature of the assurances he felt himself warranted in giving with regard to things yet to be achieved, but, most of all, to the marked change in the Secretary's personal attitude toward the legislators inquiring of him and toward the general subject of the investigation.

In the latter respect Mr. BAKER seemed almost like another man; and the disappearance of much of the earlier jauntiness, the cocksureness, the resentment of proper interrogative criticism as if it were intrusion on the part of the Senators, the disposition to engage in a contest of wits where the situation demanded from him sober, earnest, modest cooperation in the purpose of the inquiry, would be enough in the case of so important a public official to justify the legislators in having summoned him to the stand. This modification of tone and temper is a good thing for the country; it is also a good thing for Mr. BAKER.

If there is in consequence a somewhat kinder feeling throughout the republic to the Secretary of War there is also a better understanding now of what his department has done in a great national crisis, as well as of what it has failed to do that might have been done for the advancement of victory. The investigation has brought to the knowledge of the people some cardinal facts previously withheld from them by mistaken notions of the sphere of censorship, while all the time doubtless well known to the enemy.

The moral gain to the cause by Mr. BAKER'S disclosures of the rate of progress in military preparation is considerable and undeniable. Much good and little harm has been done in this way. We must remember, however, that while his exhibit of creditable achievement is as ample as possible in detail and frankness, it is no more than human nature to minimize the minus quantities of the equation, to generalize them as mistakes corrected as soon as detected, and to seek to brighten with hopeful promises of increased efficiency the dismal conditions of past experience.

The tangle is interminable while Red Tape remains in the War Department as Secretary BAKER's superior. The succession of mistakes to be detected and corrected is endless in its possibilities if the system is inherently inadequate to the needs of the times. Mr. BAKER's testimony does not dispose of the main question, and that is whether the United States Government now possesses the best machinery for avoiding delay, speeding up the war and winning it.

This is the greatest question now before Congress and the country.

The Vindication of Mr Baker

It is a patriotic duty for one to read the impressive statement of Secretary Baker before the Senate committee in reply to the charge of Senator Chamberlain that the war department has "fallen down" in prosecuting the war. It was a dangerous, even wicked, assertion for the senator to make on the basis of the evidence which he presented to support his position. Even among his own sympathizers there were those who admitted that he had failed to prove his charge, But, worst of all, the senator's performance from first to last has been inevitably. if not designedly, directed toward weakening popular confidence in the government. On that account, particularly, Secretary Baker's presentation of the government's case and his review of the government's achievements

must command the most attentive consideration. The reply is crushing. Unless one's mind is hopelessly biased against the secretary or the president, or is obsessed with ulterior purposes whose promotion calls for the secretary's downfall, it must be recognized that the achievement already bulks so large as to make the mistakes and failures of the department seem by comparison of minor importance in the record. Aside from the secretary's success in on the home front, where the poison throwing new light upon mooted gas of politics is used to blind the points in the mobilization, equipment and training of the army, which have been widely exploited, he has impressively recalled what most people have

eign service. We have in brance today much more than that number. Mr Baker declares that "early this year" we shall have an army of 500,000 in France, and that during the year we sould send at least a million more, making a total of 1.500.000 soldiers in France before next winter. In 32 American training camps there are at this moment about 1,000,000 men ready to sail, and every man of them could go armed and equipped.

Consider, also, the vast engineering and construction work already done in France, or in process of accomplishment-great storehouses and plants for supplies, new piers in harbors, barracks for soldiers, road building for the British and French armies by our own regiments of engineers, and, to top all, a railroad 600 miles long for the use of our own army, for which the entire equipment has had to be shipped from this country. These operations, at such a distance, are stupendous; our people cannot take in their dimensions by any exercise of the imagination, although it is most easy for obstreperous faultfinders and pestilential politicians to fill our ears with outcries against the defects in a training camp site and the criminal delinquencies of a few medical officers

Secretary Baker's achievement forgotten, namely, the necessity from the start of subordinating our own military program to the imperative army of a million men now ready to needs of Britain and especially France. The inside story of the demands of has in 10 months radically reorganized the whole machinery of the read of the continuous of the conti The inside story of the demands of France cannot yet be told in its fullness, but Mr Baker wisely gave us hints of the steadily increasing pressure to expand our operations abroad beyond all previous forecasts of the most probable contingencies. This knowledge must be considered, also, in connection with the frequent embarrassing changes in the character of the demands of our allies—their insistence in the beginning upon munitions, supplies and tonnage; their sudden cry for soldiers for "moral" that is in 10 months radically reorganized the whole machinery of the war department—an achievement summarized in another article on this page. The "drive" against him for the purpose of forcing him out of the position he now holds is unjustified by any body of facts that can be assembled in the face of what he has done. It would be injurious to the gigantic undertaking in which the nation is engaged to experiment at this time with a new secretary of war, who sudden cry for soldiers for "moral would necessarily have very much to learn before he could give to the coun-'effect" and then for more and more soldiers; and, still again, their shift back to supplies and tonnage in pref-ting that he has made great improve-In broad outlines, what are the results to-day? The government sent in the fast machine, but their atest cry is that he not fundamentally sympathetic" with war. In heaven's than the maximum of Mr Roosevelt's the maximum of Mr Roosevelt's than the maximum of Mr Roosevelt's the maximum of Mr Roose than the maximum of Mr Roosevelt's the signs are many that the effort own estimate early last summer of what was required. Roosevelt in June thought 200,000 men ample for formula to the signs are many that the effort of destroy him is collapsing, as it mught; for the good of the army and thought 200,000 men ample for formula to the signs are many that the effort of destroy him is collapsing, as it mught; for the good of the army and thought 200,000 men ample for formula to the signs are many that the effort of the signs

Secretary Baker's Words Hearten the American People,

While more details concerning some things which he treated only in a general way will be brought out when Secretary Baker is questioned by members of the Senate committee, it can be said that his statement of Monday regarding the work that has been done and is being done by the War Department is most reassuring. Early failures are admitted; there is no glossing over disappointments where they have been experienced. The Secretary has made it clear that he and the higher officers of the department fully realize the magnitude of the task they have in hand and understand the determination of the country to see that task well done.

Much has been accomplished. The record is made up not so much of the number of American soldiers sent to France and those who soon will be sent as of the success that has attended the making of our great citizen army and of what has been done in France to prepare for their coming.

Secretary Baker did not touch upon the changes made in the War Department as the result of the testimony brought out by the committee at its earlier hearings, but he did go frankly into the various phases of the supply situation, answering the criticisms concerning rifles and ma-chine guns and clothing. That there had been delays he admitted, but he showed from the latest reports that the men now have uniforms and overcoats, that the decision to adopt a rechambered Enfield was made by the experts of the army after careful consideration of pros and cons, and that the army in France is being sup plied with machine guns and artillery by purchases made of France and Great Britain, these entailing no sacrifice on the part of our allies. On the contrary, purchases abroad are of value in enabling our allies to maintain the productive capacity of their munitions plants at highest capacity, and mean, also, a valuable saving in tonnage. In the meantime the production in this country is being speeded up in a satisfactory manner. Upon one point alone was the Secretary uncertainas to whether, as had been intimated by Senator Frelinghuysen, the productive capacity of shell plants in the United States is as high as it was when this country went into the war.

While there are as yet practically no Browning guns, it was shown that there are machine guns of other types at all the camps and cantonments for purposes of practice and training. The troops in France are supplied with Chauchat and Hotchkiss guns. Lewis guns have been bought and contracted for to the limit of the present capacity of the producers, who have been urged to increase their plants. These guns, however, are to be used for aircraft, not for ground work.

Concerning Heavy Artillery.

Secretary Baker makes a good case for General Crozier when he shows that since 1906 the Ordnance Department has been urging upon Secretaries of War and upon Congress the need for larger appropriations for heavy ordnance. He did not discuss the charge that the Ordnance Department failed to utilize an appropriation for dies and machinery made the year before we entered the war, but doubtless will do so when questioned by the committee.

The Secretary is not particularly happy when he compares the American failure to meet the need for heavy guns with France's failure to realize the need when war broke upon her. Between August, 1914, and our own entrance into the war we had more than two years and a half in which to have learned that need by the experience of France and Great Britain, and we did nothing to meet it. That failure, with the object lesson before our eyes, cannot be excused by reference to similar failure during the preceding years, when Americans generally, and particularly members of the democratic party in Congress, preferred to believe the millennium of permanent peace at hand.

The Secretary presented expert testimony to meet the "shoddy" cry. He showed that the cloth now used for uniforms is of virgin wool, the reworked wool or shoddy being used only in overcoats and in blankets, where it makes for improvement rather than deterioration.

Care of the Soldiers.

No other portion of Secretary Baker's testimony is more satisfactory than that in which he deals with the allegations of neglect on the part of medical officers toward ill soldiers. It will be recalled that the most dramatic, if not the most important, portion of Senator Chamberlain's speech criticising the War Department had to do with two instances of that nature. While Secretary Baker had not had those two cases brought to his attention, he was able to show that in similar cases the department had taken prompt and positive action; that the Secretary on the advice of the Judge Advocate General had refused to approve the findings of court martials which recommended no more severe punishment than dismissa' for the offending medical officers, an that the papers had been sent back to the division commanders with instructions to reconvene the courts and a recommendation for more drastic punishment. The Secretary believes that medical officers guilty, of such plain neglect as seems established by the record in the cases he cited should be punished as similar neglect has been punished upon occasion by the civil courts. In taking that stand the Secretary clearly reflects the wish of the American people.

Calumny Put to Rout.

The campaign of calumny and defamation waged by the detractors of the Wilson Administration reached its culmination in the speech delivered by Senator Chamberlain in New York on January 19, when he said:

The military establishment of the United States has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the Government of the United States.

Every American citizen who read that statement, which the President was constrained publicly to denounce as an "astonishing and unjustifiable distortion of the truth," owes it to himself and his country to read the statement of Secretary of War Baker made to the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Monday last, and published in yesterday's papers.

The Secretary's statement could not be characterized as a retort to his critics, for it was absolutely impersonal and unimpassioned. But in revealing the magnitude of the task with which his department has been grappling with marvelous efficiency, and the extent of the country's achievements in warlike preparation, he not only exposed the utter ignorance of his calumniators but left their miserable falsehoods not a leg to stand on. The things they say we ought now to be preparing to do have been done. The decisions in matters of moment with which they find fault were arrived at by and with the advice of the experts whom they say would be most competent to determine upon correct and efficient procedure. The mountains of ineptitude upon which they have been gazing with affected horror turn out to be molehills at the foot of lofty heights of unparalleled accomplishment.

This war machine that has "almost stopped functioning" has raised and equipped an army of a million and a half in a few months, and transported nearly a third of it beyond the seas; it has cut down forests in France and turned them into barracks to house its troops; it has built railroads, locomotives, piers, warehouses and dock machinery in this country and erected them abroad; it has called the best brains of the nation to its service and used them to surmount unheard-of obstacles and to achieve unheard-of results; it has made the proudest record in the annals of the country; it has conquered every difficulty save that cast in its way by partisan malignity, by the damnable ingratitude of little minds, that would rob it of the confidence and co-operation of the country.

It is for the people to decide how the efforts of do-nothings and faultfinders shall succeed in interfering with the successful completion of the great task. The people cannot reach a just decision without a conscientious study of the evidence. Secretary Baker's testimony deserves the close attention of every careful seeker after the truth in a matter that vitally concerns every citizen.

ARMY FACTS AND FIGURES.

The American army machinery has not broken down. President Wilson, by the testimony of Secretary Baker before the Senate military committee yesterday, stands justified as declaring in refutation of Senator Chamberlain's earlier statement that this was "an unjustifiable distortion of the truth." If the committee is honest with itself it will admit that it owes the country an apology for insinuating that which never was.

Almost as important as the data furnished by Secretary Baker was the spirit of greater friendliness that characterized the entire proceedings yesterday. The Secretary of War, be it said, was a much better witness than on that previous occasion which was preliminary to the unpleasant controversy.

Now, as to the exact truth in relation to the American army, abroad and at home. Naturally, the Secretary of War could not tell everything about the nation's preparations for beating the enemy, but it was enough for him to show that this country is doing its part with respect to men and materials, and that almost everything done to date has been at the request of the governments allied with the United States.

"The American army now in France, and to be there, large as it is now, and larger that it is to be, is provided with artillery of the types they want for the uses they desire, and our own streams of supplies to supplement what they already have is inaugurated, is in process, and deliveries have begun in a steadily increasing stream of production."

Forcefully and persuasively Secretary Baker made this declaration. He also spoke of delays and mistakes, and what remedies were in effect to correct. A million men are ready to go overseas, and whatever deficiency in equipment occurred it is now understood that the military leaders themselves were fully aware of what would happen when so many Americans were called nurriedly to the colors.

Secretary Baker's appearance yesterday is bound to do a great deal of good. The country did want some fuller information than had been forthcoming previously, and to that extent the agitation has served a purpose.

BAKER CONVICTS HIS CRITICS.

Secretary of War Baker has convicted his critics of talking loosely. Answering charges of Senator Chamberlain and others who have tried to represent the war department as having fallen down, he shows that it has gone beyond expectations in getting men to France and in training others to go there. Relative to the selection of types of guns and the assembling of a large army for training before all supplies were ready, he showed that everything done was in accord with the views of such military authorities as General's Pershing and Wood. Concerning the purchase of artillery from France, he pointed out that the French had a large supply on hand and that it was agreed upon as a common sense policy for America to take advantage of t since there was a demand in this country as ell as a call from our allies for the hurrying of an expeditionary force to the scene. Then there was a greater demand for ships for the transporting of other supplies. Now this country is producing military supplies at a rate that assures that our army will be thoroughly equipped when the time comes for it to strike.

Here is an example of the looseness of some of the criticism: Congressman Medil McCormick only a few days ago reported that there was wonder in Great Britain that so distinguished a soldier as General Wood should be "buried" when the United States was engaged in such a great war. It turns out, as shown in the news yesterday, that General Wood has been in France for some time studying conditions with the view of service with the American forces there.

Dealing with reports of medical neglect of men in the training camp, the secretary showed that such instances have been few and that punishment is meted out promptly to those responsible. Three officers have been dismissed from the army on account of such neg-

lect and every reasonable complaint is investigated.

While the secretary does not consider his judgment infallible, admitting that some mistakes may have been made, he gave reasons for his action that should satisfy the fair-minded that he did as well as could be expected of anyone under emergency conditions. The whole case should be viewed frankly from the standpoint of the great distance this country had to go for preparedness after the neglect of many years. The task is of herculean proportions, but the reports show that it is being mastered in record-breaking time.

It is not that there should be no criticism of the department, but that those who have undertaken to discredit it have shown that they do not know what they are talking about.

Fruitless and Harmful.

Senator Chamberlain has made his widely advertised speech of vindication. Theodore Roosevelt has taken the National Press Club and the country into his confidence on the issue he raised against the administration. Meanwhile, the president's efficient handling of the war goes on.

Nothing has been accomplished either by Chamberlain or by Roosevelt. The war council measure will not receive the sanction of congress; if it did, it could not become a law. Chamberlain's other demand, that a director of munitions be appointed, is rendered superfluous by Secretary Baker's selection yesterday of a "surveyor general" of all army purchases.

The country does not indorse congress foisting upon the president a war directing agency of which he himself does not approve. It does not believe that the management either of the war or the navy department has been such that safety demands the shelving either of Baker or Daniels. The president is responsible for the activities of both, and the country holds him and him alone accountable for results.

America's strength in the war is not to be increased by mere meddlers, whether they be members of the senate or candidates for the presidency. Supporters of the government will not spend their time devising means of deposing the head of the government from the position where the constitution places him and creating in his place an extra-constitutional agency for the conduct of the war.

Secretary Baker asks permission to go before the Chamberlain committee and reply to the Chamberlain accusations. It is hoped he may feel at liberty to make public every fact that can properly be given, to the end that the American people may judge whether Chamberlain and other hostile critics are right or whether the administration is right in their estimate of what the government is doing in furtherance of our war aims. Until now most of the talking in this line has been done by those intent upon discrediting the war secretary.

Constructive, honest criticism is always to be encouraged. But nothing will be accomplished by critics with axes to grind or with personal partisan ambitions to fulfill.

SECRETARY BAKER AT HIS BEST

The statement defending his administration of the War Department which Mr. BAKER made to a large and critical audience in the Senate Office Building on Monday may be vulnerable to analysis, but as a brief it was adroit and brilliant. More than that. it was a challenge to the American people to admire the achievements of the Government in raising, equipping, and training large bodies of troops, and in transporting division after division overseas, a challenge that proves irresistible to their pride of country. Mr. BAKER may have used the superlative too freely in praising our performance, but he will not be criticised for that, and the colors he wrought into the picture will stay there. Furthermore, he will have his vindication when our troops go "over the top " upon the order of one of the most efficient soldiers that has commanded an American army, a consummate West Pointer, JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING.

The questions that Senators will ask when Mr. BAKER appears before the committee again may dim the lustre of his exposition of what the War Department has accomplished, but he has recognized his limitations and profited by his mistakes, which is a great gain. Mr. BAKER's complacency will no longer dismay his friends and put a weapon into the hands of critics who are just as patriotic as he is. They feared that he did not take his responsibility seriously, that he would never grow up to it, that he lacked the energy and spirit demanded of the head of the American War Department in the supreme emergency. They are not yet convinced that he will pass muster and officially survive the ordeal, but at his latest coming before the Senate Military Affairs Committee there was a self-revelation full of promise.

That frank and persistent criticism woke up NEWTON D. BAKER and brought about the transformation is not to be denied. The subordinates in the War Department, some of them veteran army officers who knew things were not going right, are now buckling to their work with hope in their faces and fresh courage in their hearts. Red tape will be cut right and left, responsibility will no longer be evaded, and the war machine will gather speed. Hereafter, the right to criticise will not be contested. The Senate inquiry has proved a bracing tonic.

It must be understood, however, that the most searching problems of the war are still to come. We have not begun to fight in France and the war may go on for years. It will take a strong, resourceful, inflexible man to conduct the business of the War Department. Secretary BAKER has coped with the preliminaries, learning as he went along, and standing up under criticism as best he could. But he has not been severely tested. Whether even the reorganization of the War Department which he has planned will satisfy Congress is a question to be settled only after debate on the new legislation which Senator CHAMBERLAIN has proposed. Mr. BAKER has filed his brief. The other side is to be heard.

TRUTH AS A WEAPON.

Whether Secretary Baker's testimony revealed any military secrets of the United States which were not already in possession of the German General Staff or which can now be used by Ger many to the disadvantage of the American Army is a matter that can be determined only by events

What the Secretary had to say about the num ber of American troops in France, about the work that the United States is doing in France and about the military plans of the United States in general is the kind of information that Governments always endeavor to keep from the enemy. Nevertheless, this was a case that called for the fullest publicity, and the consequences of continued secrecy would have been infinitely worse than the most indiscreet revelations of American military strength and American activity.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs had declared that the military establishment of the United States had "fallen down," that it had "almost stopped functioning," that "it is a thing that does not exist." He had made in the Senate of the United States a sensational attack upon the War Department in which he had charged inefficiency and failure in practically every undertaking. The committee of which he is the Chairman had introduced a bill to depose the President, deprive him of his constitutional powers as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and vest the war powers of the Government in a Cabinet of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability." If Senator Chamberlain had told the truth, if he had correctly pictured the situation, the Allies were confronted with their great disaster of the war-the collapse of the United States as a military power.

There was no way to meet these charges which were made by Senator Chamberlain and attested by Theodore Roosevelt, a former President of the United States, except by such a statement as Secretary Baker made, whether discreet or indis-

So far as the American people are concerned, the Chamberlain charges need not have been taken too seriously. Soon or late the country would have assessed them at their true value, and in spite of Congressional pyrotechnics the prosecution of the war would have gone on without interruption. But there was the state of public opinion in France and Great Britain to consider. In the absence of a detailed official denial the French people could have had no means of knowing that the Chamberlain indictment was the product of politics. Nor could the British people. Both of them are depending upon the United States for the military support without which the war is lost, and the effect of the Chamberlain charges, if they were not specifically contradicted, might easily have been disastrous. We could not expect the British and French to hold if we had failed them through ignorance and inefficiency.

There is no need on the part of Americans of denying that mistakes have been made or that delays have occurred, or of minimizing either the mistakes or the delays. The British and French understand about mistakes and delays even better than we do and are less likely to worry about them. But it is quite another matter when the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs declares that the military establishment has almost stopped functioning and introduces legislation to take the conduct of the war out of the hands of the President and his legal advisers. In those circumstances military secrets could not be allowed to stand in the way of the full truth.

Secretary Baker's testimony will inevitably bring new assurance and confidence to the French and British as well as to the great mass of the American people. That is its complete justification, and in it there is additional proof that the danger of being too frank in war is far less than the danger of being too secretive. Truth also is a great military weapon.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

It is to be hoped that Secretary Baker's statement will restore in the minds of the public the sense of proportion about our vast undertaking between the achievements made and the defects developed. Substantially we have a greater army than believed possible, better equipped than believed possible and a greater proportion of men in France than believed possible. There is no major defect that has developed that was not a defect of the foresight of men who fairly rank as experts.

The failure of the tent camps to be as healthful as expected is one instance of this. There is no move that has been made without careful consideration of all factors by men whose position and standing entitled them to speak authoritatively. There has been no neglect of responsibility by failure to follow up and punish neglect by subordinates. If Secretary Baker was unable to answer from personal knowledge the exact conditions of every kind of supply, was he fairly to be expected to? On the whole his reply is distinctly encouraging.

It is most important, considering all the testimony pro and con, that we should understand what it is sought to establish. As Secretary Baker very well says, the soil on which the Upas tree of panic lest we were failing grew almost overnight was the overpowering desire of the American people to do great things magnificently. It was nourished by the testimony of Congress, where, as was entirely natural, the entire accent was on the false starts of the inefficiencies and the breakdowns. It fruited when the Garfield order seemed to indicate a breakdown all along the line. In almost a day, a great part of the American public, and a still greater part of their newspapers, lost their grip on the assurance that they had had and became a prey to all kinds of forebodings and ready victims of rumors.

The climax was Senator Chamberlain's sincere but hysterical and out-of-balance outbreak. Following the Congressional investigation, it snapped taut nerves. The theory of a complete breakdown, if not now here, then soon to dawn upon us, found only too fertile a soil in the minds of that large and important element of the country who are utterly unable to credit President Wilson, or any other liberal, with

effective executive capacity.

The Chamberlain resolution, which proposed to take the conduct of the war out of the hands of the President, put him statesman, not to be trusted with anything to do with management, was a perfectly sincere expression of men for whom our English language unfortunately supplies no better word than Tory. Fundamentally they are those who believe that no liberal in manage anything. This is no reflection on their loyalty or their sincere patriotism. If the American army should march into Berlin tomorrow they would gravely tell you that President Wilson had nothing to do with it.

The hitches and delays that had been developed were merely confirmatory in their minds of what they could not believe from the beginning, that America was making headway, that our plans were intelligently and thoughtfully conceived and that there was a deep underlying efficiency which ac-

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

That Secretary Baker made a good impression with his statement to the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Monday is conceded. He pretty thoroughly disproved the charge that the War Department has "fallen down"assuming that that phrase means that it has proved utterly inadequate to cope with the task before it. He showed that several of the complaints made had to do with cases that were exceptional and not characteristic. He satisfactorily explained others. It is true that on the one question of greater importance than all others—the question of the number and condition of the American troops in France-he apparently withheld information without which it is impossible to form a clear opinion of the effectiveness of the work of his department. All that he said definitely in this connection is that there are many more than 100,000 men in France now and that we will have half a million there early in 1918. The reason the Secretary stated for not giving the exact number of men there now is that Germany is mystified over this matter and the best military opinion is that these facts should not be made public. If that is a valid reason, then the Secretary should not have been as frank as he was, for, knowing about how many troops can be moved monthly and knowing that "early in 1918" can include but two or three additional months of this year, it is a simple problem to figure out how many troops are there now

So figuring we can realize that there are with General Pershing at this time many more troops than any of the authorities had estimated it would be possible for America to send. And that is very reassuring. After all, the business of getting troops to France is the biggest part of the War Department's job, and if it has exceeded expectations in that particular it is easier to believe that such mistakes as have been made are incidental and not vital.

So much is true. Secretary Baker has made a good showing for himself. The War Department has done much. It has not "fallen down." All this can be conceded. But the question from now on must be, not, is the War Department doing well, but is it doing the best that is possible? Not, have the mistakes that have been made been excusable, but has sufficient protection been insured against a recurrence of mistakes in the future? Not, is the department's organization good, but is it the best that can be had?

To that question of organization Secretary Baker devoted but little attention in his statement. He made no

explanation or justification of the conditions making for confusion and lost motion mentioned by William Hard in the article published in THE SUN a few weeks ago. He made no explanation or justification of the circumstances connected with the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius as Surveyor-General of Supplies, to which reference was made in The Sun yesterday. To circumscribe the authority of Mr. Stettinius in the way that the present organization seems to do is to render him incapable of successful work. It throws doubt upon the usefulness of the whole reorganization of the department with regard to purchasing which Secretary Baker announced a few days ago. That reorganization did not go as far as many competent men who have studied the situation think it ought to have gone. Yet it seemed to indicate on the part of the War Department's head a disposition to listen to criticism and to profit by it. That, after all, is one of the main things to be desired in a responsible government official. People could put up with a good deal of inefficiency in the Department if they felt that every illustration of it brought about an improvement and a reform. The Stettinius affair, however, makes it appear that the Secretary of War is not able to profit by criticism, that his department is so enveloped in red tape that it cannot extricate itself, and if this is true, of course disaster is bound to come upon it. It is difficult to reconcile the Secretary's action in this case with the idea of a man as clear visioned as he has shown himself to be in other connections. It is difficult to believe that a man as keenly intelligent as he cannot see the absurdity of naming a man to control purchases and then binding him hand and foot. But that seems to be the state of affairs. It is very much to be hoped that the Secretary in his further appearances before the Military Affairs Committee will go into this question and that he will abandon his present position if he cannot justify it.

The country is at war. No individual's interest can be considered for a moment against the interests of the nation. Good men must be replaced if better men can be found. Good methods must be abandoned if better methods can be devised. A celebrated chess authority once said that the difference between an ordinary player and a master was this, that whereas the ordinary player was satisfied with a good move the master, seeing a good move, looked further to see if there was not a better. Let us hope that in this spirit the Presilent of the United States, the War Secetary and Congress will take up anew he task of winning the war.

Secretary Baker's Reply.

Secretary Baker's story concerning bur war preparations and present military conditions is exceedingly interesting. It consumed four hours in the telling. It carries a great deal of information. In many respects it is reassuring; in some respects inspiring. Evidently if our military establishment has broken flown the breakdown is far from complete.

If Secretary Baker, on his first appearance before the committee, had made matters as plain as he made them yesterday, much of the high-pressure feeling manifested during the past ten days about war activities might have been prevented. It would certainly have been of smaller volume.

A very notable disclosure yesterday of still existing shortcomings on our part related to ships. Ships, indeed, or rather the lack of them, may always be expected to bob up when American obdigations "over there" are mentioned. Between us and the redemption of those obligations lie three thousand miles of salt water difficult of negotiation. First, troops must be transported to the scenes of action, and, second, supported there. At present, tonnage is conspicuously short. Nobody knows today what is possible in the near future in that connection. Mr. Baker says that a million and a half of soldiers will be ready this year for transfer to French soil. But where are the ships for the purpose? A fleet of enormous size will be necessary, and will have to be operated on the schedules of a ferry.

Congress has taken this maritime feature of the hostilities into consideration, and made liberal money provisions for supplying the need. But backwardness there is as plain as elsewhere. Controversies over the tonnage program have been as warm as over other programs, with the result that, as yet, we have in the main only paper ships on an imaginary occan.

counted for many things that superficially seemed wrong. The proposal was and the purpose was to establish a committee of three business men to take the management of the war away from Wilson, and Wilson was perfectly right in demanding a vote of confidence.

It is necessary to remember that there are two kinds of preparedness. There is a preparedness of material things and there is the preparedness of spiritual unity and moral purpose. Without the second, the first is useless. It is not to be denied that President Wilson is a past master in the second, and one of the most insistent critics of Secretary Baker, William Hard, writing in The New Republic, winds up one of his characteristic grumblings with the statement that Baker succeeded in all war work in setting behind him to a remarkable degree the confidence of that element of workers upon whose efforts so much of our productivity really depends

ductivity really depends.

The only fruitful purpose of all these investigations and replies is to establish not each and every shortcoming which our haste, our foresight, failure or expedients may have caused, but it is to establish whether, by a total change of management we could do better in the future. The underlying fear is that, at some time this year or next, it will soon be developed that we are hopelessly unable to supply some vital necessity. We are looking ahead, not looking back. What has been proposed is not so much to accelerate and improve the existing system, but to substitute for it another system under control of somebody else than the President. Our choice is between expansion and correction on the one side and, on the other, reorganizing and substituting men of a different "state of mind."

The most important points, therefore, in the Baker testimony are with whom he consulted and how far that consultation is to be accepted as the reasonable and intelligent consensus of knowledge and foresight. If that failed to guard against mishaps, then any other management would have failed at the same point. A second question is that of coherence of organization. Starting with the framework that existed, could a better organization have been developed than that which Baker is developing, with the added handicap against any new plan that it necessarily involves a disorganization and uncertainty before the new organization can find itself and weed out its own misfits? We have to balance the delays we have made and the experience we have

gained against the delays inseparable from reconstruction.

But back of it all and behind it all we have to keep clearly in mind that if a new organization is to be established, before it can even reasonably be hoped to function better it must have behind it and with it from the start the unwavering support of those same elements of liberalism which the President now holds. Lacking that, it might seem composed of angels of efficiency in the material things and yet prove a colossal failure in the greater things by losing that unity of national morale among the elements which must work in co-operation if America is to win at all.

Secretary Baker is not through with his testimony. There are points of common rumor which have not yet been discussed but which ought to be discussed. To the present, he has made a fair, reasonable answer and offered a vision of expected performance that is inspiring. But fundamentally, whether we change systems or not, or whether we change personalities or not, no efficiency is to be hoped for from any shift which deprives the President of his leadership and control. This is the point to be remembered—the motion of any change must originate with the President out of his conviction, and the manner of the change must not alter his control.

SECRETARY BAKER'S SECOND Surgeon-General accountable for the DEFENCE. Second health of the army? Is he certain that

The first thing that stands out in the long statement made by Mr. Baker in his second defence of his conduct of the War Department is that Newton D. Baker can profit by his mistakes. The jaunty manner of the saucy witness trying to score on his cross-examiners which was so unworthy of the Secretary at his first hearing, completely disappeared yesterday. It was a sobered and much more earnest and straightforward Cabinet officer who set forth his point of view and his facts, and as a result there can be no doubt that the impression he made was far more favorable, both upon the Committee and upon the public at large. When it is a matter of life and death to many thousands, and the conduct of the greatest enterprise in which this nation was ever engaged is under discussion, the American people don't want a man to appear more eager to display his mental dexterity than to clear the minds of Congress and the public as to what is going' on. It is, however, not only by his changed attitude that Mr. Baker gained yesterday. At a number of points he proved that certain criticisms of the Department were not well founded. Take the question of the Lewis machine guns, for instance. The man best fitted to judge of what is needed in that respect is certainly Gen. Pershing, and the Secretary was able to show that that officer desires the Lewis gun only for aeroplane work, and would rather wait for months for the Browning weapon than go ahead with the production of the Lewis gun for his infantry units.

In many other matters Secretary Baker was able to show that he had high military authority for the steps taken. Thus, for the system of cantonments and their location he proved that he had followed the exact wishes of the General Staff and of Gen. Wood as well. Gen. Wood was one of the officers who urged upon the Secretary the fatal blunder of drafting men and sending them to camps before there was even clothing or equipment for them. In fact, Mr. Baker was able to show that he has followed the military expert all along the line. This does not, however, prove that he always did the wise thing in taking that advice; in the matter of calling 180,000 men out under the Draft Act on September 1 he certainly erred, even if in doing so he followed the counsel of so able an officer as Gen. Crowder. He should never have permitted this step until it was clear that the Medical Department was ready to care for this number of men, and the Quartermaster-General was able to clothe them so as to protect them from unnecessary disease. Hundreds have died because of this grave error. For some time past the military experts here and abroad have been a good deal discredited; it may prove that Mr. Baker's chief blunder has been in placing himself entirely in their hands.

Take the situation in the Medical Department, for instance. Why was it that when 500 cubic feet were recommended by an important civilian body to the Surgeon-General as the proper air space per soldier, that recommendation was cut down to the present figure of not much more than half, with the result that disease has spread? Has the Secretary of War sufficiently hald the

health of the army? Is he certain that the existing shortage of nurses is really necessary? Does he know that there are reserve organizations here in New York that can still be drawn upon? These and other questions of a similar character suggest themselves when one runs through the Secretary's statement of yesterday, and the question remains whether there is yet in sight the thoroughgoing reorganization of the War Department which the situation plainly calls for, together with the infusion of new blood into the various bureaus. The reation of helpful civilian committees and the calling into service of distinguished men from civil life undoubtedly are helping greatly, but no one must be blind to the fact that there is still a vast deal to be done.

On the other hand, no one can read the statement of the Secretary yesterday without realizing what great things have been accomplished. We still cannot follow him in his boasting that this is the greatest army and the best in morale which has ever been raised. Even if it were true, this sort of thing smacks too much of American brag. But it is a remarkable achievement to be able to say that American engineer regiments which were still in civil life in April last have been organized, taken abroad, and so efficiently used as to have laid 600 miles of railroad. It is a remarkable showing that there will be 500,000 American soldiers in France by the spring-even though the great bulk of them will be entirely untrained for trench warfare. The Secretary is in a strong position, too, when he says that only the question of transports will interfere with his placing a million and a half men in France by the end of this year. It is encouraging to know that every soldier who actually needs a rifle has one, and that it was on the advice of the representatives of the Allies that the United States decided to equip its troops abroad with French and Eng. lish cannon; that, in fact, every ster taken by the Secretary has been in accord with the military representatives of the Allies.

Indeed, so effective, on the whole does the Secretary's statement of yes terday seem to us that we cannot bu believe that a large part of the politica attack upon him will now breal down. His ability is unquestioned, and so are his zeal and his devotion to the cause. No creation of a War Cabine at this time could possibly procure any better results; it would probably enor mously confuse the existing situation As for appointing a new Secretary, the President, we take it for granted, will not give a moment's thought to the matter. Most of Mr. Baker's blunders are surely behind him. Should any one else occupy his place at this juncture, the newcomer would be as lost as the babes in the woods, and it would be a long while before he could sufficiently pick up the threads to be aught but a child in the hands of his bureau chiefs. More than that, the Secretary's rough handling by the Senate will unquestionably stir him up to greater and greater efficiency, and doubtless will add the greater vigor he needs in driving ahead the enormous machine he has so rapidly created.

EDITOR GLYNN ON THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

That the American people are so immersed in the present that they do not give the past the heed which is its due, is an observation not infrequently made by students of national traits. It has been, and is, a cause of anxiety that knowledge of history and a sense of historical perspective are not so vigorously cultivated in the United States as they ought to me. Only by this kind of information, this species of discernment, can we attain sound standards of comparison. The maxim that history repeats itself is illustrated every day. It was never so strictly applicable, never posessed of such practical value, as in this epochal time. Correctly to appraise what the Government is doing, we must know what preceding governments have done.

Former Governor Martin H. Glynn, editor of the Albany Times-Union, deserves particular commendation for the service he is performing, in developing keenness of historic vision, and the faculty of historic analogy in the popular, and, we may add, the critic, the civic mind. It should be stated that citation of the truths, and conveyance of the lessons of history, is characteristic of Mr. Glynn, not only as an editor, but in his public addresses, and in the official capacities wherein he has at different times served. His speech at the St. Louis convention was a notable instance of the kind. His masterly justification of President Wilson's policies was reinforced with a wealth of precedents, drawn from the annals of the republic and the archives of different administrations, from the days of Washington onward. What Gov. Glynn thus presented before the Demoeratic National Convention, must have represented an immense amount of research. Few men have the patience, fewer still the capability for such inquiries.

Now Gov. Glynn has written for his paper, the Times-Union, a signed editorial entitled, "President Wilson's Burden." It relates to the war-powers of the President, and is a reply to the New York Sun's recent editorial on the same topic. Gov. Glynn's editorial is a remarkably argumentative and scholarly production. In style and method it is Glynn through and through. Even if Martin H. Glynn had not signed it, we should have known that his pen indited it. The historic analogy, so typical of the Glynn writings and speeches, is strongly in evidence in his analysis of the war authority with which the Constitution and legislation supplementing the Constitution and carrying its mandates into effect, have endowed President Wilson.

Gov. Glynn has delved deep into precedent to show the true quality of the President's functions in this time of war. The big fact with which we are impressed, in perusing the former Governor's survey of the war powers of the President, is that these powers though concededly great are wholly Constitutional, and that vast as they are, they do not exceed precedent so firmly embedded in our national history, that it is inexpugnable as the Rock of Gibraltar. For example, Gov. Glynn says:

In our first war when our real fight for liberty began, General Washington was clothed by ongress with the most ample, far-reaching and arbitrary powers. He was directed to win the war and to use such power in gathering together and maintaining the army; is conducting the work of securing supplies, in handling traitors and rewarding loyalty as would enable him most thoroughly and effectively to accomplish the task of winning the war. And when the time covered by this act of ongress was about to expire a renewal of these broad powers was voted him to continue till the end of the war. They did continue and the war was won.

After eighty years came our next great war crisis. Abraham Lincoln, it appears, was not invested by Congress with the powers conferred on George Washington. But when the legislative functioning of Congress proved unequal to the need of the country, Lincoln took the authority without asking Congress. Again we quote Gov. Glynn:

At the time of our Civil War no such extraordinary powers were conferred on President Lincoln as had been given General Washing-President did not hesitate to take to himself and exercise powers far more arbitrary than either of the other two ever assumed, regarded as the bulwark of ndividual liberty under the common by and the famous John Merryman case became the talk of the Erglish of habeas corpus and his position was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. But the President ordered him locked up united States marshal to enter or any one to serve papers. The Merryman case established a precedent and thousands of citzens were locked up till the end of the war without ever being informed

were locked up till the end of the war without ever being informed as to the charges against them. It was a time of war and war upsets all normal conditions and precedents.

And on rights of property President Lincoln made himself as much of a dictator as on the question of individual liberty. The slave at a stroke of the pen this entire property, amousting to some three-and the rebel alike was the loser. There was no question of humanity tion according to the language of the proclamation itself was "an act warranted by the constitution upon military necessity." When President Lincoln was reminded that he had no right under the States like Maryland and Delaware not in rebellion without a request or permit from the Governor of such States he replied "The troops cansot crawl under nor fly over these States and as they must come to Washington they will cross in the usual way, governor's permit or not." And they did. The exigencies of war required it and as commander-in-chief he ordered the movement.

With such a citation of fact as that, falls with a crash all

With such a citation of fact as that, falls with a crash all the flimsy structure reared by the looseness of thought which declaims against the war powers which Congress has reposed in President Wilson. Gov. Glynn has done a stalwart service to history, law and patriotism in laying bare the ignorance and the false reasoning which gets hysterical over the war powers granted President Wilson. Those powers are not so sweeping as those which Washington received at the hands of the Continental Congress, and which Lincoln, not awaiting the pleasure of any Congress, took for himself.

Secretary Baker's Great Defense Shows Folly of Concealing Facts

on Military Affairs, is that he has very effectively answered Mr. Roosevelt's anvil

were such a thing humanly possible, we should guess that Mr. Baker had silenced Mr. Roosevelt's verbal mud-gun. But only Divine Providence can work miracles.

The second impression is one of wonder why Mr. Baker did not take the American people into his confidence and let them know long ago what was being done.

The idea that the Germans do not know just exactly how many troops we have in France and just where they are is naively ab-

And if the Germans know, why should the American people be kept ignorant?

Mr. Baker says that to keep the people uninformed is European practice.

While this is not an absolutely accurate statement, we will take it at its face value.

But what then?

Why should OUR executive officials follow EUROPEAN practice, when the course of events has clearly shown that that practice has done far more harm than good?

Why not have an AMERICAN practice of taking the people into the full confidence of the Government, keeping the people thoroughly informed and relying upon the strong, good sense, true-blue loyalty and steadfast courage of the nation to hear both good and bad news with equanimity and undisturbed resolve?

We have always argued against this secrecy, against unnecessary censorship or concealment of any kind.

Of course, we know well that field movements of troops should not be disclosed in advance. But there censorship should begin and

See what has happened here at home on account of this unwise and essentially undemocratic policy.

Up to Monday nobody knew how the War Department was getting along with its huge

Naturally, the people could only guess and, being in the dark, they were prone to listen to and to believe pessimistic guesses.

That gave such demagogues as Roosevelt their chance to fill the public mind with mis-

THE first impression, after reading Mr. wars are either wen or lost not by military Baker's speech to the Senate Committee strength so much as by the intelligence, courage and determination of the people behind the

> The forces that win great wars are what Prince Bismarck was wont to call "the imponderables."

> Now, one of the most powerful of these "imponderables" is the confidence of a people in their leadership, and the confidence of an intelligent and free people increases in exact proportion to their certainty that they know all that is occurring, both the good and the bad, and the certainty that they are not taking one single step blindfolded.

> This psychology is no part of the military officer's training. He knows nothing of the imponderables. His professional training leads him to distrust civilian participation in war information. And so he is for censorship of the most drastic and the most harmful kind.

> Very naturally, Mr. Baker, a civilian lawyer, is apt to defer to military opinion in matters of this kind. Doubtless other secretaries are affected in the same way.

> The net result is that we have gone through nearly ten months of warfare without anybody except a close corporation knowing what was being accomplished. And because we have thus neglected to use the most powerful of "the imponderables," the people have been altogether too apathetic toward the war. The simple truth is that no people's enthusiasm can feed long on mere glittering generalities.

> The people want facts to talk about-real, concrete things to tell one another. And if facts are kept from them, their enthusiasm chills and sometimes dies.

> We say to the Congress very earnestly, and with only patriotic motive and intent, that nothing would so stir up our people to effort and so awake the fighting spirit as the repeal of the unlimited grant of censorship power under the "joker" clause of the Trading with the Enemy act and the complete restoration of the liberty of the press, subject only to the rightful penalties for printing truly scandalous or seditious matter, after fair trial and conviction in a court of justice.

> And we say most earnestly to the President that he can find no means so potent to stir the people to enthusiasm and to willing sacrifice as the simple order to his subordinates to throw open all the facts, good and bad, to public in

Secretary Baker's Great Defense Shows Folly of Concealing Facts

THE first impression, after reading Mr. wars are either wen or lost not by military on Military Affairs, is that he has very effectively answered Mr. Roosevelt's anvil chorus. My Chmurcan

Were such a thing humanly possible, we should guess that Mr. Baker had silenced Mr. Roosevelt's verbal mud-gun. But only Divine Providence can work miracles.

The second impression is one of wonder why Mr. Baker did not take the American people into his confidence and let them know long ago what was being done.

The idea that the Germans do not know just exactly how many troops we have in France and just where they are is naively ab-

And if the Germans know, why should the American people be kept ignorant?

Mr. Baker says that to keep the people uninformed is European practice.

While this is not an absolutely accurate statement, we will take it at its face value.

But what then?

Why should OUR executive officials follow EUROPEAN practice, when the course of events has clearly shown that that practice has done far more harm than good?

Why not have an AMERICAN practice of taking the people into the full confidence of the Government, keeping the people thoroughly informed and relying upon the strong, good sense, true-blue loyalty and steadfast courage of the nation to hear both good and bad news with equanimity and undisturbed resolve?

We have always argued against this secrecy, against unnecessary censorship or concealment of any kind.

Of course, we know well that field movements of troops should not be disclosed in advance. But there censorship should begin and

See what has happened here at home on account of this unwise and essentially undemocratic policy.

Up to Monday nobody knew how the War Department was getting along with its huge

Naturally, the people could only guess and, being in the dark, they were prone to listen to and to believe pessimistic guesses.

That gave such demagogues as Roosevelt their chance to fill the public mind with misgivings, to excite a public demand for a change in the leadership of the President.

Had the truth been told to the country day ofter day, exactly as Mr. Baker told it on Monday, Mr. Roosevelt might have scolded till the war ended and not had a handful of listeners.

And it should be noticed that the War Secretary was FINALLY OBLIGED to tell the facts to the people-so that no possible gain came from the long concealment, while undoubtedly great harm was done.

The truth of the matter is that the Government appears to give too much weight to foreign military practice and foreign military

But military men, domestic as well as foreign, are professionally prone to look upon war as merely a matter of armies and marches and battles and sieges—while the truth is that

Baker's speech to the Senate Committee strength so much as by the intelligence, courage and determination of the people behind the

> The forces that win great wars are what Prince Bismarck was wont to call "the imponderables.'

> Now, one of the most powerful of these, "imponderables" is the confidence of a people in their leadership, and the confidence of an intelligent and free people increases in exact proportion to their certainty that they know all that is occurring, both the good and the bad, and the certainty that they are not taking one single step blindfolded.

This psychology is no part of the military officer's training. He knows nothing of the imponderables. His professional training leads him to distrust civilian participation in war information. And so he is for censorship of the most drastic and the most harmful kind.

Very naturally, Mr. Baker, a civilian lawyer, is apt to defer to military opinion in matters of this kind. Doubtless other secretaries are affected in the same way

The net result is that we have gone through nearly ten months of warfare without anybody except a close corporation knowing what was being accomplished. And because we have thus neglected to use the most powerful of "the imponderables," the people have been altogether too apathetic toward the war. The simple truth is that no people's enthusiasm can feed long on mere glittering generalities.

The people want facts to talk about-real, concrete things to tell one another. And if facts are kept from them, their enthusiasm chills and sometimes dies.

We say to the Congress very earnestly, and with only patriotic motive and intent, that nothing would so stir up our people to effort and so awake the fighting spirit as the repeal of the unlimited grant of censorship power under the "joker" clause of the Trading with the Enemy act and the complete restoration of the liberty of the press, subject only to the rightful penalties for printing truly scandalous or seditious matter, after fair trial and conviction in a court of justice.

And we say most earnestly to the President that he can find no means so potent to stir the people to enthusiasm and to willing sacrifice as the simple order to his subordinates to throw open all the facts, good and bad, to public in-

We know that that is what President Lincoln believed and did.

And it should not be forgotten that President Lincoln waged the greatest war the world had then ever looked upon, and that he won it.

It is our firm conviction that the people of the North never would have endured the strain and sacrifice necessary to preserve the Union had Mr. Lincoln listened to the urgency of his military commanders and his Cabinet secretaries and imposed a censorship upon the

We feel that we cannot be far wrong in urging the President and the Congress to follow the wise policy by which Mr. Lincoln held his people's confidence and evoked their supreme sacrifices and won eventual and decisive

Jan 30/18

EVEN MR. BAKER IS THE BETTER FOR IT

Senator Chamberlain's Revelations Give Us

a Changed Secretary and the Real

Story of Our Achievements

T MUST be said in all fairness that Secretary Baker's reply to his critics is on the whole more convincing than the public had anticipated. In the first place his attitude was less self-sufficient than it had been at a former hearing before the Senate Military Committee. He was more ready to admit that there had been shortcomings in his department, though he called attention to its achievements. His defense naturally involved some special pleading, such as a lawyer endeavoring to make out a case might be expected to indulge in. Thus he pointed out that France and England had urged the sending of troops first of all, and had promised to supply ordnance so as to save tonnage and facilitate transportation. The answer to this, of course, is that our lack of ordnance made this the only thing to do. The fact remains that in spite of ample warnings of the probability of war we were far from a reasonable state of readiness when the war came. Mr. Baker is not altogether responsible for this. Yet it is difficult to acquit him of some failure to hasten preparations as he might have done.

Nor is the attempt to "pass the buck" to General Wood or to General Pershing quite convincing. To say that the former had urged hurrying the men to camps even if they had to drill in civilian clothes is not an excuse for the defective sanitation which General Gorgas described. To say that Pershing wanted Lewis guns only for aviation corps is not an explanation of the delay in selecting the type of rifle and pushing its manufacture. Again it may be said that the fault is not to be imputed to the Secretary alone. There is evidence in his speech, as elsewhere, of lack of co-ordination and lack of foresight. While, as we have said before, it is evident that Senator Chamberlain's condemnation of the department was too sweeping, that he looked too exclusively at one side of the shield, that the pathetic cases of neglect he cited were exception to the rule, it is also evident that many unfortunate episodes might have been avoided by a more comprehensive grasp of the problem. There were too many officials capable of nothing but routine, too much red tape, too little realization of the immensity of the task.

Nevertheless a great work has been done. It would have been better had the public been permitted to know sooner how great it was. The recital of what we have already accomplished in France together with the statement that half a million American soldiers will be in the field this spring, and that a million more will be there by the end of the year if the ships can be got, reads like a romance. "Has any army in history," Mr. Baker asks, "been so raised and cared for as this army has?" That is a large question. It is perhaps enough to say that the demonstration of efficiency is far more striking than any fact heretofore disclosed could lead us to imagine. The most hopeful thing about it all is the Secretary's frank recognition that mistakes have been committed and his assurance that the same mistakes will not be made again. A mere defense of everything which has been done would have been alarming rather than encouraging. Now there is every reason to feel that criticism has not been in vain, that errors made known will be remedied, that the country is going into the war ready to do its share honorably and successfully. This alone justifies the critics, however much they may have overstated their case.

No doubt there has been too much pessimism at Washington and elsewhere. It is good to have a little optimism for a change. But the lesson will not have been learned unless the full co-operation of the ablest men available is welcomed. There must be no more disregard of expert

advice, such as has characterized the operations of the Shipping Board. The shortage of ships is plainly the most serious obstacle to the carrying out of the War Department's present plans. There must be no more divided counsels, either among ourselves or among our allies. The country has had a shock. It is recovering from it and finding it not quite so bad as it had feared. But a shock was needed. Secretary Baker is showing the first effects of it. The whole Administration should profit by his example. The war is to be won by energy, by the utilization of every resource, by confidence in the patriotism and the courage of the people.

Just Mere Love Pats.

A local contemporary, which has been notorious for its incessant fault-finding with everything done by the Government in the management of the war, has made the wonderful discovery that "the great mass of the plain people of these United States have forgotten party politics. . . To imagine that we should 'play politics' under the growing shadow of this ominous conflict is to accuse us of insanity."

It appears that all the lying criticism of the past year "does not mean any basic lack of confidence in the official representatives of this country, who must do our fighting for us if we are to do any at all. It means rather that we have so much confidence in their sincere singleness of purpose that we all believe they will welcome and benefit by honest criticism and strike, all the harder for having had placed at their disposal the entire intelligence of the nation."

Now, we know just why the Colonel went down to Washington, held conferences with Republican Senators and Congressmen, and made speeches picking flaws with everything done. We can also grasp clearly the motives that actuated Senators Penrose, Weeks, Wadsworth and others is magnifying every trivial error into an appalling blunder. The savage animus of certain G. O. P. newspapers is revealed in a flash. They all love President Wilson, Secretaries Baker, Daniels and McAdoo, Dr. Garfield and the Democratic Administration generally so much that they can't bear to spoil them by giving them any praise. They "have so much confidence in their sincere singleness of purpose" that, just cut of pure affection for them, they malign them, misrepresent them, knock them, and in every way try to thwart their great work, all for their own good. Every one knows what keen pleasure that sort of treatment invariably gives the recipient. It always makes a man work harder and more loyally when you kick and abuse him instead of giving him a kind and approving word. Can you beat it for pure Pecksniffianism?

A Futile Blow at Secretary Daniels.

The abortive effort of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to shear the civilian Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of his authority as such recalls a similar attempt, though on a smaller scale, that was made two years ago. On January 30, 1915, Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, himself a retired navy officer, introduced a bill "to create the office of Chief of Naval Operations," which provided that the President was to appoint an officer of or above the grade of Rear Admiral, "who, under the Secretary of the Navy, shall be responsible for the readiness of the navy for war and be charged with its general direction. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary and shall have full force and effect as such.'

This bill as introduced with this crafty phraseology was plainly an attempt to thwart the aim of the makers of the Republic that the military branches of the Government should be headed by civilians. The extremes to which militarism can go are evidenced

by the German kultur of today. It was to avoid the danger of militarism of the Prussian type that the wise provision was made that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in our form of government should be civilians. Captain Hobson's bill was largely the result of secret conferences on the part of a few navy officers. The Army and Navy Journal published their names in its issue of December 2, 1916, declaring them to have been Rear Admiral Bradley T. Fiske, Captains H. S. Knapp, John Hood and J. H. Oliver, Commander D. W. Knox and Lieutenant Commanders W. P. Cronan and Z. H. Madison.

At the time the Naval Affairs Committee of the House had this bill referred to it, Secretary of the Navy Daniels was wrestling with the problem of the unwieldy Aid System that had been put over on his predecessor, Secretary Meyer. It had no legal status, and was simply a buffer between the Secretary and his real legal advisers, the bureau chiefs, composed of commissioned navy officers.

The history of Secretary Daniels' administration will show that more than once he has seized a weapon used against him and made it a powerful instrument in his own hands. In this instance he pulled the fangs of this measure by recommending that the Naval Affairs Committee accept it after substituting the word "fleet" for "navy," and making a few other changes in the wording. He then proceeded to appoint the able Benson, at that time commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, to be Chief of Naval Operations, abolished altogether the top-heavy Aid System, and formed the Secretary's Advisory

Broken Dot 1/27 BO

Not a Time for Experiments

In the week just passed there has been a significant and ill-advised attempt to deprive the President of the United States of his Constitutional powers as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the nation—an attempt clearly hostile to the Constitution, but still so formidable as to cause some concern to the lovers of fair play and honor in politics.

For this whole move is self-evidently a plot for partisan purposes only, of which more hereafter. Sufficient to say at present that, if the Chamberlain bill for a "war cabinet" could be pushed through Congress, the Republicans and a few Democratic malcontents would claim next fall that the very fact of its passage showed that Congress and the country believed that President Wilson was not capable

of conducting the war.

But waiving the plot feature for the present, let us see just what this vicious attempt to override the lawfully ordained head of the government and its departments would mean. The language of the bill is clear. Three men "of demonstrated ability"—an insult to the President in itself, as if he could not be trusted to pick out officials—are not only "to consider, devise and formulate plans and policies, general and special," for the prosecution of the war, but also "to supervise, co-ordinate, direct and control the functions and activities of all executive departments, officials and agencies of the government in so far as, in the judgment of the war cabinet, it may be necessary or advisable so to do." They are further empowered "to make, subject to review of the President, the necessary orders to any such department, bureau, official or agency of the government."

As the Post has already pointed out, that would take from the President—were he to submit to it—all of his rights as commander-in-chief. He could only "review" the orders of these three supermen, which is equivalent to saying that he could look their orders over, but that is all. He might as well be deposed for all the actual power he would possess. The "war cabinet" would be superior to Pershing, Sims, the general staff, the naval boards and everybody else connected in the remotest way with the prosecution of the war by the United States. Not even Lincoln was hamstrung in that wholesale style, though he,

A Futile Blow at Secretary Daniels.

The abortive effort of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to shear the civilian Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of his authority as such recalls a similar attempt, though on a smaller scale, that was made two years ago. On January 30, 1915, Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, himself a retired navy officer, introduced a bill "to create the office of Chief of Naval Operations," which provided that the President was to appoint an officer of or above the grade of Rear Admiral, "who, under the Secretary of the Navy, shall be responsible for the readiness of the navy for war and be charged with its general direction. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary and shall have full force and effect as such."

This bill as introduced with this crafty phraseology was plainly an attempt to thwart the aim of the makers of the Republic that the military branches of the Government should be headed by civilians. The extremes to which militarism can so are evidenced

by the German kultur of today. It was to avoid the danger of militarism of the Prussian type that the wise provision was made that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in our form of government should be civilians. Captain Hobson's bill was largely the result of secret conferences on the part of a few navy officers. The Army and Navy Journal published their names in its issue of December 2, 1916, declaring them to have been Rear Admiral Bradley T. Fiske, Captains H. S. Knapp, John Hood and J. H. Oliver, Commander D. W. Knox and Lieutenant Commanders W. P. Cronan and Z. H. Madison.

At the time the Naval Affairs Committee of the House had this bill referred to it, Secretary of the Navy Daniels was wrestling with the problem of the unwieldy Aid System that had been put over on his predecessor, Secretary Meyer. It had no legal status, and was simply a buffer between the Secretary and his real legal advisers, the bureau chiefs, composed of commissioned

navy officers.

The history of Secretary Daniels' administration will show that more than once he has seized a weapon used against him and made it a powerful instrument in his own hands. In this instance he pulled the fangs of this measure by recommending that the Naval Affairs Committee accept it after substituting the word "fleet" for "navy," and making a few other changes in the wording. He then proceeded to appoint the able Benson, at that time commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, to be Chief of Naval Operations, abolished altogether the top-heavy Aid System, and formed the Secretary's Advisory Council out of his own carefully chosen bureau chiefs, with whom he meets statedly once a week, and oftener when critical problems are to be solved. It was a far-reaching reorganization, concerning which Mr. Daniels said in his annual report of 1915: "The result has been the using to better purposes of all existing departmental machinery while securing the maximum of co-operation between its constituent units."

The machinery of government provided by the men who set up our Republic is sufficient for times of war as well as of peace. It was not seemly for a few navy officers—not at all representative of the whole body of splendid men in the commissioned personnel—to work in the dark to secure a law that would curb the power of the civilian head of the navy. Neither was it seemly in the chairman and members of a great war-directing committee of Congress to introduce a bill to take from the President his constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief. Both the Navy Secretary and the President were "wounded in the house of their friends." The one appealed to Congress through a patriotic committee; the other appealed to his usual court of final resort, the American people. Neither the people nor their representatives in Congress will ever stand for the Prussianized war-

Bolom Dot 1/27 BOS

Not a Time for Experiments

In the week just passed there has been a significant and ill-advised attempt to deprive the President of the United States of his Constitutional powers as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the nation—an attempt clearly hostile to the Constitution, but still so formidable as to cause some concern to the lovers of fair play and honor in politics.

For this whole move is self-evidently a plot for partisan purposes only, of which more hereafter. Sufficient to say at present that, if the Chamberlain bill for a "war cabinet" could be pushed through Congress, the Republicans and a few Democratic malcontents would claim next fall that the very fact of its passage showed that Congress and the country believed that President Wilson was not capable

of conducting the war.

But waiving the plot feature for the present, let us see just what this vicious attempt to override the lawfully ordained head of the government and its departments would mean. The language of the bill is clear. Three men "of demonstrated ability"—an insult to the President in itself, as if he could not be trusted to pick out officials—are not only "to consider, devise and formulate plans and policies, general and special," for the prosecution of the war, but also "to supervise, co-ordinate, direct and control the functions and activities of all executive departments, officials and agencies of the government in so far as, in the judgment of the war cabinet, it may be necessary or advisable so to do." They are further empowered "to make, subject to review of the President, the necessary orders to any such department, bureau, official or agency of the government."

As the Post has already pointed out, that would take from the President—were he to submit to it—all of his rights as commander-in-chief. He could only "review" the orders of these three supermen, which is equivalent to saying that he could look their orders over, but that is all. He might as well be deposed for all the actual power he would possess. The "war cabinet" would be superior to Pershing, Sims, the general staff, the naval boards and everybody else connected in the remotest way with the prosecution of the war by the United States. Not even Lincoln was hamstrung in that wholesale style, though he, too, had his meddling congressional committee on the condust of the war, which he used to "cuss up hill and down" as being of no earthly use and a lot of bother.

Now the Constitution and the matured laws of the United States have provided for our war-making powers, and they have done it pretty well, as history has proved. We are in the greatest war of all time; our share of it is colossal. We need every ounce of energy and team-work and well-oiled officiency that we possess for its successful waging. What sort of time is it, the most vitally important in our history, to start experiments in war machinery, scrapping the existing and testing out the new appliances? The idea is preposterous.

In his statement on Senator Chamberlain's New York speech, President Wilson said: "The legislative proposals . . . would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion." To others he has declared that the act would throw things into chaos and set

the war policy back two months.

Can any reasoning man doubt that the President is right in denouncing such an attempt at experiment at such a time as this?

To charge one with having distorted the facts is not to impeach one's veracity. But one sees from the melodra-

matic performance of Senator Chamberlain that it was essential that he should pose as the victim of a superior love of truth and country. To charge distortion of facts is to say that one arrays the facts in improper perspective, and that charge Senator Chamberlain's speech in vindication of himself must prove to the satisfaction of any one who examines it dispassionately. Most, and possibly all, of his citations may be accepted as true; but they do not prove the inefficiency and incompetence that he has ascribed to the War Department. One count, and one of the capital counts, in his indictment is that we are relying on France to provide our troops with artillery. That, of course, is true. But since France volunteered to do this, assuring the War Department that it could do it without detriment to the needs of its own armies, the acceptance of the offer effected an economy of shipping, the inadequacy of which is the greatest restraint on our operations. Thus a fact which is made to indict the War Department must seem to minds of better perspective a tribute to its good sense. Dallas

The case of the Enfield rifle has substantially the same significance. The modifications required by the Ordnance Bureau delayed the outturning of them by a few months, but it did not delay the sending of troops to France by a single day. Senator Chamberlain himself concedes that the modified Enfield rifle is distinctly better than the original. The conclusion of minds less critical than Senator Chamberlain's must be that a decision which entailed no delay in the sending or training of troops, but which armed them with a more deadly weapon, is to be commended. Senator Chamberlain makes it an evidence of inefficiency and incompetence. The tale of the soldier who was found dead by his father is a pathetic one, even if we accept it as a full and fair recital of the incident. It is harrowing to the feelings, but it proves nothing more than that some one of a hundred thousand subordinates submerged in obscurity, far removed from contact with the War Department, was culpably negligent. Such incidents as these, while well calculated to excite a feeling of indignation, are atomic in their relation to the total task, and to make them proof of inefficiency and incompetence on the part of those who are directing the performance of that herculean job, is to inspect the job through a microscope with the eye of a partisan who has a brief to support. Senator Chamberlain's mental focus has become disordered; his speech makes that obvious, and it is because it does that his defense proves him guilty of the charge of having distorted the facts.

Too Much Talk in Washington.

Forcing the publication of the confidential testimony given before the senate committee in executive session can be of little benefit to any except the enemies of America.

Those men charged with the conduct of the war are the only ones who should have heard this testimony. That it is now published to the world it becomes an aid to Germany; it does the work of many secret agents of the Kaiser in many months of dangerous work.

That England and France believe our officials are incompetent does not make it true, by any means. England and France are naturally anxious, and their anxiety causes them to magnify alleged faults and delays in preparation in this country.

The fact that some of our army officers demand the dismissal of Generals Crozier and Sharpe does not necessarily mean they are incompetent. There is always an element of jealousy in the army organization—more so than in any other body. No men could be named to fill the places of Generals Crozier and Sharpe who would satisfy all the officers in the army. There would still be some willing to say that the country had gone to Hell because of the men who had been placed in these positions.

Had this information given to the senate

Had this information given to the senate committee in confidence been transmitted to the proper authorities and permitted to remain secret from the world in general, there is every reason to believe the mistakes, if any exist, would have been remedied and the enemy would not have had our secrets, to the detriment of the cause of the allies.

These men who have forced the publication of this testimony, affect a stage shiver at the thought of some of our soldiers dying as a result of a shortage of clothing, yet they hand over to the enemy information that may be of great disadvantage to America and may cause the loss of thousands of lives in the army

sands of lives in the army.

Petty jealousies and personal ambition should not be permitted to block the plans of the administration in carrying on the war.

In the name of humanity, may the Congress of the United States rise above personal desires and by unanimous action do those things which will be to the advantage of the allies, and which will prevent the sacrifice of as many lives as possible.

It is becoming more and more apparent that not all who are subject to internment for the period of the ware are nativeborn Germans. The commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States—Woodrow Wilson—may find it necessary to take drastic action to stop the tongues of men in high places, and if this should become necessary, quick decision must be made.

THE WAR CABINET BILL.

The fact that the passage of Senator Chamberlain's bill to create a War Cabinet would imply a want of confidence in the President, and thus put an indignity upon him, is a relevant, though not, of course, a decisive consideration. It is relevant because, to express such a want of confidence would not only be an act of injustice, but a declaration which would impair our own morale and strengthen that of our enemies. But the decisive consideration must be that of the national interest. If the war would be likely to be prosecuted more efficiently by the organization this bill proposes to create than under the existing organization, that alone would be a sufficient and even an imperative reason for passing it. It would be both foolish and unpatriotic, in that case, to refrain from passing it out of deference to the dignity or feelings of the President. The crucial question is whether the passage of this bill would be conducive to a more or to a less effective prosecution of the war.

It seems to The News that the rea-

It seems to The News that the reasoned answer to that question must be that it would certainly be conducive to a less effective prosecution of the war. To ascertain what are the exact provisions of this measure, we are dependent on the rather meager information given in a press dispatch. But this, if not complete, is perhaps fairly adequate.

The proposed War Cabinet is to be composed of three members, appointed by the President, subject to the consent and approval of the Senate. Their tenure is to be for the duration of the war, and apparently no provision is made for dismissal. The functions of the proposed War Cabinet are doubtless fairly set forth in these three paragraphs, which, with some elisions, seem to quote the text of the bill:

To consider, devise and formulate plans and policies, general and special, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war and . . . to direct and procure the execution of same.

To supervise, co-ordinate, direct and control the functions and activities of all executive departments, officials and agencies of the Government in so far as, in the judgment of the War Cabinet, it may be necessary or advisable.... for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war.

To consider and determine upon its own motion or upon submission to it, subject to review by the President, all differences and questions relating to the conduct and prosecution of the war that may arise between any such department, officials and agencies of the Government.

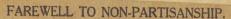
The authority which would be conferred on the War Cabinet would be plenary and all-embracing. One section confers on the President the privilege of "reviewing" the decisions of the War Cabinet, but it stops short of authorizing him to veto any of its decisions. It seems to confer merely the privilege of criticism. One could

not conceive of any of the multitudinous and varied activities that compose the total effort which would not be subjected to the direction of the War Cabinet. There is no aspect of the

problem which would not be its legitimate concern and present an occasion for the exercise of its authority. No language could be more comprehensive than that in the first paragraph describing the authorities of the War Cabinet. Not only the administrative, but the military questions of the war would be subjected to its decisions, and even the diplomatic, or political questions, those which are the constituent elements of war aims, would be equally subject to its determination, for these are part of the "plans and policies, general and special," that must be "devised and formulated" as an incidental work in the prosecution of war.

To create a War Cabinet with functions so comprehensive, and authorities so absolute, would be to put the presidency into commission. We should continue to have one President, but we should acquire four assistants, every one having an authority and power virtually if not quite equal to his. Over the War Cabinet the President could preside; in its deliberations he could have a voice and in its decisions a vote. But his vote, at least, would have no greater value than that of any other member, and his judgment would be determinative only when at least two other members concurred. It is noteworthy, as signifying an intention to make his constitutional authority impotent, that while the decisions of the War Cabinet in "all differences and questions relating to the conduct and prosecution of the war that may arise between any such departments, officials and agencies of the Government" would be subjected "to review by the President," there is no such restraint provided in the first paragraph which confers power "to devise and formulate prans and policies, general and special," for the conduct of the war. Thus, any arbitral judgment the War Board might be called on to render in a controversy arising between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy would need the President's approval to make it effective, apparently, but it could determine and declare the purpose and ends of the war apparently free of any interference by him whatever.

That it would make for unity and promptness of decision to distribute an authority exercised by one man among four men is obviously impossible. It would make for the volubility of debates with a corresponding deferment of decisions. Nor could it promise a greater wisdom of decision, since most if not all of them would be a judgment which compromised that of every member joining in it. It would make for the diffusion of responsibility and authority when the centralization of both is necessary if there is to be coherence of action instead of confusion. The evils for which this bill is offered as a corrective are largely the consequence of the very condition which the bill would enlarge and intensify. It would be condemned by its folly if it were not condemned beyond appeal by the motive which, if it did not inspire its author, animates a great majority of those who have come so enthusiastically to its support.



Not so many days ago non-partizanship in national politics started on a pleasant honeymoon with the indorsement by President Wilson himself of Senator Knute Nelson, Republican, for re-election from Minnesota next November. Quite a lot of rice and old shoes were thrown from editorial cabinets and elsewhere in honor of the event. The romance, however, seems to have been shortlived. Senator Nelson's indorsement may survive, especially as he seems to be sticking by the President, and he had no invitation, old war horse as he is, to any of those Roosevelt dinners at Washington. But his case is not going to be catching, apparently.

If happenings at Washington are indicative, the coming Congressional elections will be fought out on party lines, as usual, only with more bitterness than we have witnessed in recent years. If the public attention still focuses on an issue between the President and his critics in Congress, even the proverbial yellow dog will have a chance to win if he stands by the Executive in the conduct of the war. That is the American way. In certain circumstances men will feel that the yellow dog will have to be supported.

Senator Chamberlain, who is a Democrat, did not intend to build a structure of partizanship in his recent hysteria. He did not intend anything in particular, it seems. But the old Adam took possession of the partizans suddenly when the Democratic chairman of an important committee boldly proclaimed in New York that the government, as far as the war was concerned, had "ceased functioning." What a glorious opening! Mr. Roosevelt's dash to Washington did not allay the rising passions. The colonel poured no oil on the troubled waters. According to the Washington correspondent of the News the Democrats say that Roosevelt has unwittingly again helped Wilson. Again, as in 1916 and 1912, and in 1920 men may

say that he is at it yet. The Sun's correspondent takes the same view:

Colonel Roosevelt's visit has been most significant in the evidence it has presented of the disappearance of many of the old animosities. The meetings with Mr. Roosevelt have taken the shape largely of informal party conferences and have been characterized by remarkable good feeling.

That is, the old animosities between progressives and standpatters have disappeared but new animosities between Republicans and Democrats born. Politicians make alinements sometimes in which the country declines to become interested. We are quite likely going to have at least one war time national election. If the issue is one between executive authority and Congressional determination to supersede such authority it is not difficult to guess who will come off second best. The first period of the Civil War was one of sore disaster to the Union cause, but Lincoln kept the confidence of the country. The war cabinet crowd in Congress can win with the nation only if the Germans win on the battlefield. How does it happen that Woodrow Wilson's political enemies always give him such odds?

Why England Has a War Cabinet

There was a special reason for the appointment of a war cabinet in Britain. That reason does not exist here. In Britain the parliamentary cabinet is the governing arm. It exercises the functions of our chief Congressional committees and the powers residing in our President. It frames national policies and one of its chief duties is to secure the passage of legislation. For that purpose it leans on the party caucus, or, if party lines are temporarily obliterated, it ever courts the good will of the House of Commons. In any case it must, by a majority, steer Parliament, and it is a worthless instrument, ipso facto dissolved, the moment it ceases to have a majority behind it on an important question. Pending an election, it is practically the national committee of the party or organization it represents.

A British cabinet, to be successful, must know the nation's pulse. In times of social unrest, like the present, such a cabinet, with its eye on the great purpose, must be eternally on the qui vive. Lesser issues must not endanger it; it must compromise even at the expense of some sacrifice of principle. Take the Irish question as an example. The British Government, that is, the cabinet, is stretching every nerve to force a settlement, and in doing so is sacrificing what, no doubt, were the individual principles of some of its members a short time ago.

Franchise reform, woman suffrage, liquor and labor questions, food legislation, regulation of big business, Indian affairs, South African problems, and all the infinite detail of legislation for England, Scotland and

Ireland, even down to questions looked after by a State Legislature in America, must engage the attention of a British cabinet and engage it seriously, because the cabinet cannot offend one party here, another interest there, for long. It must be ever propped by the majority. Besides, the members of a British cabinet must nearly always be present when Parliament is in session.

That is a very different machine from the American cabinet, appointed by the President for a fixed tenure, not dependent on the changing complexion or whim of the House of Representatives for its existence. In England it was obviously necessary to do something to relieve a cabinet overburdened even in peace time. They talked for a while of a dictatorship, but that was out of the question, though such a dictator would have no more power than the President of the United States has. The alternative was the war council. It is part of the cabinet but relieved of the manifold duties belonging to cabinet members with portfolios who are left free to attend to their countless tasks and to steer Parliament adroitly. The British war council is an effort to attain what we have in this country now. They have, for the exigencies of the time, evolved a machine resembling ours. The pending proposal at Washington for a war cabinet is actually a repudiation of the British idea, founded on experience in the war. It courts administrative anarchy, at least for a period. It infers, both at home and abroad, lack of confidence in the government. To the Englishman especially that suggestion will be carried strikingly. To him it will mean nothing else.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Assurances that the whole coal situation is improving come from one of the most capable of the regional railroad directors, who fortifies them with figures. Assurances from other sources not unofficial, create convictions to the contrary. For instance, the State Administrator sees things going from bad to infinitely worse and "refuses to be comforted." One of the seals not to be railed from off the bond is that the number of ships waiting to be bunkered was not diminished yesterday. Another is that there was less coal towed from tidewater than usual.

There is a suggestion of irony in the special appeal addressed to all consumers by County Administrator Schley, who begs every man and corporation possessing an ounce of patriotism to "come to the aid of the Government." Permissible industries are closing down, having no alternative and countless individual consumers have no choice. They will because they must economize. The few so fortunately situated as to have latitude for choice are not likely to be extravagant. They will consume, so to speak, from hand to mouth, because they don't know what is coming next.

Included among the industries called to a halt are some factories in which munitions are made, which is scant consolation to the householder, but it testifies. As to the immediate future, Mr. Wiggin is far from optimistic regarding the effects of heatless days. He seeks to dispel as a probable delusion the notion that the five-day suspension and the Monday closings will eventuate in a return to normal conditions. And he makes consolation all the more scant when he says that priority orders are sending to New England coal which would otherwise be delivered here.

But one of the indisputable propositions is that complaint is useless. For better or worse, the Garfield flat stands. Government has the power, and however savagely the shoe may pinch, it must be worn. None can speak with exactitude as to the coal saved. the wages lost or other consequential damages, but all can agree as to the futility of uproar. That the fiat has accentuated what it was issued to ameliorate—that it furnished proof of "appalling incapacity," may be true, but it has been said that the true patriot does not stop to inquire-he obeys. The worse the situation, the wiser are those who make the best of it.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR. June

Secretary Baker's statement yesterday before the Senate Military Affairs Committee was an admirably clear, candid and convincing exposition of the work of the War Department and the state of military preparedness of the country. The Secretary of War's address was a comprehensive survey of the war situation as relating to this nation's part in it and while it is obvious that war conditions forbd the disclosure in a public hearing of all the details of preparation, those details which are proper to be made public and which the War Secretary described or referred to, made a splendidly impressive showng, and the effect cannot be other than a great wave of encouragment and inspiration for the embattled nation, and a realization that the time, effort and money employed in creating our present military establishment have been well expended, and that the country is on a much stronger war footing than could have been thought possible a few months ago.

Some subjects which the Secretary of War discussed were already, in a general way, known to the people, and not a few developments which now have official confirmation, were surmised. It has long been believed by careful, fair-minded observers, that the country was much further advanced in its war preparations, and its consequent capability to render efficient and powerful help to its associates in the cause of mlitant democracy and human freedom, than it could have been presumed to be in view of the difficulties of the expansion of our war establishment, from what was necessary to a peace condition,

to what was required for the arming of this great nation.

This opinion of the better-informed is now ratified in every particular. It is a stupendous record of achievement which the Secretary of War offers to a gratified country. Secretary Baker deserves, and is receiving the highest credit for the efficiency which characterizes his department and himself as its head. His responsibilities have been, and are, enormous. He has been the target of wholly unjustifiable censure, but it speaks well for the common-sense and fairness of the American public that it has steadfastly maintained its faith in the War Department and its chief, and while pessimists and fault-finders have been carping, the people have in courage and optimism awaited the course of events. Those events have been developing rapidly, and their development is altogether for good.

Baker to His Critics.

In a five-hour statement to the senate committee on military affairs yesterday Secretary Baker revealed to the American people the part the nation is already playing in the war against Prussia and the much larger part it is actively preparing to play. It is a presentation full of interesting details not heretofore made public. It is given additional significance by the fact that the secretary appeared with full approval of the president. In a large sense the Baker statement constitutes the administration's answer to the accusations voiced by Senator Chamberlain and Theodore Roosevelt last week.

Facing his critics, as spokesman not only for himself but for the president and the administration, the head of the war department detailed what had been accomplished since America was forced against its will to take the sword. It was a dramatic scene before the committee and one without parallel in the annals of the national capital.

That the administration and the war department had made mistakes in the handling of their vast problem the secretary, of course, was sure to admit. That these mistakes, however, have been insignificant when compared with the successes scored and the progress achieved is made clear. There is very much in the Baker statement to give Americans cause for confidence.

Senator Chamberlain was unfair to the president and the war secretary when he took isolated cases of mismanagement from the records and blazoned them as characteristic. He published incidents which, while reflecting upon the efficiency of the department, were in no sense illustrative of general conditions. It would, indeed, be strange if not miraculous were cases like the few cited by Chamberlain not to occur among the hundreds of thousands of cases of sick or wounded soldiers with which the army physicians, nurses and hospital staffs have had to deal during recent months.

There is evidence of a reaction against the extremist view represented by Chamberlain, Roosevelt and others who believe that the republic's best interests will be served by shelving its constitutional commander-in-chief and putting the conduct of the war into the hands of three "distinguished" citizens. Washington is strangely indifferent to Roosevelt's presence. Chamberlain's unfairness reacts upon himself.

Mr. Baker's appearance before the senate committee and his frank presentation of fact, unfavorable as well as favorable, should have a good effect. It has become somewhat the fashion among the unthinking to haze the war department—much as one may curse the weather to relieve one's mind—but now the department takes its turn. There is food for enthusiasm in much that Mr. Baker says.

Our Army of "Substantial Size."
Secretary Baker stands today higher in the respect and esteem of the American people than he has ever done before.

It is not because, in giving testimony before the Senate Military Committee, he really made a clear and a rattling good talk to the public, and delivered a speech that was shot through with inspiration and full of a spirit that will inspire millions of others. That talk was sufficient to stir the blood of the nation, to start its pulses beating furiously and pouring a living stream of fighting men upon the stricken plains of France. But what most profoundly appeals to the people is that the Secretary of War, the official in chief direction, next to the President, of the armed forces and the military power of this nation, has after due deliberation, decided to take the people ully into his confidence.

The people demanded the truth—the full truth. They hoped and expected it would be a clear and a rattling good talk to the proper demanded the truth—the full truth. They hoped and expected it would be a clear and a clear

The people demanded the truth—the full truth. They hoped and expected it would be stimulating, inspiriting, but they wanted it, good or bad. They have got it—as we confidently believe—and today America, from ocean to ocean and from zone to zone, is thrilled by the truth and inspired for her great part in the war.

It is profitless now to recall that this truth might well have been given to the people days ago, when it was eagerly demanded, and when, in reply, they received what most of them considered as mere evasion and an attempt to justify many things that can never, in this world or in our annals, be justified. It is enough for the hour that, at last, we see where we stand, in our strength and in our potency. We feel assured that there is in France an American army of "substantial size," well equipped, and ready to fight by the side and on equal terms, with the best blood even of France. We hope that this army in France is composed of many divisions—we hope that it is composed of several hundred thousand men; we know that it will rapidly be raised in strength until fitted for any task that the nation may assign it.

There is, among many gratifying statements and assurances in decretary Baker's talk, one that is o. peculiar significance, because it is a revelation of a situation not known by the country to exist or even to be

approaching achievement. The Secretary, in effectively disposing of certain criticism as to the sending of troops to France and showing that a great many more had been sent than his severest critics had demanded, stated that there would be half a million men in France early this year, and that a million more are ready to

go as fast as ships can be arranged to transport them. It is understood, in other words, that we now have at least half a million men ready to take the field shortly, upon the sending over of some additional divisions, and that during the present year we shall have at least 1,500,000 men in the fighting ranks. A large proportion, if not all, of the million to be sent over a little later is equipped and ready for the field. All will be ready, we are assured, as soon as they can be put aboard the transports.

This is a far more gratifying picture than any we had supposed it possible for the Secretary to paint for us. We hope that he has not made the colors too "high," and that the great army, of more than "substantial size," now awaiting ships for France, is even more completely equipped and trained than he describes it.

This assurance of our vast military strength and preparation should dispel the last mist of doubt or distrust. Think, for a moment, of the value, in a military sense, of 1,500,000 well trained, seasoned and equipped American soldiers upon the battlefields of Europe. Already the French and British and Italians have fought the superior forces of the Teutonic powers to a position of defense to which they cling with desperation, but which the Allies may break at any point they choose. That they do not break through is because they have not enough man power to drive the attack home. It would be merely a waste of life and treasure. The Germans, on their part, can not hope to do more than maintain for a while—until the arrival of our armies—the lines which they grip in despair, hoping for some turn in the scales of fortune.

What will happen when we throw into the lines of battles, now in practical equilibrium, the weight and living power of 1,500,000 men?

Was there ever a line formed under

Was there ever a line formed under whatever military genius in history, that could withstand the onset?

Is there possible anything but clear and sweeping victory for the cause of democracy and freedom of the peoples of the earth?

We were confident of these things before.

We are more confident now. We can see in the skies of France the streaming banner of America, which never yet went to defeat. And by this sign we will conquer.

MR. BAKER'S DEFENSE.

Secretary Baker needed no defense to the American people. His facts, as set forth in his address, are facts of the first importance to the nation, which is debtor to him for his statement. With no credit to those who have stirred up the criticism of the War Department, the furore that, in comparison with the weight of facts of efficiency, is but a tempest in a teapot, has had the effect of solidifying the intelligent American public about the administration with full and grim purpose to continue this unbroken front of sentiment and action until the close of the war.

The address of the Secretary of War has had the effect of clinching the nails of his Senate committee defense and making the position of the War Department impregnable. This is not because there have been no flaws, nor because there have been no mistakes, and not because there have been no failures of co-ordination. There have been all these, and perhaps much more. But the total work of the department has been phenomenal, and the results beyond the imagination of the most sanguine Americans, even among its critics, at the time the country entered the COLVE

Now let all criticism and cavilling stop! Let ancient history be buried! Let all Americans of every type, class and condition realize that if the was keeps up it will be bitter business. The nation has never entered upon, the world has never known, such a war. Let all unite, let all co-operate, let all show their true Americanism and forget overzeal of critics and the mistakes of Mr. Chamberlain and the hot-headed intervention of well-meaning Mr. Roosevelt.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

In the issue between Secretary Baker and his critics, the central question is whether he can keep all the great necessary munition industries functioning and correlated to the highest speed and certainty or whether some other system would do better.

The opponents of Baker are not united except in their opposition to him. Some propose a super-cabinet of three business men super-seding both Baker and Daniels and seriously limiting President Wilson's authority. Others propose one or more additional Cabinet officers in charge of various departments, such as ships, food, fuel, etc., and more especially a single new Cabinet officer of munitions. The fear of all is that we may break down, get hopelessly mixed up and so flounder that we would prove no aid to the Allies.

The insistent nervous desire that America prove herself magnificent in spirit and masterly in execution does credit to the men that hold it, even when the hitchings and scrapings of our vast new war machine appal them in those industries with which they are best acquainted. It is something like the time when McClellan insisted on drilling his troops in Virginia. We wanted action, to see things done. The everlasting preparing and preparing, drilling, rearranging and improving got on the national nerves. McClellan yielded and the results were in no wise auspicious.

Now the fact is that on the two central points, of rifles and artillery, Baker seems to have gotten the best of his critics. On uniforms and hospital care he can nowise be convicted of negligence or of not having followed the best military and expert advice he could get. The word was to hurry and be hurried. The men got there ahead of the uniforms, in some instances, and the belief in the healthfulness of the tented camps did not prove so well founded despite expert opinion. It is to be remembered that these are not the cantonments but the National Guard camps, and also that the guard regiments are supposed to have their regimental hospital units adequate to meet the needs of the men in field work. The base hospitals were begun when the need for them began to appear.

The bearing of all these points in the minds of the critics was to prove Baker inefficient. The burden rests on the critics, also, of proving a new system more efficient.

It is all very easy to draw on paper the outline of an ideal personality which shall meet all purposes, and it has a very pretty appearance to sketch a neat little scheme of organization that ought to function to 100 per cent. production. But the fact these capable theorists forget is that the personality of the cogs of the machine is quite as important as the blue prints of its working.

It is a safe assertion that there is not a successful business in this country today that has not in its organization combinations and differentiations of tasks between its managerial heads that would give an efficiency expert a spasm. A drawn-to-scale man has a certain place in a drawn-to-scale plan. But the available human material in place when the machine is shaken down and going would look like a crazy quilt on a blue print. The proof of the thing is not how it theorizes but how it works. Again, in every big business organization suddenly created or rapidly expanded, the beginning is complexity and the subsequent changes are all toward simplicity.

Now, however much we may theorize about the situation in Washington, we cannot get away from either the factor of the attitude of the more important elements of the country toward the government, or from the factor of personalities that can and will work together. The President has to have men who will work with him, these men in turn others who can work with them. The resulting organization may leave out some that we would like to see in, put in some we would like to see out, and alongside of any ideal diagram of government make the efficiency expert tear his hair. But the thing is with the experience, with the personalities, with the attitude of the public and with the need in view-does it work?

The point is this, that, all in all, Baker has got a pretty big achievement pretty well under way. The burden of proving not that it might have been done better but that it could have been done better and that it can be done still better in the future by insisting you a new deal still rests with those who ropose it. If there is serious belief that a teakdown impends, then it is the patriotic try of those that hold that belief to bring ward adequate reason for holding it. The wdown has to be decisive, because others the nation will properly hesitate to p the experience gained and undergo disorganization of reorganization.

MAKE FRANKNESS A HABIT.

Secretary Baker is a fluent talker and knows how to present a case. Even his severest critics must admit that he made a remarkably good impression when he testified yesterday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in reply to the strictures recently passed upon the War Department by Senator Chamberlain. The Secretary spoke with an extraordinary frankness, extraordinary because it is in sharp contrast to the atmosphere of reticence pervading the War Department and other branches of the Government in regard to the conduct of the war. We have been treated to more or less voluble official comments on the doings of our Allies and the military developments in which we so far have had no part, but there has been a noticeable want of information as to what we ourselves were doing to put our armies into the field to bear their share in the fighting on the French front. Such information Secretary Baker now gives to the country under the pressure of a defensive into which Senator Chamberlain and others have forced him by their at-In the main the Secretary's state-

ment will command approval. It does not, however, close debate. It admits the failure of the War Department in some important respects, but it contends that the consequences of this failure have been remedied and precautions taken against further lapses. This is gratifying as an evidence of progress, but it will not establish the reputation of the War Department as a really efficient branch of the Administration unless events show that Secretary Baker's claims are backed up by performances. The people of the United States are disposed to give every official of the Government a fair chance. They are disposed to weigh impartially the defense he opposes to his critics, but they will neither sustain him nor condemn his critics on the strength of mere words. Achievement alone will count.

The New York World, which has been a vehement supporter of the Administration in the controversy raised by Senator Chamberlain, states the exact truth when it says that "everything Secretary Baker told yesterday ought to have been told long ago." And to this the World adds:

Had the War Department kept the American people fully informed there would have been no occasion for Secretary Baker's taking the stand, and such mischievous accusations as Senator Chamberlain made would have found no believers.

Whether Senator Chamberlain's accusations were mischievous or not is a matter of opinion. The Eagle does not regard them as mischievous, because it believes that they represented the convictions of an honest man who is just as good an American, just as good a patriot, as the man he assailed. One admirable result following from the accusations is this enforced disclosure by the Secretary of War of facts which. the World admits, ought to have been given to the Nation long ago. That these facts were withheld until they were extorted under the compulsion of a public sentiment reflected in Congressional action seems to us a suffcient vindication of what Senator Chamberlain has done, even conceding that he erred in overstating his case.

There must be a reasonable degree of frankness between the Administration and the people as to war preparations, if the people are to have confidence in the Administration. The people do not want and vill not ask information. The people do not want and vill not ask

might be of value to the enemy. But they do want and they will ask for such an attitude of frankness and fair dealing as Secretary Baker yesterday adopted on the witness stand. Nothing that he said was helpful to the enemy. Much of what he said was helpful to the Administration and stimulating to the people whom the Administration serves and from whom it derives its authority in time of war as in time of peace.

MR BAKER'S TESTIMONY

WHAT we have done in war since last April has not been done by chance, at haphazard. Whether we have made mistakes or no, whether the decisions adopted were wise or unwise, our war policies and practices have been integral parts of an international war plan.

That is the fact which stands out boldly in all of Secretary Baker's bold move yesterday in taking the public into his confidence. It overshadows in importance even his announcement of 500,000 American fighting men soon to be in France, with 1,000,000 more becoming ready during 1918, or his glowing account of our railroad men and their 600-mile line.

When we started to send men to France sooner and in greater numbers than we had expected, it was by agreement with France and Britain. When we relied upon those Nations for the great part of our Army ordnance in the field it was with their approval, and even at their request. We sent engineer and medical units out of proportion to our fighting forces because they were the immediate need, which we could immediately supply.

Mr Baker, who now makes a better impression than he did last month, does not argue for the policy of calling out our men for preliminary training before they could be armed, but simply notes that the policy seemed best to those qualified to judge. For the choice of rifles, he cites a council of military experts; for the limited demand for the Lewis gun, Gen Pershing. He does not defend the location of each cantonment, but shows that all were selected with care.

In a word, he does not assert that the War Department is flawless or that its record is spotless of mistake. He does in substance assert that for everything the department has done there has been a reason that appeared sufficient.

Only for the policy of drawing on Britain and France for ordnance does he argue reasons at some length. And there he points out clearly, what some critics keep forgetting, that the determining factor of our part in war is shipping. So every ton of ocean freight, every cubic yard of hold space, of which the Allies relieve us is an appreciable gain.

The Senate committee and the country as a whole looked to Mr Baker to answer the question, "Has the Army made good?" Directly, he has not answered it. He has presented his data and left his hearers to draw their own conclusions. And, Yankee-wise, he has asked a question in his turn, to help them to the answer. "Has any army in history since the beginning of time been so raised and cared for as this has been?"

THE SECRETARY'S REPLY

Secretary Baker's address before the Senate military committee yester-day—and to that larger audience, the people of the United States—was notable for its good temper, its disinclination to claim perfection, its acknowledging of mistakes and the lessons they have taught, and—per-haps most important of all—its insistence that the sporadic and smaller faults be not weighed as the results of the whole, but that the large accomplishments of the War Department be reckoned in the judgment of the country upon it.

This treatment of the question was diametrically opposite to Senator Chamberlain's recent speech, which, by marshalling a few-and some admittedly heinous-cases of neglect and inefficiency, sought vainly to prove his grossly intemperate statement in New York that the "War Department had almost stopped functioning" and that there was "inefficiency in every branch and every department of the United States government." The Senator failed to establish his proposition; the Secretary makes out an infinitely better case for his.

There were some things Mr. Baker could not say, although he did announce that we shall have half a million men in France early this year, but he made certain vexed points so clear that hereafter there can be no argument about them. He showed that it was on the advice of so good an authority as General Wood that a big National Army was called to the training camps even if it were not possible to equip them fully at once; that General Pershing himself advised against the Lewis machine gun for use on land, but did request it for aviation; that although there are more than 1,000,000 men under arms in this country, only 18 complaints of bad treatment of sick soldiers had been made; that on the question of big guns General Crozier had asked Congress and Secretaries of War even as far back as Roosevelt's time to appropriate more money for them, since they could not be built in a hurry; that France had specifically asked us to send men, not artillery, since she had plenty of the latter, and tonnage was greatly needed for supplies; that there was a unanimous agreement of the inter-allied military representatives for American forces to secure artillery from England and France for all American forces sent abroad this year and as long thereafter as possible, Marshal Joffre coinciding in this view, and that even the muchlauded German army did not use good rifles in training its men.

These are but a few of the features of the very impressive statement made by the Secretary; his words demand of every citizen a careful reading to day. "It would be a tragical thing,' he said solemnly at one point in his address, "if this momentous effor were to deserve the comment that i had 'fallen down.'" We think his words of yesterday will convince the country that it has not "fallen down,' or anything approaching thereto.

SECRETARY BAKER'S STATEMENT.

Secretary Baker's statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is a plain, straightforward presentation of evidence and circumstances that is as assuring as it is candid. He said that the decision to make the change in the Enfield rifle was made at a conference attended by the principal military experts of the country, including Gen. Pershing, Gen. Scott and Gen. Bliss, and the decision, he said, "had the unanimous consent of every man at the conference." There were a number of good reasons, he stated, for the purchase of artillery from England and France. It was, first of all, the desire of these governments that this be done. They had the surplus, our men could be more quickly equipped, and it would save the tonnage, a most important consideration. He read from the report of Gen. Bliss, made after his return from the interallied conference at Paris, recommending that the United States troops "be supplied in 1918 and as long thereafter as is found convenient from British and French gun factories." He had the positive assurance, he said, from Marshal Joffre, Gen. Bridges and other French and British authorities that in making these purchases on the ground we were "helping their industrial processes, saving tonnage and making proper co-ordinated military efforts with our allies." "I think it fair to say," said the secretary, "that the American Army in France, large as it is, and the American Army to be sent there, large as that is, are and will be provided with artillery of the type they need as rapidly as they

In regard to complaints of ill treatment of men at the cantonments, the secretary said that not more than eighteen letters had been received by his department charging bad treatment. Some of these had not proved serious; others had, in which case corrections had immediately followed. As to the charges of this nature reported by Senator Chamberlain, he said he wanted to follow them through to the end and find out who is responsible, "in order that I might punish the guilty." The secretary took up all phases of the work of the War Department that have been the subject of criticism, and endeavored to explain the reasons for every act. We are inclined to think that, all circumstances considered, he makes a very gratifying showing for the government.

Benefits of Publicity.

Secretary Baker's very interesting and illuminating statement of the War Department's great work, while addressed directly to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is, of course, intended above all for the information and reassurance of the American people. There has been a real danger that, in the midst of the lies, insinuations, innuendos, malicious gossip and partisan charges that have emanated from a portion of the legislative branch of the Government at Washington, the impression might go out that the United States was failing in its obligation to its allies. All sorts of reckless assertions have been made, and it has not always been easy to refute these without divulging information that might be of benefit to the enemy. The situation was not one created by the Administration, but, so long as it existed, it was well that it should be faced boldly and frankly. The Secretary has, therefore, laid his cards on the table, and the American people can know now just what their Government is doing. It is a tale of extraordinary interest that Mr. Baker unfolded, and it is one which should make Americans proud of their achievements. For this war is distinctly a war of the people, and the national genius, rather than the President and the Government, is really directing it.

As the time approaches in which America's participation in the war will become more and more vigorous and effective it would be well if, without revealing any important secrets, a more complete story could be told of what the United States has achieved. Secretary Daniels could tell a most dramatic and stirring tale of the navy's readiness, the invaluable assistance it has rendered to France and Great Britain, and the remarkable success that has marked its convoying of troops and supplies sent abroad. The progress made in providing a great air fleet for combat in Europe would make another recital

that would fill Americans with pride.

ONE WAY TO LOSE THE WAR.

President Wilson errs on the side of moderation when he says that "Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

Nor is Senator Chamberlain very happy in his reply when he insists that "my argument was directed to the military establishment and not to other departments of the Government." What the Senator said is this:

Now, in conclusion, and I have only touched a few of the high spots, let me say that the military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of the inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the Government of the United States.

Senator Chamberlain said exactly what the President charged him with saying, and his sweeping assertions are no less an "absolutely unjustified distortion of the truth," when restricted to the War Department than when applied to the Government of the United States as a whole. The War Department has not "almost stopped functioning." On the contrary, it is going ahead with greater speed and with greater energy than ever before, as Senator Chamberlain well knows, and as he admits when he says that Secretary Baker "has made much improvement" in the organization of the department.

The Chamberlain speech was a deliberate attack upon the Government in order to incite public sentiment in favor of the war cabinet bill, of which the Senator is the official father. That was its only excuse. Nobody identified with that surreptitious and subterannean measure can pretend that he was trying to help the President or to aid the administration in carrying on the war. The bill is designed to depose the President and deprive him of his constitutional powers as Commander in Chief of the army and navy. It vests the conduct of the war in a cabinet of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability," to whom all the other agencies and instrumentalities of government are subordinate. This cabinet does not act under the authority and direction of the President, but under its own authority and direction. The President has no power over its decisions and orders except a vague and indefinite "review." This means that nothing shall be done except as the war cabinet permits it to be done. There must be either a complete surrender on the part of the President or the war machinery comes to a standstill.

Senator Chamberlain assures us that the public is entitled to the confidence of the committee that framed this measure. Perhaps, then, he will begin by telling them why the President was never consulted and learned about it "only at second hand." Perhaps he will explain why the Cabinet was not consulted and why none of the President's other advisers were consulted. Perhaps he

Benefits of Publicity.

Secretary Baker's very interesting and illuminating statement of the War Department's great work, while addressed directly to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is, of course, intended above all for the information and reassurance of the American people. There has been a real danger that, in the midst of the lies, insinuations, innuendos, malicious gossip and partisan charges that have emanated from a portion of the legislative branch of the Government at Washington, the impression might go out that the United States was failing in its obligation to its allies. All sorts of reckless assertions have been made, and it has not always been easy to refute these withdivulging information that might be of benefit to the enemy. The situation was not one created by the Administration, but, so long as it existed. it was well that it should be faced boldly and frankly. The Secretary has, therefore, laid his cards on the table, and the American people can know now just what their Government is doing. It is a tale of extraordinary interest that Mr. Baker unfolded, and it is one which should make Americans proud of their achievements. For this war is distinctly a war of the people, and the national genius, rather than the President and the Government, is really directing it

As the time approaches in which America's participation in the war will become more and more vigorous and effective it would be well if, without revealing any important secrets, a more complete story could be told of what the United States has achieved. Secretary Daniels could tell a most dramatic and stirring tale of the navy's readiness, the invaluable assistance it has rendered to France and Great Britain, and the remarkable success that has marked its convoying of troops and supplies sent abroad. The progress made in providing a great air fleet for combat in Europe would make another recital

that would fill Americans with pride. The equipment of the army with heavy and light artillery, the defense of the coast, the manufacture of shells on an immense scale—all these and other features of American preparation could, if presented with authority, make thrilling chapters for the lover of his country.

The deep impression made by Secretary Baker's frank and manly statement suggests the desirability of lifting the veil a little where this can be done without injury to the service. Such revelations would greatly hearten the American people, and might not be without effect in showing the German autocracy that the United States, when it has once struck its pace, will be no mean opponent.

ONE WAY TO LOSE THE WAR.

President Wilson errs on the side of moderation when he says that "Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

Nor is Senator Chamberlain very happy in his reply when he insists that "my argument was directed to the military establishment and not to other departments of the Government." What the Senator said is this:

Now, in conclusion, and I have only touched a few of the high spots, let me say that the military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of the inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the Government of the United States.

Senator Chamberlain said exactly what the President charged him with saying, and his sweeping assertions are no less an "absolutely unjustified distortion of the truth," when restricted to the War Department than when applied to the Government of the United States as a whole. The War Department has not "almost stopped functioning." On the contrary, it is going ahead with greater speed and with greater energy than ever before, as Senator Chamberlain well knows, and as he admits when he says that Secretary Baker "has made much improvement" in the organization of the department.

The Chamberlain speech was a deliberate attack upon the Government in order to incite public sentiment in favor of the war cabinet bill, of which the Senator is the official father. That was its only excuse. Nobody identified with that surreptitious and subterannean measure can pretend that he was trying to help the President or to aid the administration in carrying on the war. The bill is designed to depose the President and deprive him of his constitutional powers as Commander in Chief of the army and navy. It vests the conduct of the war in a cabinet of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability," to whom all the other agencies and instrumentalities of government are subordinate. This cabinet does not act under the authority and direction of the President, but under its own authority and direction. The President has no power over its decisions and orders except a vague and indefinite "review." This means that nothing shall be done except as the war cabinet permits it to be done. There must be either a complete surrender on the part of the President or the war machinery comes to a standstill.

Senator Chamberlain assures us that the public is entitled to the confidence of the committee that framed this measure. Perhaps, then, he will begin by telling them why the President was never consulted and learned about it "only at second hand." Perhaps he will explain why the Cabinet was not consulted and why none of the President's other advisers were consulted. Perhaps he will explain why the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, should have been kept in ignorance of a bill that goes to the very heart of the conduct of the war and undertakes to revolutionize the Government of the United States.

The motives of the men that prepared this measure may be as pure and lofty as Senator Chamberlain would have us believe he is, but if so, we have little respect for their ability or their judgment. The only possible result of such a measure as theirs, assuming that it could become a law over the veto of the President, would be to divide the executive authority, disintegrate the Government of the United States and lose the

MR. BAKER'S LABORS

Secretary Baker has made a long and clear statement of what the War Department has had to face in preparing the country for participation in the war. It is very definitely explained why there are delays. It is shown that the path of the Government has been strewn with obstacles. And unless the statesmen in the Senate can suggest some way in which to remove the natural obstacles that obstruct the work of the Department, The Times has urged them all along to cease investigating and let Mr. Baker alone to do the tremendous work before him. //2

When we went into the war the people of the United States-despite their reading of the intensely technical character of this war-were accustomed to think of armed forces springing from the highways and byways overnight. The disposition of gallant young men to enlist in the various services was very gratifying to the average patriot; and when the great cantonments sprang up like groups of giant mushrooms, almost before the twinkling of an eye, followed by the complete success of the selective draft act, the people began to see an unbroken procession of transport ships across the Atlantic, laden with fully equipped and trained soldiers by the hundreds of thousands,

But the elements of manufacturing, land transportation and sea transport were not fully estimated by the people. Indeed, the people had no good way to estimate these problems. They did not know that the clothing factories and the munitions factories and the food factories were tied up by immense orders from our allies-orders that could not be side-tracked. What our allies wished was for America to get into the war quickly, but not so quickly as to disturb the plans that depended upon American manufacture and transport. The Allies must not be disturbed in their plans, but America must get into the trenches as quickly as possible otherwise.

The people did not realize that a very considerable tonnage is required for the maintenance of every single soldier setting foot upon French soil. And we did not have the tonnage with which to do everything required of ships. The ships afloat under Allied' flags were needed for the support of the Allied troops in the field; and yet Americans were to be transported to France. The Government set about its task with courage; and what mistakes were made were rectified, the Secretary tells the world, as quickly as possible. It is not apparent that those mistakes were many.

Upon those who are discontented with the conduct of the Nation's war work it is well to impress the point made by Mr. Baker, that the United States did not choose its theater of war; does not go to make war in the enemy's country, but must occupy French ground for the fighting and living of its armies in Europe; and we therefore are bound in a great measure by the wishes of our French allies. This fact, in spite of the exceeding courtesy and consideration of the French, throws certain restrictions about our movements that cannot be avoided. Attention should not have to be called to this obvious fact more than once.

The Secretary's statement is vastly interesting as giving emphasis to many facts that we are disposed to overlook in our eagerness. Everybody should read the statement with great care. If this is done it is unlikely that the officials of the Government will suffer in future the injustices that have been meted to them in the The President has placed the eal of his approval upon the works of Mr. Baker; and Mr. Baker's statement should go far toward proving two things: The Secretary of War reposes upon no bed of roses; moreover he is carrying on his labors in very useful fashion. Those who cannot aid him should refrain from hindering.

A FRANK STATEMENT

The statement made by Secretary of War Baker before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will make a tremendous impression on the country. There can be no doubt about that. Just such a frank, open statement was needful. He tells his story in a way that will not only influence the judgments of the American people but touch their hearts, rekindle their enthusiasm and brace them to a stronger determination to win this war at the high cost which must be paid in the winning. It is far better to take the American people into full confidence. In this country there are not merely the intelligent few but the intelligent majority. A policy of hiding and ceoncealing even blunders and failures is a mistaken policy. The plain truth should be told; it is better so than to attempt to influence opinion through maudlin gush and mushy praise.

The stupendousness of the task or preparation as it pertains to this side has been generally understood. It has also been known that a formidable work of constructing docks, piers, railroad lines, barracks and hospitals in France has been in progress since the early part of last summer. The statement of the War Secretary sketches with revealing clearness the scope and magnitude of the plans which the American engineering and construction army is bringing to realization in France. The statement puts large emphasis upon the suggestion that it is not a "static" war-that changes in war methods and war machinery are continuous. This is undoubtedly so. It is above all things needful that the most competent experts-the best obtainable talent-should be picked in working out the problems of winning the war.

Of course, a sudden demand for wheat flour substitutes, greatly in excess of the immediately available supply, would have a tendency to increase prices But, while authority to fix prices of foods is not given to the Food Administration, the methods adopted for securing an agreement with the wheat flour millers could also be followed with respect to the producers of the substitutes. This failing, resort could be had to the revocation of food sellers' licenses, to prosecutions for hoarding and other forbidden and penalized practices. There is no lack of power in the Food Administration when it comes to dealing with those who would make the necessities of the people and a world-wide catastrophe the basis of sordid speculation.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

THE FOOD PROCLAMATION.

President Wilson's food conservation proclamation is a thoughtfully conceived and felicitously worded appeal to the patriotism and good judgment of the country.

The President briefly, but in convincing terms states the reasons which call for intensive effort on the part of the people to prevent food waste. Europe's reduced productivity because of the diversion of man power to the war, partial failure of harvests and elimination of distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, have, as the President says, placed the responsibility of providing subsistence for our associates in the war, largely upon our shoulders.

It is a responsibility which must be met and that the President's plea is certain of a whole-hearted response from the great public he addresses, goes without saying.

An especially significant feature of the proclamation is its call upon the food-saving capabilities of the women of the country. A vast deal depends upon the housewives, indeed, it may be said without exaggeration that they are a decisive factor in the campaign against food-waste.

Another notable element in the President's statement is the importance of the place it assigns to maintenance of the health and strength of the American people. In the words of the proclamation, "There should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply, but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war."

A sound business principle as well as a sound war principle forms the basis of the President's clear-cut and reasonable appeal. It is no plea for scrimping, no inauguration of a campaign of starvation for ourselves that our allies may have enough, but an admonition to use sufficient of those food commodities of which we have plenty and even a superabundance, and less of those with which we are less amply supplied, to the end that the apportionment shall be equitable, and there shall be a sufficiency both for ourselves and those who are fighting side by side with us.

Secretary showed that every effort was

being made to remedy the errors lately

revealed. So much for the answer to criticismmuch of which is shown to have been, perhaps, a trifle hasty. Now for the constructive side. What is the picture that we get of what America is really doing from the Secretary's statement? It is that of a department going to the authorities who ought to know what is needed and doing everything possible to fill their demands. It shows it adopting allied suggestions to save tonnage that men and other supplies might have the space. shows it sending troops to France as fast as it can, in response to the allied demand. It shows it co-ordinating its activities to fit in with the general military plans.

Much was made of Secretary BAKER'S alleged "smug complacency" when on the stand before. No doubt the Secretary disliked to say some of the things he has been forced into saying. No doubt this reticence, proper under the circumstances, appeared like complacency to some observers. But no such impression can be had from this latest statement. It is that of a conscientious official, who has been doing his best, who realizes the seriousness of his task, and who has nothing to conceal from the American public except that which might be of aid to the enemy.

THE TRUTH IS FOUND BETWEEN TWO EXTREMES

Criticism of the War Department an Encouragement to Real Progress

By WILLIAM H. TAFT

the delays and defects of war preparation and the speeches of Mr. Lodge, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Chamberlain will not secure the benefit of a war council or a munitions bureau. The Constitution vests the President with much power in time of peace and more in war. As Commanderin-Chief, he is the ultimate director of military campaigns. Congress might, per haps, create a war council higher in authority than his Cabinet to carry on the war. But the President could make such a council a mere speaking-tube through which to delegate his power to the Cabinet, as now. One man can take a horse to water, but forty cannot make it drink. The President could also render a munitions-bureau bill ineffective if he would But neither bill is likely to pass. The political herring which Senator Stone has drawn across the path of legislative reform of war management has solidified the Democratic party in Congress and enables the President to defeat both bills.

Nevertheless, the agitation has done good. It has ended the long restraint of Congress and of the press and has led them to a frank statement of the mistakes which have been made. The narrow partisan selection of men for critically important places solely because of their political friendship for the President has been properly characterized. The danger of government "by intuition" in which official or expert sources of information are neglected or disregarded has been pointed out. The open discussion has removed smug self-satisfaction, which made light of real faults and minimized the need for improvement in method. We see this in the request of Secretary Baker to make an amplified statement to the Senate committee. We see it in the appointment of Mr. Stettinius, of the firm of Pierpont Morgan & Co., and a most competent man, as Surveyor General, with power to provide for the manufacture and purchase of everything which heretofore has been devolved upon four war bureaus. Stettinius is to act under Assistant Chief of Staff Pierce, in charge of purchases. It is a clumsy device to create something like the munitions bureau; it will work if it means that Stettinius is to have the power real and final to do the work. If, however, he is to buy under the supervision of Assistant Chief of Staff Pierce, and Pierce is to act under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, and he under the supervision of Secretary Baker, and he under the supervision of the President, it will only increase the convolutions of the circumlocution office. What we may hope is, that power is now really delegated to Goethals as Quartermaster General, to Stettinius as Surveyor General, to Hurley in charge of shipbuilding, to make broad plans for what is needed and to carry them out.

The delay in getting ready rifles, mahine guns, field and heavy artillery and ther equipment has been properly emphasized. The delay in shipbuffding has not been too severely attacked. The shortage in clothing in many camps perhaps deserves notice. But the individual cases of hardship in neglectful and medical hos-THE congressional investigations into pital treatment are not a fair basis upon which to rest a wholesale arraignment of the Wa: Department.

> The greatness of the task of the raising of an army of 1,500,000 men should not be lost sight of. The selection of sites, the construction of the cantonments, the organization of the draft, the vast detail of transportation, the feeding of the armyall these things have been done, and done

> That through the negligence or brutal indifference of some few medical officers instances of abuse or cruel hardships have occurred is no occasion for attaching blame to the War Department or its chief. The letters from mothers and fathers describing cases of shocking neglect of sick recruits did not add weight to Mr. Chamberlain's review of present conditions. The language of the Senator was too extreme. The military establishment has not fallen down. The truth probably lies between the rosy picture which Mr. Baker gave of what had been done and the characterization of conditions by Senator Chamberlain.

> Mr. Baker's second statement was much more satisfactory than his first. His manner was much better. He had been chastened by public criticism. His appeal to the committee for helpful suggestion and co-operation was in far different vein from that of his first statement. He made a much better case in detailed explanation of the size and difficulty of his task.

We must, however, take his statement that we shall have 500,000 men in France early in 1918 with some qualifications. Does he mean fighting men or does he include engineers, artificers, railroad men, stevedores and foresters? Do the latter classes not make up more than half of those now there? Does he mean that the American soldiers now in France and those arriving in the spring of 1918 will be ready to go into the trenches and on to the front line for the spring campaign? Information given by experienced army officers just from the front is that much more training and more discipline are needed for our troops now on the other side. If that be true of the American army ir. France early this year, will it not be equally true of the million or more men the Secretary hopes to have ready for embarkation during 1918? The Secretary has a love of well-rounded, encouraging statements which return to trouble him.

Nevertheless, it is only fair to say that Mr. Baker's address to the Senate committee has produced a favorable impression and has softened the asperity of the feeling aroused against him and the Administration. If now the President and he can only divide a means, in whatever form, of achieving the purpose the Senate committee has had in formulating the war council and the munition bills real progress will have been made

That All-Important Word IF.

E HAVE available to be shipped to France, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, 1,500,000, who in 1918 can be shipped to France." These are the words with which the Secretary of War seeks to reassure the people of the United States. He said also: "I am revealing no secret when I say that ships is the crux of our problem."

An ominous, overshadowing IF looms ahead of the United States in carrying on the war.

IF ships are available the United States can send 1,500,000 to France during 1918. IF ships are available, food can be provided for the allied nations which will enable them to continue the war. IF ships are available, munitions can be sent to England and France to enable them to keep their armies in the field.

In the face of this all-important qualification the Secretary of War officially predicts a resumption of submarine activity, directed particularly against vessels trying to cross the Atlantic from the United States.

At present there are about 145,000 men at work building ships of all kinds. It is calculated that one man can turn out one ton of shipping per month. That would mean 145,000 tons with 145,000 men, IF there were no labor unrest and inefficiency, but as a matter of fact the present output is 35 per cent less than 145,000 tons per month. That is the testimony of the government's witnesses before the Senate committee on commerce. Riveters who drove 375 rivets per day before the war are now driving 150 to 200 a day, and cannot be induced to drive more. They get bigger pay, and so find no reason for working hard. On the Pacific coast the government is paying a bonus to workmen in shipyards to induce them to work six days a week.

The shipyards in most places are working only one shift in 24 hours. Shipbuilders say it is difficult to get good results in night work, but additional shifts could be put on IF there were workmen available. But there is no housing for additional workmen IF they should apply for work, although the shipping board has been aware since last spring that the United States was in need of ships.

A number of steel mills have closed down for lack of fuel and other reasons. The production is below normal instead of being far above normal. IF more steel could be produced and houses could be provided for more workmen who would actually work, 500,000 workmen producing as much per man as before the war could turn out 6,000,000 tons of shipping in 1918 and enable the government to send 1,500,000 men and necessary supplies and food across the ocean.

The chances are so strongly against this achievement in 1918 that the Senate committee very properly looks about for some other factor that may help to save the situation. The only feasible method of increasing shipping seems to be by the construction of concrete ships. The committee has taken testimony which affords hope of accomplishment. The building industry of the country is practically idle and can be turned largely to concrete shipbuilding. Unskilled labor can be used, and this is available without any housing problem. Most of the work would be done by machinery—the American way. Concrete ships of large size are an experiment, but good-sized vessels have been built, and structurally they seem to be sound and seaworthy. They yield to strain and stress, just as steel yields, without injury. There is a greater weight to be considered, but this is not a fatal objection; a heavy ship is better than no ship.

IF the United States must resort to concrete for ship material in order to accomplish its aims in 1918, let it do so quickly, without halting and waiting for investigations and reports by scientific commissions. IF the suggestion regarding concrete affords any prospect of securing additional seaworthy ships, it should be adopted forthwith, without regard to cost or the appearance of the ships. Call it an experiment or what you will; it is no greater experiment than the other experiments of this war.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1918.

News Is Colorless

ANOTHER RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

Tragical as is the subject dealt with in the main, the outcome of the sweeping attack of Roosevelt, Chamberlain and others on the administration's conduct of the war is not without comedy. The collapse of the colonel's "speed-up-the-war" program, on Secretary Baker's showing that his department has gone far beyond what his critics had set up as an ideal of performance, and the scurrying of his assailants to seek anything that will relieve their discomfiture, suggest another retreat from Moscow. Roosevelt, as usual, was not long in getting out of the capital when he saw how things were going. One brief statement by the President shattered the stand of Chamberlain. Baker's marshaling of facts, or, rather, his showing his critics how to group facts and reason on them, made the victory for the administration complete.

It is not that there should not be the fullest criticism of the conduct of the administration, but that it should be intelligent. The statement of the apologists of Roosevelt and Chamberlain that they are satisfied with having "forced" Baker to produce the facts is too thin. It is the stock excuse of those who fail to make good their charges. No "forcing" was necessary to get what information it was safe to make public, and there is no glory for those who try to expose military details of their country at the risk of giving aid to the enemy. It was unjust and dangerous to advertise the country to the world as having broken down in the war at the beginning, with its logical effect of discouraging our allies as it encouraged our foes. Besides, the critics represented before that they knew the facts and were convinced by them that there would have to be a war cabinet, usurping authority of the President, to save the day. Instead of convicting the department of incompetence the outcome is the conviction of its assailants of talking in an irresponsible way.

But why should there be complaint of secrecy in our war activities? Is not the executive branch only doing what was enjoined upon it by acts of Congress, following thorough discussion—after conscription and Liberty bond campaigns, to whom is it news that a great army is being raised in this country? However, there is this comfort in the case: If the executive branch is carrying on its record-breaking work in obedience to the will of the people in a way so quietly that such supposedly acute observers as Roosevelt in this country are away behind in measuring results, then we may well believe that Germany is not as well informed on conditions here as some have supposed.

By this time experience should have taught most everyone that the administration can be relied upon to do its duty.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

Secretary Baker's address, in which he told Congress and the public more about the progress of our war work than has ever been revealed before, is likely to change the tone of discussion in Congress materially. This is not because he disproved all of the charges made by Senator Chamberlain and others. He did not pretend to do that, but he showed more clearly than ever before that the mistakes have been few and small, when compared with the work accomplished under circumstances of such difficulty that no human being could avoid error.

It is apparent from the course of his remarks that the United States Army in France is nearing the half-million mark and that the arrangements under which the men were sent were such that the force is armed and equipped with everything from heavy guns to rifles, while the progress of the work shows that before the end of the year the country will have an army of 2,000,000 fighting men.

Most conclusive was what the Secretary had to say about ordnance. Senator Chamberlain had referred in terms of anguish to "poor, bled-white France," which is supplying field artillery and howitzers to the American Army. He implied that there was something shameful in the dependence of this country upon France. If there is, Secretary Baker showed that the shame is mostly upon Congress for not appropriating money for guns several years ago. As for France and England, they are supplying this country with guns because they have more manufacturing capacity than they need, and they welcome the job. "Poor, bled-white France" is still a pretty vigorous ironworker, and in working for this country serves herself and all the Allies.

The arrangement, as the Secretary shows, is nothing that involves sentiment. It was made in response to the demands of common sense.

When Congress has digested the speech and the fault-finders have had their fling the net result of the agitation which culminated in the Secretary's appearance before Congress is likely to be a stronger determination to suppress contentious criticism and to lay all the emphasis upon intelligent co-operation.

The imposing record of big things well done which the Secretary unfolded demands nothing less.

A REASON FOR LESS SECRECY.

Secretary Baker's very full statement before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as to what has really been done in the last half year or so in the way of preparation for active military service, dispels a good deal of the suspicion, surmise and hasty judgment with which his earlier testimony was received. In the haste with which many things were done, and some conflict of judgment about them, there are admitted errors and defects, which would have been inevitable in any case, on account of the extent of the task and the inadequacy of the means of dealing with it. But the chief cause of all the misunderstanding, conflict of opinion and violence of expression, was the mistaken policy of secrecy and the censorship that was pursued so long.

Such clearing up as has been made is due to discarding that practice and letting, not only Congress but the country in general, know what the Covernment had been doing and what it was accomplishing as events proceeded. No doubt there are things connected with military strategy and the movement of forces that it is necessary to keep from the knowledge of the enemy so far as possible and of opponents of what has to be done, but that has been unduly magnified and the possible benefit of knowing things has been belittled. The policy of keeping the people in the dark and fooling them on either side is out of date. In these times it cannot be effectually done and the effort is apt to do far more harm than good.

In order to clear up matters in the public mind as well as that of Congress, the censorship notion has been abandoned in this case and discredited altogether. If there had been all along the full light of publicity as to what the War and Navy Departments were really doing in the way of getting up their forces and putting them in readiness, there would have been fewer mistakes, those made would have been more promptly corrected and there would have been no such misjudgment as prevailed or such pernicious effort to make political capital out of it. If the enemy knew what we were doing in the way of developing strength and readiness, understood our action and the motives for it, it would have been an advantage to us more than to him. The old policy of secrecy in diplomacy is discredited and that in what we are accomplishing is no wiser.

The Oregon Walrus-You Heard Him Sob-Now Hear the Truth and-You Republicans and Democratic Backsliders "Mark Now, How a Plain Tale Shall Put You Down."

Difficult to indict a whole nation-easy for one Senator to indict himself, Chamberlain of Oregon proves it.

With the dust settled by Baker's answer, Senator Chamberlain appears as Senate chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, knowing about military affairs, more than willing to blacken the Administration of his own party.

It looked very imposing, when the "dreadful blow" fell.

There was Senator Chamberlain in all his glory AFTER DIN-NER. On one side of that good, loyal Democrat sat Theodore Roosevelt, and on the other Elihu Root

Up popped Chamberlain to say that everything in this war had "fallen down.

"The military establishment of America has fallen down—is a thing that does not exist—it has almost stopped functioning."

It seemed convincing-to Elihu Root.

There was the Democratic chairman on Military Affairs HIMSELF testifying to a group of tearful, patriotic, "so sorry" trust owners and Republican politicians that the United States was

What was left but for Roosevelt to come to Washington, ring the White House bell, and ask, "Why don't you get out?"

But Woodrow Wilson asked a few questions. .The dinner was some distance in the background, Roosevelt and Root stood no longer on either hand to hold up the arms of the prophet from Oregon.

Chamber'ain was asked just exactly what he meant by the statement that the entire war preparations of the Government were a failure, and in the language of the Congressional orator:

'Wahdideedoo?" (meaning what did he do.

He began, this loyal Democrat, by swallowing nine-tenths of his accusation against the Administration—later he swallowed ninetenths of the remaining tenth.

Did he mean the ENTIRE management of the war had fallen down?

Oh no, he had nothing whatever

Oh no, he had nothing whatever to say against the navy.

He could say nothing against the management of the draft, that collected a million and a half of young men and put them in camps—without pull, favoritism or scandal. Can you imagine that happening under old-fashioned Republican methods?

He would say nothing against the West Point Bureau, carrying

on its work efficiently.

He could say nothing against the Department of Insular Affairs, admirably managed, by the man that had done the work under Roosevelt and Taft.

He could say nothing against the splendidly efficient Bureau of Engineers under General Black.

Nothing against that cleareyed, lean officer, General Mc-Cain, in charge of the Adjutant General's office—all that was left of the inspiration of Root and Roosevelt was a charge against the Bureau of Ordnance.

Theodore Roosevelt did all he could to encourage American fathers and mothers and make the work of the Administration easy by telling the country that Secretary Baker was shipping plenty of coffins to our soldiers in France, but no guns to defend themselves, no rifles, cannon, machine guns.

"I weep for you," the walrus said, "I deeply sympathize. With sobs and tears he sorted out those of the largest size, holding his pocket handkerchief before his

Senator Chamberlain was the walrus in the military play of Alice in Blunderland. Roosevelt. Alice in Blunderland. Roosevelt, the Carpenter, had built up the structure of slanderous attack on Wilson. And Chamberlain, as walrus, "with sobs and tears," picked out and presented to the Senate the Administration's mistakes "of the largest size."

What became of Roosevelt's favorite story about many coffins and no guns, and Chamberlain's charge against his own Administration?

The facts came out, and they explain why, after ringing the White House door bell, little Theodore scooted down the street without waiting for his answer, leaving Washington as quietly as

he came there noisily.

It was quite true that Baker had sent men to France greatly exceeding in number the guns and the amount of ammunition sent

WHY was this done? Was it incompetency, inefficiency, stupidity? Had everything fallen down? Had this Administration sent detrenches to be knocked on the head by Prussians?

Not exactly. General Joffre had come to this country representing the French army. He and repre-sentatives of the English government had said:

"We have stored in France arms, rifles, machine guns, ammunition in quantities greatly in excess of the number of men we

have to use them.
"What we need is MEN. There-"What we need is MEN. Therefore, send us men as quickly as you can. Send us food. Do not waste ship nom on machine guns, rifles, or unmunition in the beginning. We need the men, we need the food. We have the weareness and the amounition

pons and the ammunition.
"Send your soldiers, we will arm
them with modern weapons—at your leisure you can pay us for these arms or make them your-selves in your factories and give them back to us." There's your "plenty of coffins and no weapons story," Messrs. Roosevelt and Chamberlain.

What do you think of it? How do you like yourselves, attacking your country at war, discouraging the fathers and mothers of a million young men?

Would it have been wise to load ships with rifles and machine guns—when there were plenty of them waiting for our men on the other side?

other side?

Don't you think it was better to send the MEN that were needed, the FOOD and other supplies needed rather than send rifles and machine guns NOT needed, weapons and ammunition that could be sent at leisure?

Have Secretary Baher and subordinates in his and other Government departments made any mistakes? Yes, many. They are American citizens, not archangels with X-ray eyes.

with X-ray eyes. ,
There were miscalculations made about supplies of warm clothing in the South—due to a winter of bitter cold unprecedented.

ed.

Men, perhaps half a dozen, perhaps a hundred, have died in camps when better medical care might have saved them. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War can personally nurse each sick soldier. American doctors must be relied upon to do that.

The President will see to it that any neglectful doctor or anybody else is punished as he should be, and that credit is given to the thousands of doctors serving well.

In the spending of more than a million dollars an hour, some money has probably been wasted—but can you imagine what would have happened in the "good old days" of embalmed beef and favored contractors under a Republican Administration of, by, and for the trusts?

Washington wonders how Senator Chamber ain, interesting political walrus, talks to himself when he is alone, and remembers that bright night when he stood up between Root and Roosevelt, each with the love light in his eyes, to denounce his own party, his own Administration, the war management of his own country, incidentally showing that he hadn't taken the trouble to inform himself concerning the work of that particular department for which he is committee chairman.

Washington reaches this conclusion:

Elihu Root may not be the best man in the world to send to the Bolsheviki as a representative of American democracy. But he is second to none when you want somebody that can "get" a useful Senatorial walrus from Oregon.

McCormick's information about war conditions and foreign Governments' opinions must be received with considerable caution. A part of the valuable information he brought back from Europe with him was that Lloyd George missed General Leonard Wood from the American military mission, and wanted him for the American member of the allied military conference. Now it is impossible that Mr. George should have any special veneration for the military genius of General Wood, for the General has been in no war except the Spanish, where his part was not prominent, and there has been nothing very marked in his military career since. But General Wood was the original Rough Rider colonel, to whom Roosevelt was the lieutenant, and McCormick is one of the Roosevelt "old guard." Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: The war is mismanaged because Roosevelt is not President and Leonard Wood is not generalissimo. Almost every complaint about our military conditions can be reduced to terms of Rooseveltism.

The principle to be followed by the Vrailroad wage commission in dealing with wage questions is supposed to have been outlined by Secretary Lane on Monday when he gave this reply to a delegation of the order of rail-way telegraphers: "We look at the 'problem before us as not 'What does organized labor or unorganized labor 'demand.' but with war upon us and living costs as they are, what should be the compensation given for the services rendered." If this principle is followed, there can be little doubt that many branches of railroad labor, both organized and unorganized, will receive increases in wages proportionate to the higher costs of living. The country can hardly complain of this arrangement, for it will not be difficult for many railroad workers to show that their earnings have not kept pace with living costs. President Lee of the brotherhood of railroad trainmen said the other day that the railroads had lost more than they had gained by keeping the wage scales as low as possible, and pointed to the turnover of labor three times in a year in some departments of railway work. It is desirable for the railroads to keep effi-

cient employes on their pay-rolls, but while the companies were powerless to increase their revenues they could be excused to a considerable extent for keeping their wage costs low. "I am revealing no secret," declared Secretary Baker in stating that he considered ships the crux of America's war problem. The statement simply is another spur to the response to the shipping need.

Food for our men in Europe and for the soldiers and peoples of our allies must be provided; the flow of troops and war equipment of all sorts overseas must go on in increasing volume. All this, however, depends upon the means of communication. As to the prospect in this particular, the Secretary's conservative utterance is that it is "not unpromising."

It is no secret, either, that this prospect must be translated into performance at the earliest possible date. This means greater ship yard activity—and protection. It means more intensive recruiting for ship yard work. It means, moreover, the speedy development of every plan for handling to the maximum effect all available shipping.

With regard to the last-named necessity, the naming of a shipping controller for the port of New York should be a step in the right direction. In appointing to this important post a practical shipping man of wide experience and possessing familiarity with actual local conditions, the Shipping Board gives further evidence of meeting the present situation with a view to results. Cooperation of shipping men in the government's plans is further emphasized by the official standing now given the committee on shipping of the Council of National Defense as an adjunct to the Shipping Board.

H. H. Raymond, as shipping controller at New York, has opportunity to render war service of a high order; it is to be presumed that sufficient authority has been vested in him so that he can proceed to his work to the end of results. He is to cooperate with the War Board of the port with

the Shipping Board's chartering committee, with representatives of the War and Navy departments and representatives of the Allies. His special business is to expedite the departure of vessels with essential cargoes. He is specifically charged with sending out promptly' vessels owned by the Shipping Board and requisitioned vessels, operated under the board's direction. In a larger sense he is to direct necessary pooling operations as to shipping, and, unless present arrangements miscarry, this involves interallied planning to definite accomplishment.

Following the report from London that a agreement has been entered provisional into by Holland for the use of the idle Dutch ships in American ports comes a statement, with apparent official support, that a preliminary agreement has reached by the United States and Sweden for the chartering to this country of at least some of the Swedish ships in American waters. In this connection it is stated that progress is being made in the matter of rationing Sweden from America. In addition to the War Trade Board's export agreements with various European neutral countries, one with Norway is understood to have been completed. These things are in line with the tightening of the embargo on the Central Powers, and, so, another indication that the shipping situation is getting into hand.

Bainbridge Colby, the member of the Shipping Board who has been in Europe attending conferences on shipping teamplay, says tersely that ships are the common denominator of national efforts in this war. The vital nature of ships, of providing ships and operating them most effectively, cannot be brought out too strongly or too often. It not wise to draw over-optimistic conclusions from statements that the loss to American shipping exclusively caused during the first full year of submarine frightfulness has been relatively small. Our interests in this matter are bound up with those of our allies, and the 1917 destruction of British shipping alone is all that need be Moreover, indications are that remembered. Moreover, indications are that a special U-boat drive is being planned against American lines of communication, the recent extension of Germany's an-nounced submarine "zones" being in itself sufficient warning.

Boys For 1918 Farming.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in a special article by Clarence du Bose, says that many American boys who a year ago were balancing books or selling life insurance now are directing batteries of artillery, commanding companies of infantry or driving fighting airplanes, and that if this is the result of brief but hard training it should not be impossible to train boys for farm work and make them, for service in 1918, efficient.

The point is well taken, assuming the availability of the boys. That boys were found available in several States last year, and that they did prove useful, is pointed out by the writer of the article. Maine appro-

priated \$150,000, recruited 1,000 boys. trained them, in a mobilization camp, as soldiers and as farmers and sent them in groups of twenty-five to work, under supervision, on farms which needed labor. They were not experts, but they proved valuable assistants. They were between 16 years and 20 years of age. The State provided them with uniforms, transportation, subsistence, medical attention and paid them \$1 a day for the term of enlistment. The boys worked under supervisors. The farmers paid the supervisors for their work, and were glad to get their help.

Massachusetts established twenty boys' farming camps without an appropriation, by private subscription, and succeeded in aiding materially farmers who were discouraged by labor scarcity.

"By bringing to the farmer a supply of labor when it was needed" the plan enabled landowners to increase their acreage of crops at a profit.

The boys enjoyed feeling that they were helping in the game of war and they received a valuable addition to their general education. The benefit to their health and the improvement of their physiques was part of their reward of service. The financial reward was not negligible:

In one Massachusetts camp thirty boys started bank accounts. In another camp a dozen boys subscribed to Liberty bonds. In another six boys who had planned an academic course liked farm life so well they altered their programme and applied for admission to the Agricultural College. At still another camp an investigator asked each boy whether he would return to farm work the next year. There was only one negative response—and that boy explained that he was going into the navy.

It is stated, by Mr. du Bose, that the farm camp plan will be carried out more extensively this year in States which tried it last year. The Boys' Working Reserve, created last year to mobilize boy power, has appointed directors in all States and will make an effort to ascertain and meet farm labor shortage this year. State Agricultural Colleges and Councils of Defense and other organizations will co-operate.

Undoubtedly a great deal of the work that is done upon farms is well within the limits of the strength and endurance of a boy in his 'teens, and sufficiently simple to be learned quickly by any boy who is ambitious to make himself useful. Under competent supervision, and under the right inspiration, the boy power of the Unlited States, unexented otherwise than in athletic sports or pastimes less constructive, could be employed to expand the production of crops this year, without injury or hardship to boys and in circumstances making their summer work profitable to them physically, financially and educationally.

The need of seasonal labor-not necessarily seasoned labor-is one of the standing and pressing needs of general agriculture normally. No farmer can afford to employ continuously all of the labor he can use occasionally. A flying squadron of active and interested boys in any agricultural section could be made immensely useful to farmers-despite the croaking rural pessimist who does not believe that anyone who is not an experienced farm hand is worth hiring-even if there were no need of increased production, and no shortage of labor. In 1918, and until the end of the war; the use of boys on farms in summer under conditions agreeable to them could be made a material stimulator of food production.

There were no boys' camps in Kentucky last year. This State should be represented in this important patriotic project in 1918.

IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.

It is a warrantable presumption that if the War Department had heeded an appeal for military guards at the shipbuilding plants in the vicinity of New York which the Merchants' Association made on Dec. 22 there would have been no million-dollar conflagration at Port Newark a month later. The application was addressed to Secretary BAKER, to Secretary DAN-IELS, and to the United States Shipping Board. The Navy Department and the Shipping Board pleaded inability to furnish the protection asked for. Obviously, the War Department, with a million men under arms, was not impotent. It was simply a question of assent or agreement, if the necessity pointed out were admitted. As to the necessity, the Merchants' Association said in its application that "the shipbuilding and repairing yards " at the present time are inadequately " guarded," and that " proper protec-"tion cannot be afforded by private "guards," since "the manager of a "shipyard is very reluctant to give "orders to private guards to shoot "trespassers, yet this is necessary." Almost a month passed before a reply was received. It came from Brig. Gen. J. M. CARTER, Chief of the Militia Bureau, who wrote that the matter had been referred to "the "Commanding General, Eastern De-"partment," (at Governors Island,) and that, in view of his report, it was " not deemed advisable to furnish Federal Guards at this time." According to the Commanding General's report, a careful investigation had been made by an "intelligent officer." " As a result," wrote the Commanding General, (or somebody else,) "the following is submitted ":

This request for guards of United States troops is believed to have been instigated by some of the newer companies, who have not provided adequate protection themselves. The older companies have proper guards of their own, good lighting at night, and patrols that keep in touch with watchmen at

fixed stations.

This was merely preliminary. The Commanding General had more to submit. First, he realized that a fire or "unseaworthy"; secondly, "the joiner scenes.

"shop, machinery building, &c., are " in many cases firetraps and a con-"flagration might not only destroy "the buildings but, in the case of a " high wind, the fire might spread to "the dry docks themselves." Having reasoned the risk out in this way, the Commanding General was firmly of the opinion that "to guard against "these dangers is not a soldier's " work."

The familiar red tape is conspicuous in this transaction: Secretary BAKER to (probably) the Adjutant General, the Adjutant General to Brig. Gen. CARTER, (perhaps the line of least resistance,) General CARTER to the Commanding General, Eastern Department, the General to "an intelligent officer," and back again up the ladder to the head of the War Departmentthus the appeal of the Merchants' Association speeded on its way, only to go down before the official dictum: "To guard against these dangers is not a soldier's work." Nevertheless, the Merchants' Association persists. Since the Port Newark disaster it has telegraphed to Secretary BAKER, reminding him of "the recent disastrous incendiary fire" and urging "recon-" sideration of the conclusion reached "by General CARTER." It is Mr. BAKER'S turn.

"THE WOMAN VOTER."

THE TIMES has received so many letters inquiring whether the series of articles on "The Woman Voter" is to be republished in book form that it takes this means of answering. It is. It will be published in book form not only for the benefit of the new voter, but for that of the old voter; for the information the series contains is of as much value to men as to women, since many voters have only a general idea of the workings of politics, and government.

This series is not a handbook, but a compend of fundamental information about many phases of political activity, for the guidance of those who only see it from the outside. The letters we have received from men show that they, no less than women, have found it useful and helpful. Its primary where a ship was building, and that purpose is to show, not in detail but "the result of such an occurrence in broad lines, how one may be ef-" might destroy the usefulness of such fective in public affairs and how the "vessel to the extent of making her machinery is worked behind the

How to Save.

When you buy a war savings stamp you enable the Government to feed a soldier for over a week, just as when you observe the wheatless and meatless days you enable a woman in England or a man in France to make three-inch shells.

Lots of people want to save, but say they don't know how.

Saving is exactly like spending. There is planned and ordered saving and there is casual saving, just as there are planned spending and purely casual spending.

Planned spending, as for a trip, clothing, fuel, taxes, and so on, is the bulk of all spending. Planned saving, as for Liberty bonds, is the principal part of all saving. But whole trades are built upon casual spendingspending suddenly decided on, and searcely considered in advance. And tremendous sums can be amassed by casual saving. War savings stamps and thrift stamps are unusual and highly profitable means of casual saving.

A certain amount of successful saving is always casual, and just as impulsive and whimsical as much spending. Planned saving without casual saving falls short of the best results; casual saving without planned saving never so much as made a person "comfortably well off." The two supplement each other. What we call thrift is nothing but a cultivated habit of casual saving.

A person who asks, "What shall I save on?" and who can't go outdoors without spending money is hopeless.

TAFT'S STIMULATING TALK TO THE BOYS AT CAMP MEADE.

Former President Taft is fully of the opinion that the war will need to be fought out. He has, with all farsighted Americans, girded himself for the full contest. In his frank and straightforward talk to the men at Camp Meade, Mr. Taft laid down rules for attitude, as well as of action, on the part of the men in the service and Americans of all classes. Those who peep and mutter and mumble and intinuate things that are contrary to the interests and morale of the country at such a time as the present, Mr. Taft scores in no unsparing language. This is no time for an American who is eminent to sell his birthright for the mess of pottage of partisan or designing or misdirected criticism of the government at war. Mr. Baker has profoundly affected the country by his masterful, yet simple and plain, statement of the nature of the war preparations, for its prosecution and the mobilization of American manhood and resources and brains for the victory that must be achieved. The former President, who has been at all times in direct line with the activities of the administration as the administration not of a party, but of the American people, gives his most earnest exhortation to the people to devote themselves without stint to the conquest of the forces of destruction of the liberties of all democratic peoples.

The historical review of Mr. Taft of conditions that pointed to the vast conflagration shows that the power whose malevolency is execrated by all Americans was the marplot of Europe and of the world. Having digested the territory ravished from France in 1870, and having conceived the idea of world dominion, the incident of the killing of the Austrian archduke presented the opportunity for the German government to enter upon its wide schemes of domination. In consequence, the ends of civilization, as these do not co-relate with German kultur, are at stake, and the stake is the most stupendous in any war in the history of mankind. The man who

was the projector of the plan for a League for the Enforcement of Peace; the man who was the promoter of all peace measures; the man who thrilled the man who was the promotor of all the non-Germanic world by his decla-of honor—this is the man whose soul is stripped to the task of Americans in general—the task of fighting out the war to the bitter end.

What a magnificent setting do these American sentiments of Mr. Taft afford for the tremendously vital practicability of the nation at war, as given in the overpowering statement of the case by the man who holds the war portfolio. Here is the ideal of action and of sentiment; and there is the action that will effect the ends of the sentiment.

Brought into the Prussian compress. the Germanic states have been forced into the mold of Teuton force until the vital upspringing of their fine, generous and humane natures has been suppressed. Mr. Taft points to this effect of the armed-fist rule, and he declares for liberation of the German people from the bondage to which they have been subjected. Democracy, the world's aspiration since the formation of the American Union, is being uttered from the throats of myriads of cannon on the battlefields. And every American man and every American dollar has been consecrated to the effeeting of the safety for democracy that, after all, lies at the base of the strife.

Is the country satisfied with the principles that underlie its action?the chorus is overwhelming. Is the country satisfied with the practical measures for the carrying out of the war by the United States?-the statement as given by the Secretary of War wins virtually unanimous approbation. The entire nation is moving in thought and in action toward the great goal of all. Secretary Baker has pointed to the enemy on the far side of the trenches of Europe who must be reached. And America is moving with its indomitable will and resources to the trenches and to the far side of the trenches.

THE COMING U-BOAT OFFENSIVE.

Secretary Baker warns the country to be prepared for "the most powerful submarine offensive yet undertaken" by Germany. It will come, he thinks, about the time the great land offensive on the west front is started, and will be directed chiefly at our lines of communication with France in order to cut off men and supplies being hurried up to assist the Allies. In anticipation of this offensive, many of the U-boats have been withdrawn from service temporarily and are being refitted and repaired.

Germany's failure to make any headway with her submarines against our transport service has been variously accounted for. One theory was that she did not care to arouse the people of the United States unnecessarily, believing that she could win the war more quickly by concentrating against England, and if our participation was only an "American bluff," as many Germans still affect to believe, the sinking of our transports would make us an active instead of a passive belligerent.

Another reason might be that Germany still hopes to obtain capital for her after-the-war needs from the United States and imagines we will more willingly lend it to her if there is no great additional blood feud against her in this country.

Whatever the reason, we have sent over a considerable number of men and vast supplies, with trifling losses. If Germany has decided to concentrate against us a greatly augmented submarine fleet, with the fury of desperation, there may be a different story to tell, so far as the losses are concerned, but the result will not be different.

Submarine hunting, it must be remembered, has been reduced to something like a science since the United States sent over a fleet of destroyers to assist the British last spring. The undersea menace began to lose some of its terrors from that time. We now have a large fleet of the most efficient submarine hunters, meaning both men and ships, and we are adding to it all the time. The depth bomb has more than offset any improvements Germany has been able to show, either in the number, size or armament of her U-boats. If they want a fight they will find the Americans ready.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

In referring to President Wilson's suggestion of freedom of the seas, the German chancellor said in his speech last week:

week: Molamafisha Wighly Important for the freedom of shipping in the future if strongly fortified naval bases on important international water routes, such as England has at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hong-Kong, the Falkland islands and many other places, were removed.

It would be "highly important" in connection with future imperialistic plans of Germany, but in no other way. At not one of these places has the British government used its power to limit the freedom of the seas. There is no port in the world controlled by the British government into which ships of all nations - including Germany - may not in time of peace enter freely, and trade on the same terms as British ships. The idea of the chancellor is that every nation that is a party to this war, except Germany and her allies, shall give up something for peace. It is remarkable that he did not suggest that we give up our position at Panama.

There need be no fears that the seas will not be free after this war. As to what extent the right of blockade shall be limited during war, and how far private property shall be spared on the ocean in wartime - the points that the President had in mind - these are subjects for future discussion. Germany's interest in this subject is remarkable. More than any other power she has, by her use of submarines, destroyed the freedom of the seas. She has announced that large areas of the ocean were closed zones. Her government has respected neither neutral property nor neutral lives. The chancellor's statement will go into history as one of the greatest curiosities brought forth by the war. What the world fears is not the British, but the German influence. There should be nothing done that will strengthen the latter at the expense of the former.

A Year of the U-Boat Buthlessness.

A year ago Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare. The last and most potent weapon of frightfulness, a weapon employed before February 1, 1917, only in tentative strokes, was drawn from the scabbard in which the war lords had sheathed it after the sinking of the Sussex and a consequent pledge by the Imperial German Government to the Government of the United States.

The pledge had not been fully kept, to be sure. There had followed isolated sinkings, such as that of the Marina, but the murder of non-combatants at sea was no longer a regular incident of the occupation of the U-boat commanders.

From the time of the Sussex pledge to January 31, 1917, was a fateful period for Germany-indeed, for all the world. Every one acquainted with conditions within the German Empire knew that a crisis had merely been postponed and not averted. Ambassador Gerard knew it and warned Washington of the true situation. Afterward, on a visit to America, he informed President WILson personally of the serious outlook ahead. His first conference with the President at Shadow Lawn lasted over four hours. That was long enough to communicate an accurate statement of the facts.

The attention of America was mainly centred, however, on a Presidential campaign, and it was not until after the election that international affairs got the amount of public attention that their condition fairly demanded. On December 12, 1916, Germany proposed peace. Shortly afterward the President of the United States proposed to the nations at war that "soundings" be taken and that a general formulation of war aims be attempted. Mr. WILSON was at some pains, in doing this, to dissociate his utterance from the German peace proposal preceding it.

The reply of the nations at war against Germany was reasonably specific. Emphasis was laid upon the restoration of Belgium. Germany's reply proved disappointing. She was not disposed to discuss terms except at the peace table, although it was obvious that unless some point or points of possible agreement could be found and enunciated by both sides in advance, peace negotiations, even of the most informal character, could not be begun.

The imminence of unrestricted submarine warfare was but slightly apprehended outside of Germany. It was not concealed from Mr. GERARD'S acute perceptions. The American Ambassador saw, with sufficient clearness, that the military party, backed by a public sentiment of great, power, carefully created and slowly fostered, would force the inauguration of a policy of sinking at sight if the effort to open peace negotiations failed. And yet, up to the last moment almost, elaborate concealment was attempted outside and inside the German Empire. Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate hopefully and Mr. GERARD was guest at a German-American love feast in Berlin. Only Mr. LANSING, in a sudden access of ungovernable emotion, let the cat out of the bag.

The Secretary of State did not accomplish the release happily. There was more mystery than before he loosened the drawstrings.

The German officials assured Mr. Gerard that the submarine weapon would end the war in three months by bringing England to her knees. They were equally confident that America would do no more than protest, for they declared that Mr. Wilson had been reelected because he had kept the United States out of the world war.

It is not necessary to recount events since the breaking of relations with Germany. But it is useful to consider the actual accomplishments of the unleashed German submarine.

In one year sixty-nine American vessels have been sunk, not all by submarines, some by mines and raiders. Their gross tonnage was 171,-061, a serious but not vital item in the world's shipping at this time. The loss is much more than offset by American seizure of 107 German and Austrian vessels of 686,494 gross tons.

We have, however, lost more than 300 lives.

In addition, 426 ships of more than 2,000,000 gross tons which were building in American shipyards have been requisitioned; and contracts have been let for 884 more ships. Vessels already afloat to the number of 393, of over 2,500 tons dead weight capacity apiece, have been taken over by the Government. We have also taken, for foreign account twenty-four ships.

Since Great Britain normally carries three-quarters of the world's trade in her ships, and since Germany's submarine campaign is avowedly against Great Britain, that nation's losses are of the highest importance. They are stated to have been 1,033 vessels for the year up to and including the week ending January 23. Of these 763 vessels were of above 1,000 tons. Figures of tonnage sunk have never been revealed, but it may be said that taking into account all the factors, including the building of new ships in British yards, there is no present prospect that the Uboats will be able to force a decision of the war. What they might do, at the present rate of net destruction, two years from now is another story, the nature of which depends on how American shipbuilding goes forward.

Secretary of War BAKER, whose weekly war bulletins have emphasized the probability of a great German attack in the west, predicts that it will be accompanied by a submarine offensive so weighty as seriously to threaten the lines of sea communication on which the whole fate of the war depends. This view is supported by the lowered ship losses of recent weeks, indicating that many U-boats have been called home for refitting. The best that can be said is that the real crisis of the submarine warfare is probably ahead of us. But the second year of unrestricted U-boat warfare should see the crisis reached and passed. If Germany cannot win before a sizable American army is standing against her in Europe she cannot win at all in the war she began.

A YEAR OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

One year ago to-day the German Government formally declared ruthless submarine warfare against enemies and neutrals alike. The official announcement issued on Jan. 31, 1917, decreed that "from Feb. 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice" in the various blockaded zones that the German Government defined.

The excuse for this declaration was the refusal of the Allies to enter into peace negotiations with the German Government on the basis of the Chancellor's proposal of Dec. 12, 1916, put forth in the name of a victorious Germany which was prepared to discuss terms with its defeated opponents. The real reason was the belief of the German General Staff that ruthless submarine warfare would win the war for Germany, and that with a free hand to destroy all shipping without warning in the blockaded zones Great Britain could soon be starved into submission.

It was fully realized in Berlin that the United States would inevitably be driven into the war on the side of the Allies, but the General Staff was confident that Great Britain would succumb before the military, financial and economic power of the United States could be made effective. The war was to be won by the U boats in three months, or six months at the outside, and this calculation was used to justify to the German people a military measure that was certain to range the United States on the side of Germany's enemies.

The German General Staff has now had a year of ruthless submarine warfare and the whole world is in a position to inventory the results. Great Britain and France have not been starved into submission and are in no danger of being starved into submission. Instead of the million tons of shipping a month that the U boats were to sink, the total losses for the year have been little more than 5,000,000 tons. The British have lost 1,033 vessels, of which 763 were of more than 1,000 tons and 270 of less than 1,000 tons. The French and Italian losses are estimated at less than 1,000,000 tons, while the American losses are 171,061 tons.

Against these losses, in addition to the ships built during the year, must be counted 686,494 tons of German and Austrian shipping seized by the United State and put into commission.

These ships, including the Vaterland, rechristened. the Leviathan, are now carrying American troops and American supplies to France.

During the year in which ruthless submarine warfare has been in unrestricted operation, American exports amounted to the unprecedented figure of \$6,226,000,000, an increase of \$745,000,000, while imports amounted to \$2,952,000,000, an increase of \$560,300,000. American imports and exports together show a total increase of \$1,305,300,000. We have an army of nearly 500,000 in France and thus far have not lost a single man on the transports. So much for the calculations of the German General Staff!

But that is not the whole record. However critical the economic situation was in Germany a year go, it is far more critical now. Except the blockade of Germany's coast and ports by the British Navy, no heavier blow has been dealt to German power than the embargo order of President Wilson which made it impossible for neutrals to export food into Germany and replenish their own stores from the United States. The results of this order have been staggering and the effect is continuing. It is something from which there can be no means of recovery unless Russia not only makes a separate peace but establishes a condition of political and economic stability which would permit the exportation of large quantities of food into Germany. That possibility is more than remote.

The German U-boat campaign has inflicted great losses upon Allied and neutral shipping. It has forced Great Britain and the United States to bend their energies to the construction of new vessels to replace the wastage, and he danger is not yet over, in spite of the increased effectiveness of the anti-submarine campaign, for which the American Navy deserves a great measure of credit. But regardless of the total tonnage sunk, the experience of a year has proved that the U boats cannot win the war for Germany. It is inconceivable that they can do as well in the future as they have done in the past and maintain the average for 1917.

Frightfulness in its mad undertaking to conquer the world has failed on the sea as it falled on land. The world is still unconquered and autocracy still faces a democracy that is resolute

and undaunted.

February.

War on the Secretary of War

When our country entered the war, some people thought that it was a foolish thing to do in view of our unpreparedness at that time to properly wage war on any considerable scale. Others opposed our entry into the bloody arena of Mars on general grounds ranging from honest convictions that we had not received sufficient insult or grievance to justify our interference in European quarrels, to a terrific hate of England and in some cases sympathy for the German cause.

These people, some moved by patriotic and others by less worthy motives, expressed their opinions upon the

subject.

A roar went up from the war party that any opposition to our entry into the war or any criticism of the government's conduct of the war constitutes an act of treason, and that hempen ropes and convenient lamp posts would take care of such traitors if the authorities would not deal with them as they deserved.

The people were informed by influential editors and prominent men that they should support the government right or wrong. A few bold spirits started to say that possibly we could help our country most by opposing some of the administrative programs, but they were quickly hushed up by savage attacks from the self-appointed watch dogs of patriotism.

Foremost in this position of intolerance toward any idea or thought that was not in sympathy with every plan, good or bad, that the American people were asked

to support, was the Chicago TRIBUNE.

Today the TRIBUNE has reversed its policy and is now leading a vicious and vitrolic attack upon the administration in general and Secretary of War Baker in

If the position taken by the TRIBUNE a year ago is the right one—that the people should support the president, right or wrong, in so vital a matter as that of plunging into the world's most stupendous and costly struggle—then by the eternal gods we should support him, right or wrong, in the lesser matters of how to conduct the war and whom to place in charge of the different departments.

The TRIBUNE confesses in every issue that it is the "World's greatest newspaper." Its achievements in the journalistic world justify that claim. The fact that it wields a tremendous influence makes its attack upon

the government all the more dangerous.

The TRIBUNE has convinced thousands of people that it is treason to show anything but a united front against the common enemy; to produce dissension and strife at home is to encourage the Kaiser. And yet the TRIBUNE'S attacks upon our war department have made von Hindenberg and the Kaiser smile for the first time in months.

Word has just been received that the President has barred several Irish papers from the mails because their continuous attacks upon our ally, England, are embarrassing. How much more embarrassing are the personal assaults on our own government?

The TRIBUNE repeatedly publishes vituperative attacks upon President Wilson and his secretary of war written by Roosevelt, the terrible.

In the TRIBUNE for January 22nd Roosevelt states

that many thousands of coffins have been sent over to France. He says: "Our troops had no shoes, but they had plenty of coffins. Their ammunition was defective, and they had neither cannon nor automatic rifles, but they had plenty of coffins."

Almost a year ago George Koop and other Chicago Socialists were arrested and several Socialist papers suppressed for making the same statement. Roosevelt has resurrected an ancient charge, and revamped it, and with the aid of the TRIBUNE is palming it off as up to date criticism of the war.

What makes it treasonable for a socialist to make a certain statement, and patriotic for the TRIBUNE or the mild mannered Colonel to say the same thing?

The same people who helped to abolish the freedom of the press when we entered the war, who insisted that critcism and treason were synonyms, now demand the right of unlimited criticism. They look upon criticism as constructive so long as it agrees with their pet notions, and malicious if it doesn't find favor in their eyes.

The President and Secretary Baker are being subjected to a galling fire of comment and criticism. They are blamed for everything that has gone wrong from the death of Major Gardner of pneumonia to the big storm that has tied up our transportation facilities.

As a matter of cold fact, the administration has accomplished the seemingly impossible. When war was declared nearly a year ago the people were apathetic, to say the least. The majority were opposed to entering the war.

At that time our army would have been almost big enough for Graustark. Our industrial plants were clogged with orders for the Allied nations. These plants were equipped with machinery for turning out guns and ammunition of different makes and calibers than those used in our army.

While we wanted equipment for our armies at the earliest possible time, it was also desirable to keep up the supply to our allies. We could have broken contracts and thrown the war orders of the allies into the waste basket, changed machinery and turned out supplies for our men at a great rate, but it would have been at the cost of handicapping the allied troops already in the trenches. That would have meant disaster before

we ever could cross the seas.

To keep faith with the men on the firing line who would soon stand shoulder to shoulder with our own brave lads, meant a delay in equipping our soldiers that could not be avoided.

With profits excessively high in the munition business, the government has had difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies at anywhere near reasonable prices.

The financing of our part in this terrific fight was a task that seemed impossible. No one can deny that wonders have been accomplished along this line.

Anyone who wants to find fault can always find subjects for criticism. When big things are being done on a gigantic scale, mistakes are bound to be made. One of the biggest made in our war preparations was the placing of men in the camps before proper equipment was ready. This was due to the fact that manufacturers failed to deliver material contracted for on schedule

time due to strikes and other causes.

The transformation of a country like ours from a peaceful republic into a military one is no simple prop-

Today we have nearly two million men under arms. This in itself is an achievement that astonishes the

The important thing to keep in mind is the fact that, in addition to raising and equipping an army, we have been compelled to finance our allies and supply them with munitions, and are today practically feeding and clothing the world.

These are achievements unparalleled in the history

of nations.

In view of the tremendous things accomplished in these few months, the mistakes and failures seem trivial

What is the purpose back of the TRIBUNE'S sudden attack upon Baker? Everything is explained when it is known that the TRIBUNE is booming the fire-eating Colonel for the position of Secretary of War.

Baker might be the most accomplished man ever placed at the head of the war department of a great nation, but if Roosevelt wanted the place, the TRIBUNE would move heaven and hell to secure his dismissal and the Colonel's appointment.

Why are the TRIBUNE and other papers attacking Wilson whom they have supported in his war measures? Is it possible that they are incensed because he has announced that he is going to knock the profit out of the munition business?

A lot of dollar patriots are losing their patriotism because they see that the war is not going to enrich them

with money coined from the blood of heroes.

We are confronted with a crisis such as man never dreamed of. We are tottering on the edge of an awful abyss. We have gone too far to turn back, and we must avoid dissension and strife at home, if we are to win the war.

Who could have accomplished more than have the President and his Secretary of War?

Mistakes are made by all men who do things.

The demand to oust Baker is idiotic. No man in America was fitted by experience to act as Secretary of War when we entered the struggle. No one could have taken the position and not ran full tilt into difficulties.

Baker today has learned much from the experiences he has gone through. He is whipping the war department into real efficiency in spite of handicaps that seemed insurmountable.

To put another man in his place would mean months lost before he could possibly get in touch with all phases of his work, even if he were a better man than Baker at the start.

Stand back of the President and his Secretary of War, and for the love of your country oppose every attempt to place Roosevelt at the head of the War Department. That would be a mistake that would make other mistakes seem like wisdom itself.

THERE is a quality of fervent calm in Secretary of War Baker's statement in reply to criticisms of war management that is gravely impressive. It makes some of us who thought him too much of a pacifist to "enthuse" for war, feel foolish. It makes me feel that way. The secretary doesn't exculpate himself or his subordinates. He doesn't apologize. He admits mistakes of haste and confusion. If there are more complaints and criticisms he wants to hear them. His answer to the shortage of guns or of other supplies is that the lack was supplied by Great Britain and France, to save time and to release tonnage for other service. That is plain common sense. There is and has been no complaint from our associates in the war. There is equipment for an army of 700,000 men in the field early in this year. If men were sent abroad unarmed and insufficiently supplied with clothing it was because the men were needed there and could be, as they have been, supplied upon their arrival. Even General Leonard Wood, idol of the anti-Bakerites, approved the hasty despatch of the unequipped troops. The army is using the muchdiscussed Lewis gun for air work. The government took the rifles that were at hand. Enfields or Krags because they were at hand. The secretary denies the men are clothed in shoddy. His cool statement, with no passion save an evident sincerity, carries conviction. It makes the critics look and sound like a lot of neurotic hysterics. The drive against the administration is completely smashed. The country is convinced that it has made in all the circumstances a tremendous and splendid response in a great emergency, that we have and shall have in an incredibly short time an army in the field with a strength that even the administration hardly dared to hope for six months ago. Secretary Baker will not again be called a "shrimp." He towers hugely over his assailants and doesn't even deign to be angry with them. His appearance and his utterances before the senators on Monday were a magnificent demonstration not alone of capacity but of character. Have we a great war secretary? We have. How absurd and ridiculous are the erstwhile flamboyant "flayers" of the war department! How much some of our erstwhile supermen resemble epigoni! The war is in safe hands. Alle their their war

PLINY

GROVE SUN

THE dirty steps taken to oust Baker met a just fate.

Bear this in WE are at war. mind and refuse to listen to German peace talk, as there can be no peace until we win.

You can search our paper from "kiver to kiver" and you will see that the Editor does not think enough of either of those dirty politicians to mention their name, but it looks as if each had two or more papers under control in Missouri, one no farther out of Grove than Kansas City.

Does it pay to advertise? Mrs. T. T. Rogers, of Grove, inserted a 3-line local in the SUN for two publications, offering 75 pure bred White Leghorn hens for sale at \$1.00 each. She informs us that she sold every one of the hens and is yet receiving calls for them. Does it pay to advertise? If we were a merchant we could get rich advertising our goods!

IF you are of the opinion that the war board has fell down in its preparedness program, for the sake of your country read Secretary Baker's report to the military committee of the Senate. Do not pay any attention to the political dope, rotten as hell itself that is being spread by democratic and republican politicians, who like the kaiser, are professional when it comes to deceiving people. Camouflage! Yes, perhaps that word is more proper now than deceit!

OLD man people demands that President Wilson keep Baker on the job. Secretary Baker's address to the Senate on Monday was marvelous and thrilled the nation. Go right ahead with your plans Mr. Baker. The people are back of you and President Wilson as much so now. yea, even more, than ever before. It is an opportune time to stick together. Let us remember the old story about the sticks, how easy it is to break to pieces one, but bind several together and the mighty giant cannot break them. Now is the time for Americans to throw themselves together and do their "bounden' duty until we prove to the kaiser that he is not strong enough to divide, much less break us.

Vicious and Unconstitutional.

The authors of the War Cabinet Bill prepared by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs have apparently never heard of that section of the Constitution of the United States which provides that "the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." Otherwise they would hardly have expended so much effort in framing a measure so vicious in principle and so unconstitutional in form.

President Wilson's uncompromising opposition to the bill is not only justifiable but it is inevitable if he is to respect his solemn oath of office to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." No power is vested in the President to abdicate the duties and responsibilities of his great offices.

No power is vested in the President to transfer the executive functions with which he is intrusted to "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability" or three undistinguished citizens of undemonstrated ability. He is President of the United States and must remain President of the United States, regardless of political intrigues in the United States Senate.

It is President Wilson's duty not only to oppose the creation of this irresponsible war dictatorship, but it is his duty to refuse to assent to the bill if it goes through the House and Senate and to defy Congress to pass it over his veto. - New York World.

The Ohio State Iourn

Published Every Morning in the Year by The OHIO STATE JOURNAL CO.

Publication Office, 50 East Broad Street.

New York Office, 200 Fifth Ave.

Chicago Office, Peoples Gas Bldg.

Philadelphia, Pa., Colonial Trust Bldg.

CITY SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Ohio State Journal is delivered to city subscribers at 6 cents a week or 12 cents a week with the Sunday issues. When paid by the month, 52 cents, or \$6.24 per year if paid in advance.

| MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES. |
|---|
| Oaily and Sunday, one month |
| Dally only one month |
| Daily only one year |
| bunday only, one year |
| Mail Subscriptions Payable in Advance. |
| Entered at Postoffice, Columbus, O., as second-class matter |

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

The Baby Murderers.

The German air raids over allied cities, resulting in the killing of women and children, simply strengthen the purpose of the allies to whip Germany. The German idea of frightfulness will not work. The killing of children and cruelty to women makes more decided and certain the victory of the allies over the Huns. A nation is entitled to no sympathy that kills mothers and their children. That is what Germany is doing all the time in the name of frightfulness, which characterizes the spirit of German kultur and warfare. This style of war is making Germany more hated every day and makes people feel that they don't want any peace with Germany-nothing but an iron-clad determination that they have got to be civilized. What a low sort of thing it will be to sit down and arrange terms of peace with a lot of baby murderers!

Secretary Baker.

Secretary Baker has won the day. He has driven back the forces of complaint that threatened his department. The country is feeling better than it did a few days ago. The uncomfortable impressiens that it then felt on account of the government's apparent dilatoriness have been succeeded by a real satisfaction. It has been interesting to watch such big papers as The New York Times, The Chicago Tribune and some others which have been calling upon President Wilson to dispossess Baker, and see how completely they back out, having only to plead now that their attacks have succeeded in smoking out the secretary to tell how efficient his department is, how well the country is prepared for war, and how it is making use of those preparations. The most aggressive warlike event of the year was the secretary's statement. It has actually revived the spirit of the whole nation. Now we can see why it was that President Wilson commended Baker so strongly.

WHERE CO-ORDINATION IS LACKING.

On its editorial page yesterday The Tribune grilled Secretary Baker for upsetting the agreement reached last summer between Secretary Lane and a committee of the Council of National Defense on one hand and the coal operators on the other hand for a base price of \$3 a ton for coal. The effect of this act, says The Tribune, was to "check the long and steady increase in coal production just when we most needed it to continue, and, with the Presidential order which followed it, to bring about such a lowering in the quality of the coal produced as seriously to lower the power production of our factories and largely to precipitate the crisis we are now undergoing."

The same day a Washington correspondent of The Tribune satirically reminisces that Secretary Baker and Secretary Lane took luncheon together after Baker's overthrow of the agreement, that Secretary Lane remained in the Cabinet and that "coal remained in the ground."

Elsewhere in the same issue of The Tribune appears a four-column analysis of the coal situation which belies the indictment of Baker on the editorial page. An accusation of The Railway Age Gazette that the coal operators are guilty of "avarice, incapacity and want of patriotism" is quoted, apparently with approval, and The Gazette's further charge that the operators were responsible for a diminished output when the price was reduced is exploited. The Gazette's comment that "serious consideration of government seizure and operation" of the mines is reproduced.

It will be recalled that the President fixed a price of \$2.45 a ton plus fifteen cents commission for Eastern bituminous coal instead of \$3, but this is what The Tribune expert tells us, as the evidence of big consumers:

That notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary the original gov-ernment price of \$2 a ton for Eastern bituminous mines was sufficient. It was really \$2.24 a ton, since the long ton, of 2,240 pounds, is the unit of production in the Eastern mines, whereas the price of \$2 was for a short ton. The final government price of \$2.45 a short ton with fifteen cents added for "commissions" is really a profiteering price; behind the authority of which enormous war profits are being taken.

He supports that case with a telling array of figures. He quotes The Coal Age, which says exultingly that coal prices were "exceedingly high" till the close of the year, that "vast profits" were being garnered by the operators; that, even under the government prices, the mines are profitable and that "reports of unheard-of earnings are received from all sections of the regions."

The purpose of this analysis of the coal situation is to condemn Dr. Garfield's fuel administration. But, in attempting to discredit Garfield on one page, the indictment of Baker on another is quashed. The Tribune sometimes complains of lack of co-ordination in our conduct of the war. Apparently there is serious lack of co-ordination in criticism of the Wilson administration in the institugion beside the Greeley statue.



EC'Y BAKER DISCLOSES SOME STATE SECRETS

Claims That Nearly 500,000 American Soldiers Are Now in France and That 1,500,000 Will Re Available During Current Year.

President Wilson Issues Proclation Recommending Additional Wheatless Days to Conserve Food to Supply Our Allies.

That nearly half a million sels conveying men and supplies United States troops are already from the United States. will be there in the early spring, and that a million and a half will be ready for action before the ally blocked by German subend of this year, was the infor- marines, and he declared, that "It mation given the Senate Com-mittee on Military Affairs by Secretary of War Baker last of individual units were found tarily appeared before the Com- have yet put out. mittee to make a statement in refutation of the charge made by Senator Chamberlain, that the united States has gained, ready provided for, another million can be quickly raised, should they be needed. He said cantonment and camp facilities would accommodate a million and a while during the same riod, while during the same riod, are its

133 (1901) Persons in New York family is responsible for or a property in that family and every in the first ten months in that family and every in the first educing the first fer months. In China every member of s

the present State prison. 'st The approval of three-fourths monwealth, for the country, and about the States of these amend- for humanity than to take steps on the States of these amend- for humanity than to take steps. do a better thing for the Comlet/merican principles, it is to portant calls upon its time and such attention, but it could not well activities." and personal liberty by central- Sing prison to New York. The ments on State local government sachusetts than was the old Sing When men who voted for damp, and the air in them foul. They are pronounced dark and Pean political cemetery. It set tirely of stone, 71% feet high, by entralized government by 81% feet long, and 4 feet wide. The Prohibition amendment than was the old Sing Sing. In put away State's rights, personal the Charlestown structure, built no others, is little, if any, better Charlestown (Boston), to name would have given rise to days
of debate' among the Jackson
statesmen. A trifle like a Constitutional amendment can be put
that the Sing Sing cell house
through almost as quickly as a trivial as a strained? Hardly. The Serious person changes his Massachusetts State Prison in Clothes.

Charlestown (Boston), to name Charlestown (Boston), to name Charles.

in Europe, that fully that many correspondent said that a recent The Secretary volun- to exceed anything the Germans

army machinery had "fallen down." Mr. Baker's statement number and tonnage of Amerof the number of men now in ican and German vessels sunk France was a surprise to the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over. He further assured the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over. He further assured the country generally, the impression during the period of the unrestricted activity of U-boats, that in addition to the country generally, the impression during the period of the unrestricted activity of U-boats, that in addition to the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over the country generally, the impression having prevailed that not more than 300,000 had been sent over the country generally. Committee, that in addition to the million and a half men alterday (Friday). During this

of the corresponding period during sible with every other citi et us of thinioi si viis is for over itant of a city is jointly re su eafragility Automobiles caused the death
Automobiles caused the death
Automobiles caused the death

edt pe lank bije. satylishment of a revolution which struction of a substitute, designed on modern and humane lines, for salary all State's rights into to ments will mark the final accom- looking to the immediate con-

pan the name of these fundamental ture may have many other im-Jozed government by bureaucracy, present Massachusetts Legisla--Laibition protest against encroach- short, no less a disgrace to Mas--Nation-wide Constitutional Pro- The Charlestown prison is, in

Is steel-lined vault in the Amer- block were laid, the cells are enwith Jeffersonian Democracy in foundations of the Sing Sing cell Tiberty and local self-government thirty-three years before the 'St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

State's Rights Vanish.

WHERE CO-ORDINATION IS LACKING.

On its editorial page yesterday The Tribune grilled Secretary Baker for upsetting the agreement reached last summer between Secretary Lane and a committee of the Council of National Defense on one hand and the coal operators on the other hand for a base price of \$3 a ton for coal. The effect of this act, says The Tribune, was to "check the long and steady increase in coal production just when we most needed it to continue, and, with the Presidential order which followed it, to bring about such a lowering in the quality of the coal produced as seriously to lower the power production of our factories and largely to precipitate the crisis we are now undergoing."

The same day a Washington correspondent of The Tribune satirically reminisces that Secretary Baker and Secretary Lane took luncheon together after Baker's overthrow of the agreement, that Secretary Lane remained in the Cabinet and that "coal remained in the ground."

Elsewhere in the same issue of The Tribune appears a four-column analysis of the coal situation which belies the indictment of Baker on the editorial page. An accusation of The Railway Age Gazette that the coal operators are guilty of "avarice, incapacity and want of patriotism" is quoted, apparently with approval, and The Gazette's further charge that the operators were responsible for a diminished output when the price was reduced is exploited. The Gazette's comment that "serious consideration of government seizure and operation" of the mines is reproduced.

It will be recalled that the President fixed a price of \$2.45 a ton plus fifteen cents commission for Eastern bituminous coal instead of \$3, but this is what The Tribune expert tells us, as the evidence of big consumers:

That notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary the original gov-ernment price of \$2 a ton for Eastern bituminous mines was sufficient. It was really \$2.24 a ton, since the long ton, of 2,240 pounds, is the unit of production in the Eastern mines, whereas the price of \$2 was for a short ton. The final government price of \$2.45 a short ton with fifteen cents added for "commissions" is really a profiteering price, behind the authority of which enormous war profits are being taken.

He supports that case with a telling array of figures. He quotes The Coal Age, which says exultingly that coal prices were "exceedingly high" till the close of the year, that "vast profits" were being garnered by the operators; that, even under the government prices, the mines are profitable and that "reports of unheard-of earnings are received from all sections of the regions."

The purpose of this analysis of the coal situation is to condemn Dr. Garfield's fuel administration. But, in attempting to discredit Garfield on one page, the indictment of Baker on another is quashed. The Tribune sometimes complains of lack of co-ordination in our conduct of the war. Apparently there is serious lack of co-ordination in criticism of the Wilson administration in the institution beside the Greeley statue.



EC'Y BAKER DISCLOSES SOME STATE SECRETS

Claims That Nearly 500,000 American Soldiers Are Now in France and That 1,500,000 Will Be Available During Current Year.

President Wilson Issues Proclation Recommending Additional Wheatless Days to Conserve Food to Supply Our Allies.

United States troops are already from the United States. The in Europe, that fully that many correspondent said that a recent will be there in the early spring, telegram from Madrid stated that and that a million and a half will the Canary Islands were literbe ready for action before the ally blocked by German subend of this year, was the informarines, and he declared, that "It mation given the Senate Comwould not be surprising if, in mittee on Military Affairs by power and speed, the proportion Secretary of War Baker last of individual units were found Monday. The Secretary volunto exceed anything the Germans tarily appeared before the Comhave yet put out." mittee to make a statement in refutation of the charge made by Senator Chamberlain, that the army machinery had "fallen down." Mr. Baker's statement number and tonnage of Amerof the number of men now in ican and German vessels sunk France was a surprise to the and captured are concerned; accountry generally, the imprescording to a statement made a sion having prevailed that not few days ago, summing up opermore than 300,000 had been sent ations during the period of the over. He further assured the unrestricted activity of U-boats, Committee, that in addition to which was just a year ago yes-the million and a half men al-terday (Friday). During this ready provided for, another million can be quickly raised, should they be needed. He said cantotal of 171,001 tons, were sunk, tonment and camp facilities would accommodate a million and a half, and that additional men merchant marine by seizure of can be put into training as fast 107 German and Austrian vesas those now being trained are sels, haveing a total of 686,494 sent to the front. He was not tons, which was a net gain of interrogated by members of the thirty-eight vessels and of 515,433 questions concerning details, and loss of about 300 American lives with the purpose of carrying the in the sinking of United States

wheatless day in each week, and, have passed through the zone, besides the observance of Tues- is comparatively small, the total days as meatless days, the omis-number of sailings being placed sion of meat one meal daily at 17,738,900, with an average of As the calendar now stands, Sun- 24,834,460 gross tons. day night is lightless night, Monday coalless day and wheatless day, Tuesday meatless day, ence being held at the Univer-Wednesday wheatless day, Thurs-sity of Illinois, at Urbana, Presday night lightless night, and Saturday porkless day. In addition to wheatless days, dealers will not be permitted to sell flour unless a third as much corn meal as flour is also sold; and bakers will be required to use some substance other than wheat in baking their bread, beginning with a five per cent mixture and increasing it gradually until only eighty per cent of flour will be contained in a loaf. A food card sent out this week also renews the warning against hoarding food. This applies to families and individuals, as well as to dealers and manufacturers.

reduction in losses of British the war will be fought out durmerchant ships from submarine ing the year 1918. attacks, indicated, in his belief, that the Germans were preparing to withdraw a large part of their undersea fleet to some section where American transports carrying troops destined for France might be preyed upon. He did not say what, if any, plans have been made by the United States Government to resist this campaign, if it develops. With the knowledge that several hundred thousand American soldiers will be sent over, the increased movement to be inaugurated, presumably in the coming spring, it is not unnatural to suppose that the Germans will be watch- formation has come to the public ing for them, and it may be true, through the statement made this as the Secretary suggests, that week by Secretary Baker to the a considerable number of the Senate Committee, information U-boats have been drawn out of which the country has been enthe zone where they have been titled to but not permitted to active, in order that they may have, that there appears to be a be overhauled preparatory to general opinion, that regardless an offensive movement against of any animus, Senator Cham-United States boats. The Lon-berlain's charges resulted in great don Times agrees with Secre-good, by causing the War Detary Baker's opinion in this re-partment to speak out, and it is spect. In an issue of a few days hoped that some way will be ago, The Times' naval corre-found to require the Administraspondent predicts an increase in tion to give out important in-

That nearly half a million sels conveying men and supplies

On the other hand, however, Committee, but it is understood tons. The most regrettable feahe will be recalled shortly for ture of this situation was the probe deeper into army affairs. ships, the vessels being mostly of the sailing type. The percentage A proclamation of President of sinking of American vessels, Wilson recommends an additional compared with the number that

Through the Farmers' Conferident Wilson sent a message last Thursday to the farmers of the Nation, in which he expressed the belief, that the events of this year will decide the result of the war, and calling upon them to stand by the country in what he declared to be the greatest crisis in its history. "We are fighting as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States," he told the assembled farmers, "as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again," and he appealed to the agricultural people of the country to stand squarely by the Government in the war policies it has endea-In his statement to the Senate vored to carry out. This state-Military Committee, Secretary ment is construed by some as a Baker predicted that the recent prediction by the President, that

=*=

Another bit of information given the Senate Committee by Secretary Baker, was that the American troops in France have formally taken over a section of the long Western front line. Heretofore, it had been supposed that the men who had gone into the trenches were there merely for training purposes, so the news that they are taking regular part in the fighting is something of a surprise.

==*

So much really important insubmarine activity, and he, too. formation in future at regular in-expressed the belief, that this would be directed aganist ves- worth publishing become known.

THE TEXAS REPUBLIC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

- SEEKING SILLY SUBTERFUGES.

It is probable, as Secretary Baker told the Senate Military Committee, that instances of so flagrant mistreatment of sick in army camps as were made public by Senator Chamberlain, were isolated, rather than general. Anyhow, the public will prefer to believe that this is the case. But, however few such cases may be, the fact that it is possible for them to exist at all, displays a lamentable defect in the machinery of the War

Department.

Nor, should Mr. Baker be permitted to explain the existence of conditions of such disgraceful character by observing, that "of course, such things are liable to happen," nor to distract attention from the situation by pointing to the magnitude of the undertaking to prepare a large army for effective service. It was, indeed, a great undertaking, and in many respects it has been gratifyingly successful. It is true, that such an army never before was raised and equipped in so short a time. It is doubtful if any other Nation than the United States could have accomplished a plan of such magnitude; but, Secretary Baker should not take credit for this accomplishment. It is true, he has had a general oversight and direction of the plan as it has been unfolded, but credit for whatever degree of success that has resulted, belongs to the American people, who have stood squarely and loyally behind every war measure proposed by the Administration. The War Department has been hampered at no point; money was given by Congress with unstinted hand; extraordinary authority was conferred upon the President whenever asked for. But, more than all this, and of greater value to the Administration in building a great army out of a pitiful nucleus, has been the readiness with which the American people have responded to every call. Without delay, the men conscripted have reported for duty at the prescribed time—and they would have done as much had they been asked to volunteer. Two enormous bond issues were oversubscribed with as much promptness as the President or any member of his Cabinet could have expected. So, Secretary Baker's claim to credit for the achievement should be considered critically, and certainly it should not be allowed to obscure such glaring blunders as have been brought to light.

Moreover, the country is entitled to know what is going on in the army, both in the trenches and in the camps, and the Senate Military Committee has performed a valuable service to the people in piercing the veil of secrecy which has prevented the Americans from knowing as much about their own army as has been known to the Germans.

If only our Democratic friends could sacrifice their fetich of partisanship upon the altar of patriotism, and unite in sending a Republican to Congress from this District, what a gracious and grateful service they would render the country!

The entire Texas delegation in Congress is said to be pledged to oppose the measure for a War Cabinet. When the White House whip cracks, the Congressmen run for shelter.

Another thing about Mr. Hoover's plan for a war garden in every back yard is, that cultivating one will give a man a tolerably fair idea of trench digging.

BREAKS ALL PRECEDENTS.

There may be a considerable element of unwarwanted pessimism in the article written by John Temple Graves concerning the President's Cabinet, reproduced in this issue of The Republic from The New York American. It is extremely doubtful if courts would sustain the position taken by him, that because of failure by the President to reappoint them following his second inauguration, all of the Cabinet members are filling positions illegally. The fact, that the Federal law specifically limits the term of the Postmaster General to four years, with a margin of thirty days, may be taken as evidence that the law was not intended to apply to other holders of portfolios not mentioned in the act.

But the fact, that Mr. Burleson has held the position of Postmaster General since April 4 of last year, without lawful authority therefor, can not be disputed. Upon that point, the law is too plain to be misunderstood. It follows, then, that every act performed by Mr. Burleson from April 4, until he was renominated and confirmed, a few days ago, was without legal warrant, and is voidable. The appointment of every postmaster during that period was invalid; the expenditure of money of the United States, for whatever purpose, was without authority of law. Nor, is it creditable to the Administration, that the failure to comply with the law was overlooked until the President's attention was called to it by Attorney General

Gregory.
And, eve

And, even though each of the other Cabinet officials could legally serve without reappointment, it would have been a more graceful act had the President followed an unbroken precedent in sending their names to the Senate. It was a courtesy to which the Senate was entitled, and the failure to show this courtesy, is made more conspicuous by the policy Mr. Wilson has all along followed, of ignoring both branches of the Congress in practically everything except the appropriation of moneys, which could not have been otherwise obtained.

OMAHA, NEB., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

Kennedy's Dream Book

Oh! boy! but didn't Secretary of War Baker make monkeys of the senate bunch that tried to make out that he war department had fallen down. I did not meet a man since Tuesday but who was stepping higher and feeling better than for some days. Chamberlain and the whole pack of senators who have been praying to God that the war department would fall down so they could gloat and find fault and bellyache on the way things were run had the bark stripped from their flesh by Secretary Baker. He showed up the facts about what old Uncle Sam has been doing in the war game and it finished the LaFollettes in the senate-for the present. They will be back again with their aching and fault-finding and exempt ing their salaries from the war and everything, and making tem-selve strong with the German oters. But for the time being their hades are hanging in the war department of-

Please, good Mr. Socialist and Union Man in Germany: Strike! Strike!! Strike!! Strike for your country and your fires and everything, but strike! Strike by the millions! It is sweet music to our ears to hear or them—the sweetest, music that ever came out of Germany!

lent to increased rent. In that case it must tend to drive tenants to conserve their income by seeking cheaper quarters. If to prevent this the landlord assumes the burden, it will be equivalent to an increased tax on improvements. In either case another tax would be added to the list of those that discourage improvements and induce vacant land owners to refrain from building. The right way to relieve real estate of unjust burdens is to remove all taxes from buildings and other improvements, now assessed in New York City at \$3,008,633,746, and place the entire burden on land values assessed at \$4,561,-733,604. That would put the heavy end on the owner of unimproved or partially improved land. The proposed habitation tax, it is estimated, would yield \$16,000,000, and it is supposed that real estate would be relieved to that extent. Untaxing of buildings would relieve properly improved real estate of a much larger amount without shifting the burden upon the tenant.

Back Up Baker!

The Chamberlain bill and the agitation accompanying it is primarily an attempt to get rid of Secretary Newton D. Baker as a preliminary to the success of the campaign for universal military service, the modification of the Government's price-fixing and labor policies, and the general weakening of the Government's democratic intent, both in the field of international relations and with relation to the domestic economic reconstruction during and after the war. The New York Times, for instance, has abandoned hope for the War Cabinet bill, and now proclaims the discrediting of Baker and his retirement from influential leadership as the result most certain to be achieved. It is a drive on Baker that has only begun, and there will be no abatement. It is a situation that calls for something more positive than the complacent assumption that Mr. Wilson's leadership is still secure and that he will back Mr. Baker to the limit. It is not as simple as that. Mr. Baker will remain as Secretary of War. It is for the true democrats of this country to see to it that he shall feel his feet on the solid earth of their positive, organized support. His influence will be curtailed if we permit his enemies to place him in the position of a man on the defensive, under any

hat

wn.

dav

eel

am-

na.

fall

find

ngs

rom

old

war

ttes

hey

are of-

and ike!

ons!

sort of a cloud, dependent for power on the faith and tolerance, rather than the affirmative and whole-hearted support, of those from whom his authority is derived.

Mr. Baker deserves this affirmative and wholehearted support in a measure surpassing that in which it can be claimed for any other of Mr. Wilson's lieutenants. His handling of the problems involved in our military mobilization has been masterly. His difficulties have been enormous. He has had to mitigate and counteract the bad effects-what might well have been the disastrous effects-of the short-sighted toryism and stupidity of other officials. He had first of all to gain the confidence and cooperation of our primary workers and producers-men none too eager in their support of the war and suddenly placed in a position to retard or utterly cripple its prosecution. In no other capacity than as responsible head of our military organization could he have exerted the influence that has won the support of the vast majority of these elements. They are elements that remain largely unorganized, and it has had to be a matter of Mr. Baker's pervading, ubiquitous spirit of understanding and concession rather than any specific formal agreement with a handful of authorized spokesmen. On the military side, the War Department has accomplished a task that has evoked the respectful admiration of such critics as Lord Northcliffe and Commissioner Tardieu -men noted for their frankness in criticism when that is in order. England's request that we go slow with our military contingent and leave shipping for food and munitions, came with an authority that could not be ignored, and the change of plans at the later insistence of the French involved prodigious difficulties which have been admirably met. It is an open secret that the Allies would have preferred to take our men as raw material, ununiformed, unofficered and unarmed, and the back-stairs gossip of Mr. Medill McCormick regarding their own need for the artillery to be furnished our arriving troops is merely absurd. There has been no breakdown, but a rapid progression toward the most efficient mobilization of men and resources, and it is largely because this progression involved radical measures which Mr. Baker's critics themselves would have shrunk from in hesitation and uncertainty that they now attack him. He did not wait until the last belt and button had been

FOR HOME RULE, PERSONAL LIBERTY AND ANTI-PROHIBITION

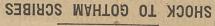
Cleveland, Ohio, February 2, 1918

GIVE BAKER A SQUARE DEA

The following editorial written by Martin H. Glynn, editor of the Times-Union, published at Albany, N. Y., was sent to the Graphic-Sentinel and asked us to re-produce. We cheerfully do so, and corroborate all he has to say and in the language of the late Senator, "Let Well Enough Alone."

Although the effect of the attacks of Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain has dwindled to little on the public mind today; it will, in our opinion, be less than little after Secretary of War Baker has made answer before the Senate committee. His enemies have so persistently pounded

have elathed him to a certain degree in an as-Broadway scribblers run his ball ident Branch Rickey of the Cardinals, surprising as it may seem, declined to Bill to the extent of columns, but Presthrough. The Gotham scribes boosted manager of the St. Louis Cardinals fell Donovan in New York to name Bill Desperate efforts of friends of Bill Overlooking Donovan. nals Gives Writers a Jar by President Rickey of St. Louis Cardi-



unless he plays better golf. trap the other man benefits not at all bounds or tops his drive or shoots into If the one golfer drives out of

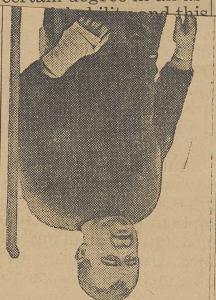
on in every sport but one, and that seems sure for the other side. And so many a dasedall game when victory A dropped fly ends ball is fumbled. lies when the punt is dropped or the into the net. The football team talother player drives out of bounds or The tennis player scores when the

avoids making the same or other erthemselves rid the other unless he The mistakes of one player do not not win unless he himself plays better. poorly one man plays, the other candividual is supreme. No matter how Golf is the one game where the in-

preme and Mistakes of Opponent
Do Not Assist. One Sport Where Individual is Su-

WHY GOLF GAME IS POPULAR

see the danger line is not overstepped. horses would have to eat under any of the sport can be counted upon to It was realized that the country at large, and those in charge turfmen in this country are under the his relation to his college and the conserve grain supplies alone, as many portant duties of the undergraduate in tail thoroughbred racing in order to does not interfere with the more im-Burging Edveriment and not cur Rowing will be supported so long as it



aga

hea

mal

pro

sta:

anx

it 1

Na eve

the

of t

nav

in t

the

34

u

Su

181

B

pl

36

BY (CUPID) C. E. BLACK ENZIGN COMMISSION MON

will correspondingly be the indications are the racing seaportation problem becomes less acute nitions and the like. At the trans the purpose of transporting troops, mufacilities for war business. The government needed its rolling stock for er because of the need of all transit Limitations were put on racing rath.

ment is going to advise under war conthoroughbreds, something no governwould be to cut the throats of the save fodder in appreciable quantitles circumstances and the only way to

ENLIST FOR WAR WORK JACK MILLER AND WIFE

h

E

p

n

S

3

athletics, 66 today are in service. who won the Harvard "H" in different nance department and one in the Yale officers' training camp. Of the 73 men in ambulance service, one in the Ordin reserve officers' training camps, two six in aviation, four in the navy, three serving in the field artillery division, under military age, but is training the Yale officers' reserve training camp. Six of the griditon stars are turned to college this year. He was men are now in service. Only one rethe 1916 season. Every one of those "Y" of the Yale football team after Twenty-two men were awarded the

Same at Harvard. Are Now Fighting for Uncle Sam-Twenty-Two Members of Yale Team

FOOTBALL MEN IN SERVICE ******* FOR HOME RULE, PERSONAL LIBERTY AND ANTI-PROHIBITION

Cleveland, Ohio, February 2, 1918

GIVE BAKER A SQUARE DEA

The following editorial written by Martin H. Glynn, editor of the Times-Union, published at Albany, N. Y., was sent to the Graphic-Sentinel and asked us to re-produce. We cheerfully do so, and corroborate all he has to say and in the language of the late Senator, "Let Well Enough Alone."

Although the effect of the attacks of Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain has dwindled to little on the public mind today; it will, in our opinion, be less than little after Secretary of War Baker has made answer before the Senate committee. His enemies have so persistently pounded Secretary Baker that they have clothed him to a certain degree in an aspect not truly his. Secretary Baker is a man of wonderful ability and this he proved not today or yesterday, but in every day of his splendid career. By sheer ability he has lifted himself up in life by his own bootstraps. He proved his mental mettle as a student at Johns Hopkins University; his manhood and his integrty as a disciple and aid of Tom Johnson in the famous Cleveland street car strike. As City Solicitor of Cleveland he bested some of the biggest lawyers in the west in lawsuit after lawsuit. Singlehanded and alone he won his way to the office of Mayor of Cleveland against all the monopolistic influence of the wealth of that city. As Mayor he established a municipal electric light plant which today ensures Cleveland cheap light and cheap power and thereby promotes the commercial ascendency of the City by the Lakes. He whipped the railroads to a frazzle in their effort to grab lake-front property worth thirty millions of dollars, and then in some magic manner induced the very railroad magnates whom he had trounced to build a magnificent Union Railway Depot for the people of Cleveland. These facts show that Baker is no easy meat for any "head-hunter."

Moreover, he is a powerful speaker and a graceful writer. He has (war secretary) brothers often the oratorical gift and the literary manner, a "glory of words" and a pungency of expression. When he speaks he says something, when he writes he ornaments thought with the lustre of style. He has a lively imagination, a great flow of words and a vigorous mode of thought-delineation. He can be caustic as well as gracious and this Colonel Roosevelt learned in an exchange of letters when the Co onel was aspiring to lead a regiment in France.

As an executive Mr. Baker made good as Mayor of Cleveland; and, despite what his calumniators may say, he is making good as Secretary of War.

The recent congressional investigations of the War Department must convince any fair-minded person of the truthfulness of this statement. After a month of prying and quizzing and delving the investigators unearthed some peccadilloes, it is true, but no grievous fault. In the immensity of the undertaking thrown upon Secretary Baker's shoulders, the wonder is that the investigators did not disclose more at which the howlers could howl and the growlers growl. It is unfair to judge any great work by some little relatively unimportant detail. Justice demands that such work should be weighed in its totality. And in its totality the work of Secretary Baker has been good, exceedingly good. In nine months he has increased the strength of the army ten-fold, with all the attending military work and business enterprises that this stupendous task means, and this he has done without a scintilla of scandal or an imputing shadow of unfairness or dishonesty in any form. Neither France nor England has done any such thing in any such time. He found the War Department enmeshed in the sleepy traditions of fifty years of peace, and while the sudden call of war wrenched the gears and twisted the axles of this old rusty machine nigh unto the breaking point, Secretary Baker has kept it going and improved it every day as it moved its arduous path along. In nine months he has equipped and transported to Europe an army ten times as big as the army we had in the Spanish-American war—and this, too, without the loss of a man or the scratch of a ship. Such a feat is well-nigh marvelous! But say the sneerers who can't answer these facts, the purchasing department of the army was a regular hodge-podge. And lo and behold as they say this, the investigating committee very uncomfortably ascertains that Secretary Baker had installed efficiency while they talked and dreamed. They found that Secretary Baker had reorganized the purchasing system of the War Department to meet the very changes held out as sure to bring about the millennium in our military world.

And so it is that Roosevelt and Chamberlain may fill the circumambient air with resounding words and pyrothenic phrases, but these truths, undeniable and incontestable, about Baker's management of the War Department will find hospitable lodgement in the public mind, long after the echoes of sinister and malicious criticism have ceased to plague the public ear with their rhetorical tintinnabulations of rancor and deceit.

The editor of the Graphic-Sentinel and Newton D. Baker's walked through the old tollgate on our way to Winchtester over the limestone pike from Martinsburg when we didn't have the price on the old stage coach.



ONCERNING TWO SECRETARIES.

Underlying the specific charges brought against Josephus Daniels and Newton D. Baker is a profound conviction: only shrewd, hardheaded, practical business men have the right to make a mess of things.

In the case of the Secretary of the Navy, the process of criticism has been very simple. One starts out by not liking Mr. Daniels, as ever so many Opposition newspapers were ready, nay anxious, to start out in March, 1913. From that it follows that Mr. Daniels as Secretary of the Navy can do nothing right. From that follows everything else. Only in the last week or two has there been a slackening in the familiar Opposition chorus that Mr. Daniels is the worst Secretary of the Navy we ever had. And even now that the navy has been up before the investigators and received a perfect bill of health, there is unrest, say,

in the office of the *Sun*. There, we imagine, people whisper: "There's nothing wrong with the navy—we fear the worst."

mediately demonstrated to a nation of hard, practical men that Mr. Daniels was a sentimentalist, or a doctrinaire, or an old woman, and that the navy was ruined sure.

Now here enters human nature again. It will forgive a successful man any number of minor weaknesses, provided they are of the familiar kind. It will not forgive a man a petty virtue that is out of the ordinary; on the contrary, that very fact proves that he is not a fit man for his post. Suppose, for instance, we had a Secretary of the Navy who stayed out late of nights and had a taste for strong drink. People would then say, "How is he running the navy?" "Oh, first class." Whereupon people would repeat Lincoln's remark about Gen. Grant's brand of whiskey. But suppose, on the other hand, that your Secretary of the Navy had a weakness for teaching arithmetic to sailors. Do people then ask how

"Cheer Up or Get Out"; "The Sun is Shining in China"; "God Hates a Dead One," etc. other words, none of the infallible signs which identify the hard-headed business man and the live wire. Instead, I suspect, you might find on Mr. Baker's desk a volume on Municipal Ownership and Control of Sewage Plants. As I have said, a radical.

OW, how could a radical do anything but undermine the military establishment of the United States? By dint of pondering on Mr. Baker's radicalism a great many people have succeeded in persuading themselves that Mr. Wilson has injected a mild sort of Bolshevik into the War Department. You know what radicals are they never know how to make a living, they sponge upon friends, and in general they need to be looked after by the family. Think of putting

the management of a billion dollar business into such hands. It is hardly relevant that Mr. Baker became City

Every one who wants to take his predesires and ambitions. He has had a feeble imitator in the German Kaiser. little regard for anything except his own cided the fate of Europe with precious the days when Napoleon Bonaparte deand intelligence have progressed since have not realized how greatly education masses that stood behind them. They eriness or the lack of intelligence of the They have taken advantage of the inthat they were in a responsible position. their private business and have forgotten is that diplomats have regarded it as to follow it at any stage. The trouble business and the people ought to be able After all, diplomacy is the people's

ourselves and the Allies. there are or are not agreements between off. At present no one knows whether ate open diplomacy in this country right is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson will initi-United States. When the war is over it subject to revision by the Senate of the treaty-making power should always be the Constitution, which intended that the tain policies does not violate the spirit of ours for certain acts or to establish cerments by representatives of nations with tionable whether this procedure of agreeto the Senate for approval. It is quesand not a treaty, it does not have to go over, the outcome being an agreement

Now, it is alleged by critics of diplomacy in the open that you cannot realize it in the sense of "every move of every diplomatic agent being made in the unequivocal light of day." Thus a writer in the Evening Post who declares that

children. as fifteen millions of men, women, and ed therefrom. Some place them as high which have directly and indirectly result one can estimate the number of deaths whole world has been drawn in, and no resulted from it every one knows, for the train, and the unutterable misery that has er he is dead or alive, but he fired the of that Foreign Minister or knows whethnewspaper offices, recalls to-day the name vassal of Austria. No one, outside of thought, to make Servia practically a crowd. It was a beautiful chance, they had the support of the ultra-militarist ly on his death-bed, and, of course, he an aged and decrepit monarch, then nearhave assented to. He won to his purpose which no self-respecting nation could Austria to send an ultimatum to Servia decision taken by a Foreign Minister of up to this war. I mean, of course, the ribly than the secret diplomacy which led course, stand out more vividly and ter-WHEN the history of this whole perriod is written, nothing will, of

conscious or the poignant reamies with which they trifle."

As we now know, the diplomacy of Germany and Austria not only shared the faults of the British, but added to

ing class of England. third and fourth sons of the rich governhas chiefly reflected the views of the vice, and the result is that that service has found it impossible to enter the serversity. A commoner without influence school and a college of Cambridge Unimade up of graduates of a certain boys' of the British diplomatic service has been tocratic circles. More than 90 per cent. sadors, they are usually drawn from arispeople, for unlike our American Ambaslomats are utterly remote from the plain did cause the Crimean War. Foreign diplomatic relations." An incident like this may quite well produce a rupture of dipthe part of an individual representative a tactless phrase, or loss of temper on intricacies of etiquette, the utterance of thur Ponsonby, M.P., "disregard of the "Ridiculous as it may seem," says Ar-

ts absolutely wrong, and the enter reason for this is that the responsibility which secret diplomacy puts upon a small number of finite mortals, these diplomaty ordinary mortals, these diplomaty, some of them more stupid than the ordinary person. They have lived in the ordinary person. They have lived in this ordinary person. More than that, they are tied up with red tape and obsessed with formulas.

course, as Trotzky pointed out, the plans are no more suiltless in this set than the Allies. He truly said when the plain people of Germany unearth treaties revolting in their blooded disposition of territories and the citizenship of millions without their in the articular of the Allied peoples of the great struggle now going on they known of these secret agree.

Allies was to dismember Germany. assertion that the real purpose of beobje on tor two years past by ement, for they have been urging dermans have had wind of this secret has set his face like flint. Evidently proper, against which the Presiwas to be dismemberment of Gerg deemed it wise. In other words, cupied by French troops as long as nomous and neutral government to uries, which was to be set up as an left bank of the Rhine, German for Valley of the Saar and territory on e returned to France, together with y, by which Alsace and Lorraine were of a similar secret treaty as to Geralso made impossible the carrying has finally brushed them aside; and Ir. Wilson's noble position. The Presed by the Trotzky publication and

ganda of the Russian revolutionists



ONCERNING TWO SECRETARIES.

Underlying the specific charges brought against Josephus Daniels and Newton D. Baker is a profound conviction: only shrewd, hardheaded, practical business men have the right to make a mess of things.

In the case of the Secretary of the Navy, the process of criticism has been very simple. One starts out by not liking Mr. Daniels, as ever so many Opposition newspapers were ready, nay anxious, to start out in March, 1913. From that it follows that Mr. Daniels as Secretary of the Navy can do nothing right. From that follows everything else. Only in the last week or two has there been a slackening in the familiar Opposition chorus that Mr. Daniels is the worst Secretary of the Navy we ever had. And even now that the navy has been up before the investigators and received a perfect bill of health, there is unrest, say,

in the office of the Sun. There, we imagine, people whisper: "There's nothing wrong with the navy-we fear the worst."

Once you have made up your mind to dislike Mr. Daniels, the situation grows ridiculously simple. You then stand up solemnly, or fall back into your chair plaintively, and say: "How can you expect a newspaper editor to make anything but a rotten Secretary of the Navy?" You see, we in these United States are so accustomed to have public offices filled by men who have been specially trained from the cradle, that the spectacle of a newspaper editor presiding over naval administration is ample cause for despair. A corporation lawyer as Secretary of War, yes. A horse-doctor for President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission — well, that too fits into the framework of our democratic institutions. An insurance agent as Commissioner of Bridges and Ferries -well, the city can stand it. But a newspaper editor, just think of it, my friends, a newspaper editor as Secretary of the Navy! The thing to do is to punish the Administration. Elect a new President and he will appoint the right kind of Secretary of the Navy: say, a retired plumber.

The ease and frequency with which this solemn charge has been brought against Mr.

Daniels—without a smile—is a testimonial to our national powers of facial control-unless we choose another word. Incidentally, the Sun has overlooked the fact that Mr. Daniels is the owner as well as the editor of his paper, and that even as a shrewd business man he might qualify—but that, for Josephus, is absurd, of course.

. : OUT there is another count which probes still Ddeeper into the nature of man. Shortly after Mr. Daniels became Secretary of the Navy he did three things: he prohibited the use of liquor in the service; he established schools for the enlisted men; he abolished port and starboard on board ship and substituted right and left. Which of these three acts was the most glaring sign of incompetence, it is hard to say, but obviously they all lent themselves to the use of the humorous newspaper paragraph. These reforms immediately demonstrated to a nation of hard, practical men that Mr. Daniels was a sentimentalist, or a doctrinaire, or an old woman, and that the navy was ruined sure.

Now here enters human nature again. It will forgive a successful man any number of minor weaknesses, provided they are of the familiar kind. It will not forgive a man a petty virtue that is out of the ordinary; on the contrary, that very fact proves that he is not a fit man for his post. Suppose, for instance, we had a Secretary of the Navy who stayed out late of nights and had a taste for strong drink. People would then say, "How is he running the navy?" "Oh, first class." Whereupon people would repeat Lincoln's remark about Gen. Grant's brand of whiskey. But suppose, on the other hand, that your Secretary of the Navy had a weakness for teaching arithmetic to sailors. Do people then ask how

Photo. by International Film Service.

The fuel scarcity in Paris. This street vender sells sticks of wood by the pound

the navy is getting on? No. They know without asking that the man is incompetent, and that the fleet is going to the dog-fish. As between a Secretary 59 per cent. efficient who likes an occasional game of roulette and a Secretary 78 per cent. efficient who likes to read Marcus Aurelius. it is the latter who is patently unfit for his place. As I have said, human nature.

So with our Secretary of War. He had the misfortune of coming into office with the reputation of a radical; which means a doctrinaire; which means unfit. He has had the bad luck, or the carelessness, to allow something of that dreadful thing called idealism to filter into his public talk and actions. I have not had the privilege of visiting the Secretary of War in his office; but I strongly suspect that he has omitted to hang up all over the walls those stimulating little placards in several colors: "Keep a-Smiling";

"Cheer Up or Get Out"; "The Sun is Shining in China"; "God Hates a Dead One," etc. other words, none of the infallible signs which identify the hard-headed business man and the live wire. Instead, I suspect, you might find on Mr. Baker's desk a volume on Municipal Ownership and Control of Sewage Plants. As I have said, a radical.

TOW, how could a radical do anything but undermine the military establishment of the United States? By dint of pondering on Mr. Baker's radicalism a great many people have succeeded in persuading themselves that Mr. Wilson has injected a mild sort of Bolshevik into the War Department. You know what radicals are: they never know how to make a living, they sponge upon friends, and in general they need to be looked after by the family. Think of putting

> the management of a billiondollar business into such hands. It is hardly relevant that Mr. Baker became City Solicitor of Cleveland at the age of thirty-one, that he managed to conceal his in competence for ten years, and succeeded immediately thereafter in fooling the people of Cleveland into electing him Mayor for two successive terms. If that city is still there on the shores of Lal Ohio, building automobiles and buying Liberty Bond like mad, it only shows how healthy the people of Cleve land are.

Once more, then, it is der onstrated that if there is a per cent. shortage of machi guns, it is because radical M Baker is congenitally unfit whereas a 90 per cent. short age under a hard-headed man of affairs is no more tha you can expect from a ma who does things.

Or if not machine gur then coal. Several cand critics of the War Depar ment have discovered that things are after all going pretty well with the new a mies, that does not relea Mr. Baker from his respon bility for the fuel collaps Namely: last July Mr. Bak insisted that three dollars ton for coal at the mine-he was excessive. He made two dollars a ton; whereup the producers ceased to p

duce, and now we freeze. Thus runs the ar ment. On the question of facts I am not co petent to speak. People who know tell me thing is nonsense. The mines have turned o 10 per cent. more coal this year than last year.

But let that pass. Let us say with the Time that Mr. Baker is responsible for the coal short age, responsible for Garfield's suspension orde and so responsible for the loss to American wor ers of a couple of hundred million dollars wages. Ought not the Times, in fairness, to ha mentioned that Mr. Baker saved the people mo than half a billion dollars in coal bills?

No, the Times was right. If Mr. Baker were hard-headed man of business, then the right thin to emphasize would have been the half-billion do lars saved. But since Mr. Baker is a notoriou radical and doctrinaire, the thing to show is that he is responsible for the careshortage

WATCHMAN. REPUBLICAN

Monticello, N. Y., February 1, 1918

Trying to Unhorse Baker.

Every man in the country is a war critic or thinks he is, which is much

the same thing.

Everything that is done at Wash-Everything that is done at Washington is a matter to be condemned and everything that is not done at Washington is likewise a matter for criticism. It is a case of being damned if they don't.

The power is in the war deportment.

damned if they do and damned if they don't.

Just now it is the war department. But a short time ago it was the navy department. Then it was that the green-eyed critics gave Daniels the time of his life. Finally he was forced to open up the secrets of the navy and then even Col. Harvey was forced to take off his hat to the Daniels genius. Now they have got poor Baker, the Secretary of War, on the rack. Every little whiffet is barking at his heels. The war department is going to the demnition bowwows, or some other equally important place, is the burden of their barking. Senator Chamberlain, who ought to be a man big enough to get away from the barkers, has unwittingly barked his bark with the rest. "Hundreds and thousands of men have died in the hospitals because of hospital defects," he says, when the fact is that the death rate in the camp is below the average in civil life. That may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless, that the camps are so well organized and so well manned, that the death rate in the army is less (according to insurance statistics) than it is among men of corresponding age in the business and social world.

The same class of critics wrecked the war machinery of Russia and have been laboring to disrupt or destroy the war cabinets of France, Italy and Great Britain. Even Germany, with the finest drilled army in the world and war chieftains, who know war as a science, cannot do things to please all the German people, and war riots and bloodshed are

many, with the finest drilled army in the world and war chieftains, who know war as a science, cannot do things to please all the German people, and war riots and bloodshed are bound to follow. But in America—free America—we criticise whom we will and know no restraint.

Secretary of War Baker did much to dispel criticism when he told Congress the condition of the war department; when he explained that 500.000 men were in France or would be there shortly and that one million more men would be there by the end of the year. He let the country into secrets that made the critics almost gasp with astonishment. And the only comment that they could make was "why didn't he tell us before?"

Yes, why didn't he tell us before? Why didn't he publish it in the newspapers; tack it on the trees; have it read from pulpits and from schools? Germany should have been told long before this date just how many soldiers were in France; just when they sailed for France and just how many guns and just how much ammunition they have. That Germany has not been told is an outrage that the tarkers of America will not condone.

The army is in very good condition

tarkers of America will not condone.

The army is in very good condition—but not as good as it should be or will be. Considering that only a few months have passed since war was declared it is surprising that the army is as large as it is and equipped as well as it is. No other country has raised an army as quickly, or equipped it in so short a time.

This wonderful achievement was left for Baker, the man that the barkers are trying to discredit.

\$ \$ SECRETARY BAKER

Says United States Has Nearly a Million Men Ready to Fight.



The New REPUBLIC

A Journal of Opinion

VOLUME XIV

New York, Saturday, February 2, 1918

Number 170

Contents

| Editorial Notes | 1 |
|--|----|
| Leading Editorials | |
| Devious Peace Overtures | 3 |
| Costs to Abide the Event | 5 |
| What Is At Stake in Russia | 6 |
| Reserve Stocks of Necessities | 8 |
| General Articles | |
| The Downfall o World Dominion L. P. Jacks | 10 |
| The Control of MeatGeorge Soule | 13 |
| "And the Earth Was Dry"F. H. | 15 |
| Responsibility for Railway Chaos T. W. van Metre | 17 |
| The Senate Speaks?William Hard | 20 |
| Our War-Housing Muddle Robert Anderson Pope | 22 |
| Correspondence | 24 |
| At the Capitol | 27 |
| Reviews of Books | |
| The Rendezvous with Death F. H. | 28 |
| Chesterton's England | 29 |
| Americans in the Making | 30 |
| Indian Household EconomyA. J. | 32 |
| | |

CARCELY ever has the record of a public official been subjected to such a ruthless searchlight as that which is now being directed against Secretary Baker's record at the War Department. It is all the more remarkable, consequently, that no evidence has been brought to light of the hitherto most popular and respectable methods of ignoring the public interest in conducting war work. So far as we know he has not even been accused of allowing partisan political motives any influence upon the appointments and the policy of his department. He is the first Secretary of War who has ignored the congressmen of his own party and taken the advice exclusively of his own expert subordinates in running his own department. His Democratic associates, particularly in Congress, have brought as much pressure as ever on both Mr. Baker and the President to discriminate in favor of good Democrats, but Mr. Baker has not flinched and the President has sustained him. Much of the animus on the part of Democratic Congressmen against the administration can be directly traced to their determination to get the scalp of a Secretary of War, who has dared to break away from the long array of precedents which permits Congressmen particularly during war to exercise personal and partisan influence on appointments and promotions. For this reason if for no other, we most devoutly hope that Secretary Baker will not permit the issue to be obscured by refusing to adopt those measures of reorganization which experience of war work both here and abroad have shown to be necessary.

I S he at present convinced that any reorganization is necessary? The testimony he gave on Monday, before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, sounds as if he were not. It is the statement of a man who sincerely invites criticism, who is willing to correct mistakes and shortcomings when they have been pointed out to him, but who is not himself aware of any mistakes that have not already been corrected. Mr. Baker is candid within the limits of his knowledge, he is evidently persuaded that he has nothing to hide, he is proud of what the War Department has accomplished, he takes no credit to himself for his part in this accomplishment. His testimony is a masterly picture of the difficulties of the American task, an encouraging picture of American good will, a truthful picture, so far as it goes, of our positive performances since we entered the war. It tells us, and Mr. Baker does well to insist upon this, that the number of American soldiers now in France is greatly in excess of anybody's expectation. It does not tell us whether in ordnance or aeroplanes, for example, we are ahead of our schedule or behind. And upon adherence to schedule, as well as upon the planning of the absolutely best schedule practicable, our success depends. Mr. Baker has described a vast performance. He has not enabled his countrymen to see the difference between this performance and what it might have been with better organization.

troops abroad this office has not been consulted or considered as to the possibility of supplying these troops with suitable clothing at the time they were dispatched, or how supplying those

troops would affect the problem of calling out the national army into camps. In other words, the problem of supply was not considered when the dispatch of troops was arranged." This is from the complete testimony just published of Quartermaster General Sharpe before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Subsequent records show that General Sharpe again and again notified the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War that since troops were being sent abroad much faster than had been originally planned, either fewer men of the National Army must be called out here or clothing would be lacking. Each time he was optimistically assured that he need not worry. Yet the records show that General Pershing was obliged to drain the scanty resources of our Allies by ordering uniforms in England, and that at the same time woollen overcoats and blouses were lacking in zero weather for many thousands drafted in America. In view of the fact that it is the business of the General Staff to supervise the execution of policy and coördinate the various bureaus should not the Chief of Staff be called as a witness by the Committee? Has Congress, as so often before, forgotten that there is a General Staff?

EVERYBODY praises the selection of Mr. Stettinius as Surveyor General of Purchases for the War Department. Yet almost everybody agrees that further unification is necessary. Will Mr. Stettinius remain an advisory subordinate of Colonel Pierce, the Director of Supplies? And will the War Industries Board, now without a chairman, be superseded by a General Director of supplies for all purchasing departments? If a General Director should be created Mr. Stettinius is obviously the right man for the job. But if no further changes are to be made, or if they are to be delayed and a new Chairman of the War Industries Board is to be appointed, why not induce Mr. Stettinius to accept the position? There he would be able to furnish a personal link between his advisory duties in the War Department and the advisory duties of the board. If a unified organization cannot be created by legislation or decree, at least something like it might be arranged by a fortunate appointment.

GERMAN policy in the Brest-Litovsk conferences is plainly in the hands of men who are incapable of realizing that the war has changed the world. They imagine that the political map still holds in the consciousness of their own and other peoples the same transcendent importance as it held before the war, and are exercising all their ingenuity to effect a settlement that will enable them to point to "increase in the patrimony of the

Fatherland." In the meantime they find themselves back-fired by popular unrest. The German masses, and even more the Austrian masses, want peace with Russia, food from Russia, not additional Slavic territory to Germany. Harden is speaking for more than a narrow class of extreme radicals when he denounces eastern annexations as not even a benefit insufficient to justify further fighting, but as an absolute injury to the spiritual unity of the Fatherland. Popular unrest may not yet be powerful enough to penetrate the shell of German diplomacy. Germany is not ripe for revolution. But the Bolshevik ferment is working, and if the peace negotiations with Russia fail and the war drags on without a definite end in sight, the German government may yet learn that every people has its limit of tolerance.

R. VON KÜHLMANN has secreted a joke in his latest speech to the main committee of the Reichstag. "Our differences with the Bolshevist government," he said, "relate mainly to details regarding the carrying out of self-determination. which, after all, is not entirely a modern innovation, Bismarck having stipulated it in the peace treaty after the campaign of 1866." True. Bismarck did. The treaty of Prague, by which Austria ceded Schleswig to Prussia, stipulated that "the populations of the North of Schleswig shall be again united with Denmark in the event of their expressing a desire so to be by a vote freely exercised." About fifty thousand Danes, something like a third of the population of North Schleswig, had exercised the choice given them after the war of 1864 by the treaty of Vienna and had emigrated to Denmark. They were encouraged by the clause we have quoted from the treaty of Prague to return to Schleswig. They waited for the plebiscite it prom-But no plebiscite was ever held. opportunity was ever given the populations of North Schleswig of voting for or against being reunited with Denmark. Prussia never intended to give them such an opportunity. She made the promise with the intention of breaking it. By a later treaty of Vienna, the 1878 treaty, the clause which promised the plebiscite was abrogated, and Austria assented. This is the precedent to which Dr. von Kühlmann refers. It is a plain indication of what he wants in the Russian provinces Germany has taken. Was he cynical or stupid or merely forgetful when he cited such a precedent?

PROFESSIONAL diplomats have reason to feel chagrined over the fact that the longer the war lasts the less are their arts prized. It is to the leaders of labor that the world now looks for practical suggestions for the settlement of war

NEW YORK HERALD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

What, Lincoln's Cabinet? That Wasn't "in It" with Wilson's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

"Courage" the HEBALD of Tuesday, January 22, says:-

"According to Washington reports, President Wilson likens the movement for a war cabinet to 'an attempt to curtail the power of President Lincoln."

Then it adds:-

"It certainly takes a brave man to in-

find the HERALD's proposition a very diffi-cult task.

If one will read the newspapers of the civil war period he will find that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were treated the same as if they were made of flesh and blood the same as other people and were ofttimes the objects of very hostile criti-

It may be said that a perfect Pandora box of calumny was poured out on the head of the martyred President and those calumnies were kept up during the greater part of the time that he occupied the executive office

One is not overstepping the bounds of historical information to say that his critics were as harsh in their denunciations as any that Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet are subjected to, and were made by men as prominent in public life.

It can be truthfully stated that many of those calumnies were instigated and kept alive by members of his own party.

One of Mr. Lincoln's most prominent critics was Mr. Horace Greeley, founder of

critics was Mr. Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune, and one of the most influential editors in the nation.

It is all a mistake to believe that Mr. Lincoln was not surrounded by his La Follettes, Hardwicks, Reeds, Chamber-lains and Heralds, who gave him the same measure of embarrassment that these men

measure of embarrassment that these men and newspapers are giving Mr. Wilson.

At this distance of time one can take a measurement of those composing the Cabmets of these two wonderful men with mosts of these two wonderful men with and if one will arged navy and the praises now so generately and almost universally showered and if one will arged navy and the praises now so generately and almost universally showered are shown in the praise of the second state of t inets of these two wonderful men with some degree of fairness, and if one will undertake the task dispassionately he will find that the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson upon Mr. Josephus Daniels it is not necessionately the will go many and almost universally showered upon Mr. Josephus Daniels it is not necessionally showered.

will not suffer by the comparison.
Mr. Lincoln chose for his Secretary of
State Mr. William H. Seward, who was his rival for the Presidential nomination.
What it was done for is obvious.

he was too violent and vindictive to have been a great statesman.

Against Mr. Seward Mr. Wilson chose for his Secretary of State Mr. William J. Bryan, who rose to popularity and prominence by the unquestioned and universally admitted possession of extraordinary genius and intellect, Beside Mr. Seward history will accord Mr. Bryan the higher

Mr. Lansing is Mr. Bryan's successor and his State papers rank immeasurably greater than those of Mr. Lincoln's Sec-

Lansing, too, is well rounded and modest.

a modest little item entitled large" the Herald of Tuesday, Januarage" the Herald of Tuesday, Januarage and the Tuesday and Tuesday a ments made by Mr. Wilson's Secretary the Treasury Mr. Chase's accompli-ments seem very infinitesimal.

"It certainly takes a brave man to invite comparisons between the Wilson Cabinet and that of Lincoln."

Talking as if behind closed doors and coming down to brass tacks, one will not compared to the comparisons between the Wilson Cabinet and that of Lincoln."

Mr. William McAdoo did not come into prominence by some transient political excitement, but did so by the exercise of his own splendid genius and extraordinary achievements.

His successfully handling of the finance in the greatest crisis of the nation is almost inconceivable and as a financier gives him a higher place than any of his

Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of war was Edwin M. Stanton. While energetic, if one will read the records, he will find that he was not well poised. He was irascible and dogmatic. He was not only constantly embroiled in controversies with newspapers and politicians, but frequently with army officers. His broils with both McClellan and Sherman might be cited.

Against Mr. Stanton Mr. Wilson has Lincoln's Secretary of War was Mr

Against Mr. Stanton Mr. Wilson has Mr. Newton D. Baker. He is a young man of magnificent talents. He never loses his poise, is not irascible and is never engaged

in broils. He is clean cut and energetic.
While Mr. Stanton was gathering together an army of less than half a million of men Mr. Baker is gathering an army of more than nine millions.

Mr. Stanton's army did not require near the amount of training or equipment be-cause conditions are so entirely different. Mr. Northcliffe says that Mr. Baker has accomplished in a few months what it

accomplished in a few months what it took England three years to do.

If nothing else were said in Mr. Baker's praise that would be quite sufficient.

History is compelled to accord him a higher—immeasurable higher—place than that occupied by Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Gideon Wells was Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy.

sary to attempt a comparison of the two

those who have occupied the position he now holds.

What it was done for is obvious.

Mr. Seward came into prominence by a wave of anti-Masonic excitement that was then sweeping over the country and later by his "higher law" utterances concerning the institution of slavery.

He was too violent and vindictive to have been a great statesman.

There is a chievements of Mr. Montgo...

Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster General and Mr. Burleson, nor do we believe that even the Herald will hold that Mr. Edwin Bates was a greater Attorney General than Mr. Thomas W. Gregory.

So recurring again to brass tacks and talk in say that we do

doors, we make bold to say that we use not believe that any student of history will conclude after a fair and impartial investigation that Mr. Wilson's Cabinet will lose by comparison with Mr. Lincoln's. Let's hold up their hands and make their took the less difficult and thus the more

easily win the war.
FRANK HARRIS

Editor Banner

Ocala, Fla., Jan. 25, 1918.

WHERE SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN FELL DOWN

The speech of Hon. Geo. E. Chamberlain of Oregon, delivered on January 24th in defense of the speech he made in New York some days before. in the last analysis amounts to a confession and an apology.

Presiding at the security defense meeting in New York was Mr. Elihu Root, and among the distinguished occapants of the dais with Mr. Chamterlain we are told was none other than ex-President Theodore Roosevelt

Drawing upon the figment of our imagination we can see Senator Chamberlain looking the ex-President squarely in the eye at the close of most remarkable deliverance, and rith uplifted hand and in stentorian pice, exclaim: "Let me say that the military establishment of America has laten down."

Still eyeing the ex-president and feeling that he were yet unsatisfied with this arraignment, fearful as it, was, Mr. Chamberlain went on further to say:

"It is no use to be optimistic about the thing that does not exist."

And Mr Chamberlain a democrat too.

Encouraged by the applause given him, one man in the audience crying out, "You are telling the truth," the Oregon senator went on further to say:

"It has almost stopped functioning, my friends."

tration.

Himself asking "Why?" Mr. Chamberlain went on to explain:

"Because of inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the government of the United States." This wholesale arraignment was

greeted with applause.

One can well imagine that Mr. Roosevelt, who as contributing editor of the Kansas City Star, has been prodding the administration with all sorts of hostile criticism for its weak ness, vacillation and inefficiency, was since the declaration of war by our government.

For the head of the military committee of the senate to be the author of such a deplorably-painting speech it was not improper nor undignified for the president of the United States te call him to task.

The president in a public statement said that the senator had shown "such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement.'

He could scarcely have been more severe but he was. He said further that the senator's statements "were and greater part of his audience. an astonishiing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

And who after reading the clear, lucid and convincing statements of the secretary of war will say that the president was not correct in his impaling the senator?

Mr. Chambarlain in his attempted defense of his New York speech, is compelled to admit that his statements were entirely too sweeping. That he made an extemporaneous speech; that what he said was said hastily and impulsively. That he did not mean that every bureau and every department of the administration of this great government had fallen down and was inefficient.

He did not mean, of course, the executive department. He did not mean the legislative branch; he did not mean the navy, nor the judiciary. He meant only, he tells us, the war de-

And now since Mr. Baker has taken the country into his confidence, if Mr.

Chamberlain still believes what he What had stopped functioning? has said, we can conscientiously say Why, the entire democratic administ that he stands almost alone in his belief.

> To do Mr. Chamberlain no injustice we quote from the Congressional Record his exact words:

"As I undertook to show the president in my letter, I was referring to the military establishment only in my impeachment, and my audience understood that I was referring to the military establishment. I did not want it understood that I impeached the efficiency of every department of the government. The statement was really a little broader in that regard more "dee-lighted" than he has been than I would have made it if I had sat down and had written the speech. I would have confined it to the war department. It was a sweeping statement, impulsively and impetuously made, and intended by me to include only the military establishment. I think I tried to explain that it was too sweeping, and now in this public manner I state that I did not intend to impeach the efficiency of all the departments of the government.'

Our advice to Mr. Chamberlain is to make no more impetuous, impulsive, off-hand speeches where he thinks that Mr. Roosevelt is the chief

Senator Hi:chcock's Assault

Senator Hitchcock's attack on the machine resembles Senator Clamberlain's in the violence of much of its criticism, and it should be met, as the Oregon senator's was met, by a painstaking reply such as was made by Secretary Baker himself. Mr Baker was generally conceded to have made a successful job of it. Taking up case after case cited in Mr Chamherlain's speech, he placed the situation in'a new light before the coun-He showed that the medical service of the army was immensely better than Mr Chamberlain had tried to make it out to be. The use of French artillery and machine guns by our army in France he proved was advisable and without discredit to this country. So far was the war department from "falling down," to use the Chamberlain phrase, that he was able to disclose the undeniable fact that there is in France to-day a much larger American army than even the government's critics had forecast last summer as desirable.

Mr Hitchcock's specific charges of inefficiency, neglect or blundering deserve to be met in the same way. Undoubtedly there have been failures and mistakes, but the country needs to have the whole picture and not the blémishes alone kept before its eyes The great merit of Secretary Baker's defense of the war department was that he sketched the picture as a whole with convincing sincerity and verisimilitude. His critics stress details and distort the perspective, and succeed finally in presenting, like the patent medicine man, a "before and 'after taking" exhibit of the wonderful curative powers of their favorite specific.

The "war cabinet," the critics assert, would be the unfailing remedy for administrative chaos, and so they picture the government in the last stages of paralysis. In "Before Taking" we see a war machine that has "stopped 'functioning," a shipping situation that is "a farce and a crime," and things in general tossed into "a gigantic 'wreck." In "After Taking," ladies and gentlemen, we see how a few spoonsful a day of "war cabinet" bitters would save the government from dissolution and win the war.

If there were not now a sector of the battle line in France, 3000 miles from home, being defended against the Germans by an American army, the Chamberlains and Hitchcocks. Wiekses and Wadsworths would perhaps be cocks of the walk here in the United States, and and it would be time for President Wilson to resign from his office and let Congress establish a war triumvirate. But our army is there nearly 500,000 strong. The critics are breaking their necks over that fact. Secretary Baker has committed the crime, in Senator Hitchcock's opinion, of being "oversan 'guine." His forecast of 1,000,00 His forecast of 1,000,000 more men for France this year if the shipping can be providedand the outlook for the ships, said the secretary rather warily, is "not unpromising"-has driven the Nebraskan into a sort of delirium of protest. He thinks the secretary has no knowledge of the shipping situation: and the president is no less it than his se

This is what it comes down tothe executive branch of the government in the persons of the president and secretary of war know nothing, while the lawmaking branch in the persons of these members of a Senate committee know everything. The president must be ill informed because "like a king, surrounded by cour-tiers, he hears practically only one 'side." Only members of Congress can learn the plain truth about the prosecution of the war because, as the Nebraska senator sagely says, "the people who complain come to sena-'tors and representatives."

This is a highly-novel theory of our government. According to it. our presidents must always have been misled and misinformed as to governmental conditions, while a vision of the truth has been vouchsafed only to the honorable member from Terre Haute or the honorable senator from Missouri. A disgruntled citizen who has lost a government contract and runs to his congressman with a "com-'plaint" of the government's inefficiency and incompetence thus becomes endowed with truth discerning powers far exceeding those of any member of the administration, however highly placed.

It may be frankly said to Senator Hitchcock that his hypothesis is fantastic. The secretary of war and the president are in a position to know as much about the war-making activities of the government, considered as a whole, as he is or even his colleague, the distinguished military reorganizer from Oregon. The people are bound to accept that as a fact. So long as the country has suffered no mintary disaster, while its army is actually de fending a portion of the battle line in France, why should the people assume with these senators that the war machine has hopelessly broken down and that a new system of war administration degrading to the presidential office and humiliating to the president himself should be set up forthwith? We have examined with some care the personnel of the Senate committee on military affairs and can find no evidence in the records of its members that they are any oetter qualified than the president and the secretary of war to have an opinion on a military question or on a question of governmental organization for waging war with the utmost vigor and effi-

There is something mysterious in this entire performance in Congress. If we had already suffered a Bul! Run or a Tannenberg in the present war, one might expect such an effort as is being made to "put over" on the president what amounts to a congressional receivership of the executive's warmaking functions. It is far more than an effort to cure a defective organization that is being made; it is palpably an effort to dispossess the constitutional commander-in-chief of some of his executive prerogative. The "war 'cabinet" proposal has been very unfortunate, inasmuch as it arouses suspicion as to the ulterior purposes of those urging it and also inquiry as to the forces hidden behind it. The war machine ought to be strengthened to the highest attainable efficiencyeveryone believes that. But we shall get nowhere in administrative reform if Mr Wilson, besides fighting Germany, must fight to defeat some strange conspiracy to diffuse and weaken the executive power in the management of the war

CRITICS AND CRITICISM

s Exhibited in This Country of Late To the Editor of The Republican:-

Some writer, smarting under adverse criticism of his work, said, "A critic is a man who can't write worth a damn himself, but feels perfectly competent to damn anything anybody else writes." It is true that most great critics have done nothing worth while outside of criticism, and it is an easy matter to stand on one side and criticize the efforts of men and women who are doing or trying to do more or less big things with their lives.

criticize the efforts of men and women who are doing or trying to do more or less big things with their lives. Just now we have a large and active force of critics who are giving much time to Secretary of War Baker. Baker is not a large man physically. Whether he will prove to be a targe man as secretary of war remains to be seen, for the great, grim game with the iron dice is not nearly over.

This is not the first job the critics have undertaken. President Wilson received their attention earlier in the day. We were told that he was a literary dilettante, a user of weasel words, to quote our chief American critic—too proud to fight, and Mr Depew even went so far as to call him "the professor." What depth of infamy lower than to be called the professor. But the critics have been obliged to revise their opinion of Mr Wilson, and he stands quite well with the world in general just now. In fact, whatever place it may occupy 20 years from now, his name is at present the greatest on the page of modern history.

After Wilson came Daniels, secre-

history. fter Wilson came Daniels, secre-After Wilson came Daniels, secretary of the navy—country newspaper editor—and the critics said he didn't know enough to run a toy boat in a bath tub, to say nothing about the United States navy. The principal cause for the howl against Daniels lay in the fact that he insisted that if Jack and the marine couldn't have a glass of beer or light wine in the navy canteens, the officers should not make a private barroom out of the officers' mess. Quite a good many army and navy officers are not teetotalers, and have sometimes gone into action when they might have had clearer heads and brains less clouded by alcohol. Of course, not in the United States army or navy, but you may remember how the Russian fleet fired into the fishing boats on the Dogger banks of the North sea when everybody was so "lit up" that they thought they were attacking the Japanese 10,000 miles away. On the who'e, many people agreed with Daniels that it would be just as well to have the officers sober as the crew in case we should go into action with the powerful fleet of Germany. And now the critics have turned their fire away from Mr. Daniels, who shines brightly as a really good secretary of the navy. Dewey told them he was that long before he died, and Dewcy knew something about naval secretaries.

Now Balter is getting his, "He is a pacifist!" Well, so am I, so are you, so is anybody that has any heart or brains or who believes in the progress of the human race. But a pacifist, that is, one who believes in peace, is not necessarily lacking in fighting cualities, and my experience has been that the worst man to run up against in a row is not the fellow who stands on the corner with a chip on his shoulder telling everybody who passes by to tread on the tail of his coat and threatening to "knock his block off" on the slightest provocation. Quite the contrary, the worst man in the world to mix up with in a fight is the quiet fellow who doesn't want to fight, but who has strength to spare and will not be imposed upon. Young Baker was Tom Johnson'

may not be a great war secretarytime will tell; but don't put too much
stock in the critics who are yelling
their heads off to get him out of the
war department and not suggesting
anybody likely to improve upon him.
A great number of country daily
papers, ably edited by the New York
Tribune, Boston Transcript and other antiadministration papers, are
helping keep up the criticism of our
war secretary, who certainly seems
able to answer his critics fairly well.
I do not believe the country in general thinks ill of Baker or has any
deep distrust of the present administration, which, on the whole, it
seems to me, has done all that could
be expected under the tremendous
strain that has come all that could
be expected under the tremendous
strain that has come all that could
be expected under the tremendous
strain that has come upon it.

C. T. CRAGIN.
Helyoke, February 1, 1918.

VIEWS OF A BOY IN CAMP Regarding Congress and the Administration

To the Editor of The Republican:-

Inclosed is an extract from a letter I have just received. The lad who writes it, formerly in our employ as an "odd job boy" about the place, is now a private at Camp Devens. What he writes is in answer to my question, "How do you feel in regard to this rumpus in Congress? Do you agree with Mr Chamberlain or stand by the president and Mr Baker?"

His reply interested me and I thought possibly might interest your readers:—

thought possibly might interest your readers:—
"You may bet I stand by the president and Mr Baker. That mix-up in Congress is due to the moneyed men and politics. I've never seen Mr Wilson, but I can't help liking him, for I feel so sure he is more God-fearing than those opposing him. Wouldn't it be just great if everyone in Congress. than those opposing him. Wouldn't it be just great if everyone in Congress would turn round and back him up to the last man and the last dollar? But such a thing won't happen. I suppose. At this time when so many lives are at stake. I think every congressman and everyone connected with the war's progress should stop these devilish goings on which are taking such a lot of the fighting spirit out of the soldiers and giving comfort to the enemy. I'm not surprised at Roosevelt's actions. You'd think

since he has three sons in the service he'd feel he'd got to be more God-fear-ing, even if it did make him ose a future political situation we all know he's after." E. HILLSMITH. South Danbury, N. H., Feb. 1, 1918

MR. BAKER'S GREAT SPEECH
THEN the secretary of war appeared before the senate committee on military affairs last Monday, he asked that he be permitted to make his statement without interruption. The request was granted, upon the understanding that later he would submit to interrogation. Thereupon he made that astonishing declamatory speech, nearly five hours of skillful self-defense and admit propaganda, which created such a profound public impression. It was our intention to withhold comment upon his great effort until he had amplified and explained to the committee points which were obscure. But it is uncertain when he will appear, and there are important phases of the matter which can be discussed without inquiring closely into the merits of the witness'

Mr. Baker's statement, an effective combination of stirring oratory and able special pleading, has had a marked influence upon the public mind. As it was avowedly addressed to the people, the result was unquestionably a personal triumph for the secretary. His aggressive action in seeking an open hearing created a sympathetic atmosphere, and he made the most of it by a presentation at once dignified and

It goes without saying that his partisans regard his answer to criticisms as conclusive; the great reading public, those of open minds, show readiness to accept all his assertions and predictions at their face value; even his well-informed critics, while unconvinced, admit that he has placed them at a tactical disadvantage. To a majority of the people, therefore, his recital has brought a sense of relief and satisfaction. The favorable effect was largely due to his earnestness of manner and his candid avowal of past shortcomings in the conduct of the war. There was no trace of the cocksure flippancy which his former attitude had made to seem characteristic.

More important than the enhancing of Mr. Baker's repute, however,

are the benefits which his action brings to the nation.

First is the breaking down of that perverted system of censorship inspired by President Wilson, a foolish and dangerous policy which would make the conduct of the war and the expenditure of billions of the public money a personal and confidentially directed enterprise. Secretary Baker dealt so candidly with the principal activities of his own and related departments that they will henceforth be legitimate topics for discussion and criticism, which will tend to improve the results. After this wholesome burst of confidence, the administration will hardly renew the attempt, which twice has failed, to pass a law giving the executive the power to stifle comment upon the actions and policies of the govern-

Another beneficial effect is the reassuring of the anxious public. Many Americans will feel for the first time that there is a genuine war department in Washington, and that great undertakings are really being carried forward. Secrecy had bred distrust, and it was intensified by information which forced its way past the censorship, in guarded intimations by the newspapers and in letters from soldiers. Whether or not the optimistic impression given survives the committee's further inquiry,

it has created a widespread sense of relief.

A very encouraging result was revealed in the radically changed deportment of Secretary Baker. In his first appearance he offended both the committee and the public by assuming an attitude of careless superiority, disregarding alike the proprieties of the occasion and the gravity of the issues raised. His answers were often arrogant in tone and evasive in meaning; he seemed less like a responsible official of the government than a police court witness, adept in the shifty devices which baffle inquiry.

But it was a changed young man that faced the senators last Monday. He showed respect both for the committee and for his high office. He was serious, in earnest, manifestly aware of his weighty obligations and of the nation's right to a frank disclosure of war progress.

But perhaps the most important product of the controversy was the altered attitude revealed in Mr. Baker's emphatic assurance that inquiry, suggestion and constructive criticism would always be welcomed his department. This recognition that congress is a co-ordinate part of the government, even in war time, should lead to good results.

Every one who has studied the secretary's marshaling of facts and explanatory comment touching numberless activities of war preparation must agree that it was an extraordinary exhibition of intellectual vigor and able advocacy. Mr. Baker appeared before the committee, by reason of his own course, under a cloud, almost discredited; when he left he had regained his lost position and had all the essential advantages of a

victor. Thus his effort was a masterful display of strategy.

It was, likewise, the most extensive and effective demonstration of the press agent's art ever given. We do not use this characterization in a disparaging sense. The work which we have in mind requires a rare and very high order of talent; a faculty for revealing things in terms that arouse and convince the public mind. In Washington Mr. Baker is admired as the ablest press agent an administration ever had. President Wilson himself, of course, needs no assistance in this way; in the fields of diplomacy and moral leadership he is his own interpreter. But in matters affecting the actual conduct of the war, which the president touches only remotely, Mr. Baker is the recognized genius of publicity.

Those stimulating stories about new big guns that were to overwhelm the Germans, and about 100,000 airplanes that were to win the war within a year without the use of infantry, showed the master touch of the practiced press agent. One of the best examples was the two-column article, published in every newspaper in the country, heralding the miraculous production of the Liberty motor, with which America would conquer the air. As a fact, within forty-eight hours thereafter the design was found to be obsolete, and two weeks later a four-line dispatch made known that the original Liberty motor had been scrapped and the name adopted for a new and radically different model.

But these incidental achievements in effective publicity were trifling compared to that vivid review upon the vast and various activities of the military establishment. Like a great panorama, the orator unfolded the spectacle of an army unparalleled in history, or, as he said, "since the beginning of time"; his hearers sat entranced as the picture grew, and marveled that one man, even the ablest official President Wilson had ever known, could have mastered the details of so stupendous an enter-prise. Unfortunately, the effect was marred when a senator ventured

to ask a specific question, when this remarkable colloquy ensued:
Senator Frelinghuysen: Is it not true that our shell capacity has been reduced from 20,000,000 a month to 5,000,000 a month, since our entrance

The Secretary of War: I cannot give you the answer. I do not know, senator.

Senator Frelinghuysen: I understand it has been reduced to about 25 per cent, and many of the plants have been dismantled.

The Secretary of War: I cannot answer that; I do not know.

Perhaps the most regrettable feature of the controversy is the studied effort of the administration to make the people think that the congressional investigations into war activities are inspired by political enmity. Nothing could be more false.

Congress, which constitutionally has the sole power to make war and expend public moneys, patriotically voted to the executive the widest autocratic powers ever conferred upon any ruler, including the expenditure of nearly \$20,000,000,000. But it remained the right and the duty of the legislative branch to observe and inquire into the manner in which the powers delegated were exercised. That is all that congress has endeavored to do.

The investigations are not in any sense unfriendly. In every com-The inquiries mittee there is a majority of administration Democrats. were begun, and have been conducted, by Democrats, all of them loyal to the president and favorably disposed toward Secretary Baker. There has not been the slightest attempt to bring out facts for the purpose of creating distrust of the administration; the sole design has been to get information which would suggest means of improving and strengthening

The war department, where blundering had been most apparent, received special attention. Day after day testimony revealed the most appalling delays and inefficiencies, and the whole country was perturbed. Then Secretary Baker was examined. He gave the committee no enlightenment, and his whole attitude tended to justify the widespread fear

that the war department was incompetent.

A few days later the committee chairman, shocked by the evidence he had heard, made the remark in an extemporaneous speech that "the military establishment of America has fallen down, has almost stopped functioning." No doubt the statement was extreme, but the conditions were alarming, and Senator Chamberlain, one of the most conservative and conscientious of public men, honestly meant to state the truth. President Wilson, however, seized upon the phrase as a means of making the investigation appear as a political enterprise, and thereby stop all congressional inquiries.

Yet these investigations are salutary, and are being conducted in entire good faith. This is shown by the fact that when conditions in the navy were found by examination to be remarkably good, the committee

in charge gave immediate reassurance to the public.

If congress wanted to hamper the administration, what better means could be found than an inquiry into the naming of Barney Baruch as chief purchasing agent for the government—a Wall street plunger who contributed \$50,000 to the Wilson campaign fund and acknowledged that he had made a big "clean-up" by war speculation? Yet this appointment has not been attacked.

We have not attempted to discuss the merits of Secretary Baker's remarkable defense, which cannot be fairly judged until he has been questioned by the committee. But the fact that he is now carrying out his third reorganization of the war department shows the value of the congressional investigations. For, after all, the issue is not, as Mr. Baker seems to suppose, his personal ability; it is the whole conduct of the war on the military side. And the record of delays, of mismanaged camps, of hospital neglect and lacking equipment is sufficient justification for the patriotic effort by congress to remedy the conditions.

> In the light of Messrs. Baker, Garfield et al., the suggestion, of course, was nearly due; but it's rather rough on these gentlemen to have it come from The

There is no pleasing the New York Times. No matter what the War Department does, the New York Times will find in it cause for a column of criticism.

If preparations are going forward at a rapid rate, the War Department is at fault in taking too many chances. If progress is made in a more conservative fashion, the War Department is unforgivably slow, and upon its shoulders must rest the blame for the continued agonies of France. It commanding officers are chosen who are not favored by the New York Times' war critic, that periodical is certain that they were chosen for ulterior motives, probably political. If the War Department names officers of whom the New York Times' critic does not disapprove, the Times is certain that the choice was made reluctantly, and only upon the pressure of irresistible public opinion. If soldiers are not given as much to eat and to wear as they wish, the War-Department, according to the New York Times, is neglecting its duties to those who are giving their lives for their country. If soldiers say they are perfectly comfortable, the New York Times proclaims indignantly against the enfeebling luxuries with which the American troops are being sur-

In a recent editorial, finding all of its earlier grounds for attack eliminated by Secretary Baker's statement, the New York Times criticises the War Department for not having already far advanced the training of the new million men to be brought into the next draft. "New camp sites should have been chosen and abundance of new buildings erected to the end that there be no check in our marshaling soldiers against the enemy." It holds to blame for what it calls this "slackening of preparations," a "blind hope of peace," which it charges that the War Department fos-

It is obvious that this reasoning is as preposterous as anything the New York papers have so far presented to their readers. It has been only within the past few weeks that the New York Times condemned the government and the administration of the War Department for calling men into training on the first draft when the full equipment of winter clothing and rifles was not at hand. The statements of the War Department have shown that the winter clothing, rifles and other equipment have been furnished as rapidly as possible; but since the War Department had difficulty in equipping the men already out, by what means does the New York Times believe it could have

which to the first point of the first piece to the first piece of the

the water, wallowed in the mud an wants to Junip on you and play with

兴兴兴兴兴兴兴兴兴

The Des Moines Register

THE ELEMENT OF FAIR PLAY.

It is strange that even our most sagacious men refuse to learn that no cause is ever won by smothering criticism, while in nine cases out of ten the attempt to smother criticism ruins the men who are promoting the cause, and frequently ruins the cause itself.

Senator Reed did more to establish Mr. Hoover in public conndence, at least did more to make it impossible to successfully attack him, by refusing to permit Mr. Hoover to testify before his committee and refusing to allow the Hoover statement to be published, than all other things combined since Hoover took charge of food regulation. No matter what legitimate criticism of Hoover might now be offered it would at once be discredited. The man who criticises Hoover has all the opprobrium or the Reed committee investigation to overcome with a fair play loving people before he can get a hearing.

Senator Chamberlain did for Secretary Baker just what Senator Reed did for Hoover when he refused to allow the secretary to talk to the same body of men before whom the senator had made his attack on the war department. From the moment it appeared that the secretary was to be held down to a small committee room, and his appearance even there to be treated as a favor to him, from that minute all he had to do was to make any sort of a case for himself to win the sympathy of the American peo-

David Lawrence, from whom The Register quotes frequently, set forth the essential unfairness of the Chamberlain committee:

"But did Secretary Baker get for his side of the case the same pub-licity and hearing as did the other side presented by Senator Chamber-lain? Unfortunately the secretary of war did not Members of both side presented by Senator Chamber-lain? Unfortunately the secretary of war did not. Members of both houses of congress crowded the senate chamber when Senator Chamberlain spoke. The impres-sion made upon the members was as much due to the dramatic de-livery as to the things discussed. Vot Secretary Raker's speech was nen Senator The impreslivery as to the things discussed. Yet Secretary Baker's speech was far more eloquent, far more comprehensive, and far more calculated to inspire confidence. And it was delivered in a small room, poorly ventilated, and where only a handventilated, and where only a flandful of members of congress were able to attend. The Washington newspapers on account of space conditions could print only one-fifth of what Mr. Baker said. The Associated Press sent out to the country as much as it did on Senator Chamberlain's speech, but congressmen do not read volumes of testimony or solid columns of type. testimony or solid columns of type, for Mr. Baker spoke at least 35,000 words. It would have been fairer to Mr. Baker and to the men in congress who must make up their minds about the conduct of the war so as to reassure their constituencies if the senate committee had acceded to the secretary's request for a room large enough to accommo-

in Washington that Congressman resent the attitude of any man who Lunn of New York, chairman of demands a lovethe house military committee, wrote a letter to Secretary Baker invitman Lunn said:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918

"The refusal of the senate min-ry affairs committee to grant you opportunity to answer charges in a com sufficiently large for mem-pers of the house to be accommodated, cannot be interpreted by the country in any other light than that country in any other light than that of obstructive tactics. You, Mr. Secretary, against whose department these charges have been made, have requested fullest publicity with opportunity provided for those officials interested, to hear your statement. The majority of the senate military affairs committee refused. Such refusal inspires suspicion among many of us as to suspicion among many of us as to the complete sincerity of the obstructors. As a member of the house military affairs committee, before whom you can at any time make a statement under conditions of fairness. It want to precise of fairness, I want to protest against the action of the majority of the senate military affairs committee, which is open to but one conclusion, and that is, that a jury packed and unfair is to receive your statement."

This, of course, is ancient history in such times as these. But it is worth recalling merely to emphasize again that nothing counts for so much as fair play, and nothing hurts so much as an evident purpose to beg the question or sup-

press the opposition.

Secretary Baker came out or nis senate hearing so much the victor that Senator Chamberlain would not get a patient hearing today before any audience anywhere, and yet Senator Chamberlain is a strong man, and in many respects he no doubt was justified in criticising the war department, if not Secretary Baker himself. Senator Chamberlain set out to secure a reorganization of the war management. He has more powerfully entrenched the present management than the president could have done or any other man or combination of men by allowing the public to understand that he was not willing to give Secretary Baker a hearing before just as many interested people as he had addressed himself.

One of the hardest things for newspapers to learn is that it actually promotes the cause they have at heart to allow the critics of that cause to have access to the reading public. The moment a newspaper suppresses a fair argument against the cause it espouses it lays itself open to suspicion in the mind of the reader and from that moment it ceases to greatly influence his judgment. An open forum is the most effective means the newspaper has of establishing itself in the confidence of its read-

There is virtue in free and open debate, leaving the cause to pe promoted entirely out of it. It may well be questioned whether any cause is more important than free public discussion. The very foundation of democracy is the right of every man to have and express opinions without much regard for the opinions of his neighbors and date the members of the senate and friends. In any event the people wish to hear both sides of all im-This was so plain to everybody portant matters, and they greatly

ing him to appear before the house grinnay eventuas no insecution. M. committee. In this letter Congress of same as our set of the nt min ked ssouisna Liend

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

A More Enlightened Censorship.

We congratulate Secretary BAKER on the good sense which has impelled him to modify the rigid censorship heretofore restricting the publication of news from our forces in France.

The systematic reticence of War Department methods has been carried to an extent quite unreasonable. No loyal American will ever grumble at the suppression of specific intelligence concerning military policies, plans and movements useful to the enemy and not accessible to him except through publication here; but solemnly to withhold from our own people information notoriously available to the enemy through other channels, on the ground that through our people it might reach the enemy already in possession of it, was getting very near to the ridiculous.

Among the things which the Government, through Mr. GEORGE CREEL'S Committee on Public Information, has been asking the newspaper press not to print, and which the press has scrupulously refrained from printing, are these:

"Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

"Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual position of the American forces at the front."

The despatches yesterday and this morning disclose with official sanction certain facts about the location of American units and the eventual position of the American forces at the front. They do now, in a general way, and for the information of a public patriotically and sentimentally and affectionately interested, what the German official bulletins did in the regular line of business as long ago as November last.

As to the numerical strength of the expeditionary forces, the first definite public statement tending to disclose the facts was contained in Secretary BAKER's own testimony before the Senate committee.

The Secretary is therefore the pioneer in this very sensible reform. He is just now being pounded so vigorously, and, as we believe, so justly, for the many delinquencies and blunders and delays of his department, that it is really a pleasure for THE SUN to find something of importance to exhibit to his credit as deserving of unstinted praise.

yes bra be tha ant eus

ma

or

Th

COL

the De ma tor oth Am TOT gre

ma of I par

sta

wei

spe

wh and pla out

und

tair

tion Am mis

lear

enc

WOI civi WOI

Der mei sup app out

can

ity by Car aut War

> dep BAH Con to t C

> > the mi PE

> > of thi

> > We is :

There is no pleasing the New York Times. No matter what the War Department does, the New York Times will find in it cause for a column of criticism.

If preparations are going forward at a rapid rate, the War Department is at fault in taking too many chances. If progress is made in a more conservative fashion, the War Department is unforgivably slow, and upon its shoulders must rest the blame for the continued agonies of France. It commanding officers are chosen who are not favored by the New York Times' war critic, that periodical is certain that they were chosen for ulterior motives, probably political. If the War Department names officers of whom the New York Times' critic does not disapprove, the Times is certain that the choice was made reluctantly, and only upon the pressure of rresistible public opinion. If soldiers are not given as much to eat and to wear as they wish, the War-Department, according to the New York Times, is neglecting its duties to those who are giving their lives for their country. If soldiers say they are perfectly comfortable, the New York Times proclaims indignantly against the enfeebling luxuries with which the American troops are being sur-

In a recent editorial, finding all of earlier grounds for attack eliminated by Secretary Baker's state-ment, the New York Times criticises the War Department for not having already far advanced the training of the new million men to be brought into the next draft. "New camp sites should have been chosen and abundance of new buildings erected to the end that there be no check in our marshaling soldiers against the enemy."
It holds to blame for what it calls this "slackening of preparations," a "blind hope of peace," which it charges that the War Department fos-

It is obvious that this reasoning is as preposterous as anything the New York papers have so far presented to their readers. It has been only within the past few weeks that the New York Times condemned the government and the administration of the War Department for calling men into training on the first draft when the full equipment of winter clothing and rifles was not at hand. The statements of the War Department have shown that the winter clothing, rifles and other equipment have been furnished as rapidly as possible; but since the War Department had difficulty in equipping the men already out, by what means does the New York Times believe it could have equipped an additional million men, who "should by this time have been far advanced" in training?

Surely the New York Times is not in ignorance of the difficulties America has met in equipping the National Army. If it has read Secretary Baker's statement it cannot be in ignorance of the fact that men are now ready to be shipped to Europe as rapidly as the shipping facilities can be provided. And yet, in its editorial columns it seeks to castigate the War Department because an additional million men have not been removed from the normal industrial processes of the nation and put in training: men for whom equipment could not possibly be had; men for whom shelter could not possibly be provided; and men who, if they were already trained, could not at this time possibly be moved to Europe. horisville Posts 7 1 4 1918

The Bes Moines Register

THE ELEMENT OF FAIR PLAY.

It is strange that even our most sagacious men refuse to learn that no cause is ever won by smothering criticism, while in nine cases out of ten the attempt to smother criticism ruins the men who are promoting the cause, and frequently ruins the cause itself.

Senator Reed did more to establish Mr. Hoover in public conndence, at least did more to make it impossible to successfully attack him, by refusing to permit Mr. Hoover to testify before his committee and refusing to allow the Hoover statement to be published, than all other things combined since Hoover took charge of food regulation. No matter what legitimate criticism of Hoover might now be offered it would at once be discredited. The man who criticises Hoover has all the opprobrium or the Reed committee investigation to overcome with a fair play loving people before he can get a hearing.

Senator Chamberlain did for Secretary Baker just what Senator Reed did for Hoover when he refused to allow the secretary to tark to the same body of men before whom the senator had made his attack on the war department. From the moment it appeared that the secretary was to be held down to a small committee room, and his appearance even there to be treated as a favor to him, from that minute all he had to do was to make any sort of a case for himself to win the sympathy of the American peo

David Lawrence, from whom The Register quotes frequently, set forth the essential unfairness of

"But did Secretary Baker get for his side of the case the same pub-licity and hearing as did the other side presented by Senator Chamber-lain? Unfortunately the secret fore just as many interested people as he had addressed himself.

One of the hardest things for newspapers to learn is that it actually promotes the cause they have at heart to allow the critics of that cause to have access to the reading public. The moment a newspapers on account of space conditions could print only one fifth of what Mr. Baker said. The Associated Press sent out to the country as much as it did on Senator Chamberlain's speech, but congressmen do not read volumes of testimony or solid columns of type, for Mr. Baker and to the men in congress who must make up their minds about the conduct of the war so as to reassure their constituencies if the senate committee had acceded to the secretary's request for a room large enough to accommodate the members of the senate and house."

This was so plain to everybody

Lunn of New York, chairman of demands a large hearing for himthe house military committee, wrote self and then tries to bottle up the a letter to Secretary Baker invit- opposition in a small room or with ing him to appear before the house an inadequate report. committee. In this letter Congressman Lunn said:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

"The refusal of the senate mintary affairs committee to grant you opportunity to answer charges in a room sufficiently large for members of the house to be accommodated, cannot be interpreted by the country in any other light than that of obstructive tactics. You, Mr. Secretary, against whose department these charges have been made, have requested fullest publicity with opportunity provided for those officials interested, to hear your statement. The majority of the senate military affairs committee refused. Such refusal inspires suspicion among many of us as to the complete sincerity of the obstructors. As a member of the house military affairs committee, before whom you can at any time make a statement under conditions of fairness, I want to protest against the action of the majority of the senate military affairs committee, which is open to but one conclusion, and that is, that a jury packed and unfair is to receive your statement."

This, of course, is ancient his tory in such times as these. it is worth recalling merely to emphasize again that nothing counts for so much as fair play, and nothing hurts so much as an evident purpose to beg the question or suppress the opposition.

Secretary Baker came out or nis senate hearing so much the victor that Senator Chamberlain would not get a patient hearing today before any audience anywhere, and yet Senator Chamberlain is a strong man, and in many respects he no doubt was justified in criticising the war department, if not Secretary Baker himself. Senator Chamberlain set out to secure a reorganization of the war management. He has more powerfully entrenched present management than the president could have done or any other man or combination of men, by allowing the public to stand that he was not willing to give Secretary Baker a hearing before just as many interested people as he had addressed himself.

This was so plain to everybody portant matters, and they greatly Washington that Congressman resent the attitude of any man who

When men like Senator Reed and Senator Chamberlain make such conspicuous blunders in this regard it is well to emphasize the funda-mental demand of the American people for fair play.

The Sun Sun and New York press.

COL

yes

bra

be

tha

ant

ous

Pre

Th

the

De

ma

oth

his

lati

sta

wh

ing

pla

out

pro

und

tair

tion

be !

Am

dec

mis

lear

enc

WOI

sub

civi

WOI

can

Der

mei

sup

app

out

ity

by

Can

War

dep

BAR

Con

to t

ane

ris

ure

thi

C

I

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

A More Enlightened Censorship.

We congratulate Secretary BAKER on the good sense which has impelled him to modify the rigid censorship heretofore restricting the publication of news from our forces in France.

The systematic reticence of War Department methods has been carried to an extent quite unreasonable. No loyal American will ever grumble at the suppression of specific intelligence concerning military policies, plans and movements useful to the enemy and not accessible to him except through publication here; but solemnly to withhold from our own people information notoriously available to the enemy through other channels, on the ground that through our people it might reach the enemy already in possession of it, was getting very near to the ridiculous.

Among the things which the Government, through Mr. GEORGE CREEL'S Committee on Public Information, has been asking the newspaper press not to print, and which the press has scrupulously refrained from printing,

"Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

"Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual position of the American forces at the front."

The despatches yesterday and this morning disclose with official sanction certain facts about the location of American units and the eventual position of the American forces at the front. They do now, in a general way, and for the information of a public patriotically and sentimentally and affectionately interested, what the German official bulletins did in the regular line of business as long ago as November last.

As to the numerical strength of the expeditionary forces, the first definite public statement tending to disclose the facts was contained in Secretary BAKER's own testimony before the Senate committee.

The Secretary is therefore the pioneer in this very sensible reform. He is just now being pounded so vigorously, and, as we believe, so justly, for the many delinquencies and blunders and delays of his department, that it is really a pleasure for THE Sun to find something of importance to exhibit to his credit as deserving of unstinted praise.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1918

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

In the debate in the Senate upon the conduct of the war which was openedyesterday by Mr. HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, a Democrat, the issues should be clearly drawn. It is not denied that Secretary BAKER and his assistants have done big things in a strenuous way. It is not questioned that the President should be supreme as Commander in Chief. No one has assailed or sought to abridge his prerogative. The issue on the one hand is whether the present organization of the War Department is adequate to the demands which the greatest war in history is making upon it; and, on the other hand, the issue is whether America's participation in the war would not gain in effectiveness if Congress provided the President with a special council or cabinet, not to exercise any of his authority, but to make plans and propose the manner of executing them, subject always to his decision on every point.

it

ır

g

as

as

g,

he

n-

at

iis

10-

on

ial

at

al

lly

at

in

ng

he

ite

ose

RTY

the

He

or-

tlv.

ent.

gof

If the organization of the War Department without supplementary legislation is strong and supple enough to stand the strain of conditions that were never contemplated by Congress when it created the various bureaus and defined their functions, then nothing more is to be said and Mr. BAKER'S plans to get more and better work out of his department should be approved by Congress; but it should be understood that the results to be obtained must make America's participation in the war all that can reasonably be expected of her. In the enterprise America must be an important and decisive factor. She must avoid the mistakes of her allies, most of which. learning in the school of bitter experience, they have corrected themselves.

Can Secretary BAKER make his war work more effective by shifting his subordinates about and calling in civilians to share the duties and the work of those subordinates? If he can, then the machinery of the War Department simply needs readjustment, and new legislation would be superfluous. But these civilians thus appointed to get precision and speed out of the machine must have authority to obtain results not yet achieved by the department in this great war. Can Mr. BAKER invest them with that authority? It has been said that the war is too big and complex for the department as now organized. Mr. BAKER admits that his task is colossal. Consider this statement made by him to the Senate committee:

General PERSHING'S staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy minute, and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General PERSHING from ten to sixteen and twenty pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they

And to meet General PERSHING'S requirements is only a part of the day's work. There are a million men in the States to equip, train, and keep fit. Millions more may have to be raised, equipped, trained, and looked after. Officers must be found for them, and the matter of promotions must have constant attention. Billions of dollars will have to be expended with sound judgment. Transactions with munition makers are on a scale undreamed of in the old days. If the task is not too big for the present War Department, the laws creating it were a miracle of wisdom. The very fact that Mr. BAKER thinks he can reorganize his department and make it function satisfactorily seems to be a reflection upon his perspicacity. Optimism never found more confident expression.

Why should Mr. Wilson not welcome an honest attempt to lighten his burden and give him more eyes to see with? There can be no parallel with Mr. Lincoln's case. The civil war President began by calling for 75,000 men, later for 300,000, still later for more men, and in the end he resorted

to a draft. Mr. Wilson begins by dealing with a million men, with the prospect of having to raise double or treble that number. The critical and at last the decisive fighting of the civil war was done in Virginia, across the Potomac River, and Mr. LINCOLN sometimes ran down to see his Generals. He was never long out of touch with commanders in any department. West or South. Congress spent millions on the war to save the Union. It is now appropriating billions to save democracy. The civil war was staged in ten States. The world is the stage of the present war. The civil war was one of the greatest conflicts in history; but the present war dwarfs it

Mr. Wilson should be ready to adjust himself to unprecedented and stupendous conditions, and he should be willing to accept help from a council whose members would be appointed by himself and who would work with him without encroaching upon his pre-

Whom Do You Want to Run Your War?

WHOM do you want to run your war? In whom do you put your faith?

Do you stand behind Woodrow Wilson in his statement of war aims? Do you believe in an administration that has put a million and a half men into fighting trim to lick the kaiser? Are you willing to bank on a president who has refused to listen to the voice of Wall Street, who has refused to listen to the voice of war profiteers of all sortsfood, fuel, steel, munitions, railroad, bankers and bilkers?

Or do you believe that in this crisis the conduct of the war should be turned over to a so-called war cabinet forced apon the president by Congress? Do you believe that the Constitution should be set aside at the behest of the Roosevelts, the Wadsworths, the Hitchcocks and the Chamberlains, who say that they can make a better job of beating the Hohenzollerns than the president can? Than his cabinet can? Than General Pershing can?

Who are the people that are clamoring to swap horses now that we are in the middle of the war stream? Who has cause for complaint? And just what is that complaint?

Those who have cause for complaint are not the plain people of America who are sending their sons to the front, who are saving food and fuel at home. They are not the lovers of democracy who are willing to sacrifice life itself that the world may be made safe for the form of government they believe in.

The people who think they have cause for complaint are the gamblers of Wall Street. And they are the ones who are doing the complaining. They are the food profiteers, the fuel profiteers, the steel trust profiteers, the munitions profiteers and the exploiters of labor. They have not made the fortunes out of this war that they had looked for. They have not seen labor coerced and conscripted for their private profit under any trumped up excuse of "war necessity." And so they are sure they have cause for complaint.

Another contemptible class are their creatures, the peanut politicians, who have hopes for the congressional elections this fall and the election of 1920. Whether they know it or not, they are playing the Wall Street game. Their little minds can conceive of no gain for themselves in putting their shoulders to the wheel and serving their country in the common cause. Their little minds are all for politics-for making capital out of their country's need. They are not above that.

This fight that is on in Washington today, however carefully camouflaged it may be, is not a fight against any individual member of the president's cabinet. It is not a fight against Herbert Hoover. It is not a fight against Newton D. Baker. Both of these men have done what the president asked them to do to the president's complete satisfaction.

The fight in Washington is a fight against the president

X himself against the commander-in-chief of the army and x Wyles B. Bradley of Mt. Vernon, that dull, faded or streaked sppear-that to death when sirplane drops 30 feet at Elling.

The aviation field.

Rumor of arrival of some coal care

Ref. a. layree bottle of this old-time phur, Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appear-ance, this simple mixture was ap-Wyles B. Bradley of Mt. Vernon.

White S. Bradley of Mt. Vernon.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1918.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

In the debate in the Senate upon the conduct of the war which was openedyesterday by Mr. HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, a Democrat, the issues should be clearly drawn. It is not denied that Secretary BAKER and his assistants have done big things in a strenuous way. It is not questioned that the President should be supreme as Commander in Chief. No one has assailed or sought to abridge his prerogative. The issue on the one hand is whether the present organization of the War Department is adequate to the demands which the greatest war in history is making upon it; and, on the other hand, the issue is whether America's participation in the war would not gain in effectiveness if Congress provided the President with a special council or cabinet, not to exercise any of his authority, but to make plans and propose the manner of executing them, subject always to his decision on every point.

If the organization of the War Department without supplementary legislation is strong and supple enough to stand the strain of conditions that were never contemplated by Congress when it created the various bureaus and defined their functions, then nothing more is to be said and Mr. BAKER'S plans to get more and better work out of his department should be approved by Congress; but it should be understood that the results to be obtained must make America's participation in the war all that can reasonably be expected of her. In the enterprise America must be an important and decisive factor. She must avoid the mistakes of her allies, most of which, learning in the school of bitter experience, they have corrected themselves.

Can Secretary BAKER make his war work more effective by shifting his subordinates about and calling in civilians to share the duties and the work of those subordinates? If he can, then the machinery of the War Department simply needs readjustment, and new legislation would be superfluous. But these civilians thus appointed to get precision and speed out of the machine must have authority to obtain results not yet achieved by the department in this great war. Can Mr. BAKER invest them with that authority? It has been said that the war is too big and complex for the department as now organized. Mr. BAKER admits that his task is colossal. Consider this statement made by him to the Senate committee:

General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every minute, and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General Pershing from ten to sixteen and twenty pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they want us to do.

And to meet General PERSHING'S requirements is only a part of the day's work. There are a million men in the States to equip, train, and keep fit. Millions more may have to be raised, equipped, trained, and looked after. Officers must be found for them, and the matter of promotions must have constant attention. Billions of dollars will have to be expended with sound judgment. Transactions with munition makers are on a scale undreamed of in the old days. If the task is not too big for the present War Department, the laws creating it were a miracle of wisdom. The very fact that Mr. BAKER thinks he can reorganize his department and make it function satisfactorily seems to be a reflection upon his perspicacity. Optimism never found more confident

Why should Mr. WILSON not welcome an honest attempt to lighten his burden and give him more eyes to see with? There can be no parallel with Mr. Lincoln's case. The civil war President began by calling for 75,000 men, later for 300,000, still later for more men, and in the end he resorted to a draft. Mr. Wilson begins by dealing with a million men, with the prospect of having to raise double or treble that number. The critical and at last the decisive fighting of the civil war was done in Virginia, across the Potomac River, and Mr. LINCOLN sometimes ran down to see his Generals. He was never long out of touch with commanders in any department, West or South. Congress spent millions on the war to save the Union. It is now appropriating billions to save democracy. The civil war was staged in ten States. The world is the stage of the present war. The civil war was one of the greatest conflicts in history; but the present war dwarfs it

Mr. Wilson should be ready to adjust himself to unprecedented and stupendous conditions, and he should be willing to accept help from a council whose members would be appointed by himself and who would work with him without encroaching upon his prerogative.

Whom Do You Want to Run Your War?

WHOM do you want to run your war? In whom do you put your faith?

Do you stand behind Woodrow Wilson in his statement of war aims? Do you believe in an administration that has put a million and a half men into fighting trim to lick the kaiser? Are you willing to bank on a president who has refused to listen to the voice of Wall Street, who has refused to listen to the voice of war profiteers of all sorts—food, fuel, steel, munitions, railroad, bankers and bilkers?

Or do you believe that in this crisis the conduct of the war should be turned over to a so-called war cabinet forced upon the president by Congress? Do you believe that the Constitution should be set aside at the behest of the Roosevelts, the Wadsworths, the Hitchcocks and the Chamberlains, who say that they can make a better job of beating the Hohenzollerns than the president can? Than his cabinet can? Than General Pershing can?

Who are the people that are clamoring to swap horses now that we are in the middle of the war stream? Who has cause for complaint? And just what is that complaint?

Those who have cause for complaint are not the plain people of America who are sending their sons to the front, who are saving food and fuel at home. They are not the lovers of democracy who are willing to sacrifice life itself that the world may be made safe for the form of government they believe in.

The people who think they have cause for complaint are the gamblers of Wall Street. And they are the ones who are doing the complaining. They are the food profiteers, the fuel profiteers, the steel trust profiteers, the munitions profiteers and the exploiters of labor. They have not made the fortunes out of this war that they had looked for. They have not seen labor coerced and conscripted for their private profit under any trumped up excuse of "war necessity." And so they are sure they have cause for complaint.

Another contemptible class are their creatures, the peanut politicians, who have hopes—Lepes for the congressional elections this fall and the election of 1920. Whether they know it or not, they are playing the Wall Street game. Their little minds can conceive of no gain for themselves in putting their shoulders to the wheel and serving their country in the common cause. Their little minds are all for politics—for making capital out of their country's need. They are not above that.

This fight that is on in Washington today, however carefully camouflaged it may be, is not a fight against any individual member of the president's cabinet. It is not a fight against Herbert Hoover. It is not a fight against Newton D. Baker. Both of these men have done what the president asked them to do to the president's complete satisfaction.

The fight in Washington is a fight against the president himself, against the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. It is a fight against the Wilson method of directing a war for democracy in a democratic way. It is a fight against the very spirit of the American people.

Whom do you want to run your war? The Wall Street gang, the would-be profiteers, are clamoring at the gates. If you let them, they will take it out of your hands, out of the president's hands and run it for their own purposes.

This is a democracy. The government is your government. The war is your war. Who shall run it, your president for you or Wall Street for Wall Street? The issue is clearly drawn. The decision is yours.

The Moral Miracle of Ayer

Spirits Into Happy and Fearless Soldiers, Who Are Now Educated Patriots Besides

By J. D. Bates

URING the week following and including Sept. 5, 1917, approximately ten thousand young men entered the gates of the military reservation then just completed in record time by the Government on a barren stretch of territory near the village of Aver.

There was not an appreciably great variance in the ages of this first product of the conscription law, rendered imperative by the great emergency which confronted not only this country but the entire civilized world, but in the moral, mental and physical status of these selected men there was such a difference that it was instantly discernible. Many manifestly came from a walk in life where clean parentage, clean living and a clean social stratum had registered its inevitable heritage of an upstanding figure and a clear eye. But there were many, many others who slouched into and through the Camp Devens gates, illy and carelessly clad, stoop shouldered, sallow of face and sullen of feature. Some of such as these were recklessly contemptuous of the solemnity and importance of the duty to which they had been called, some were obviously disposed to do nothing which they were not forced to do, and all were unwilling; there because they had to be, neither knowing or caring as to the great issue which they were called to help enforce. Hundreds showed the unmistakable marks of wrong and irregular lives, too little to eat and drink of the right kind and too much of the wrong kind; and scores of interested men, appreciative of the country's great crisis and the forces necessary to sustain it's principles, shook their heads sadly and with misgiving.

Even the Critics Confounded

There was present during these early days, as onlookers, another class of men. ones who either openly or covertly e inimical to the declaration of war were inimical to the declaration of war and one of whose specious arguments related to the demoralizing effect of army and camp life upon all young men; who contended that the moral status of all, whether high or low, would be lowered by their association and environment and the varied temptations which traditionally follow and surround army camps. These views, promulgated in their many phases, came to be shared and circulated to a greater or lesser extent by other persons of better motive but over-credulous and pessimistic mind, and many of whom based

Today there is no man or woman of either of these classes or beliefs to be found; or, if there is, one day's inspection of the Seventy-sixth Division at Camp Devens is an infallible remedy for a doubting mind.

The man who sighed with misgiving as

he viewed the nondescript crowd that en-tered the cantonment last fall and recalled the impossibility of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear, has changed his mind and smiles with hope and confidence. The man who dreaded the demoralizing effect of camp life upon young men in general must needs be a convert to the great agencies that have been at work, as must also the person who based his or her trepidation on the knowledge or his story of the Civil or Spanish-American war.

The reason? There are several, first and foremost of which is that the class of ill-kempt youths who caused their doubts has ceased to exist. It has been metamorphosed into companies and regiments of upstanding, level-gazing young fellows in whose hands and leeping the destiny of civilzation is safe, so far as is within their moral and physical power, and by whom, individually or collectively, the traditions of New England will be sustained. There of New England will be sustained. There are thousands of young men in the various units of Camp Devens who were forced into them last fall and chose what they considered the lesser of two evils, with jail as the other alternative; and today the instances are few and far between of the same youths who would leave if they could, or who are not interested and conscientious soldiers, imbued with a spirit of patriotism that is as inspiring as it is apparent. Demoralized by camp and army life? There are men in the ranks at Camp Devens today who never before in their lives looked so well, felt so well or behaved so well, and so well, felt so well or behaved so well, and they know it and smillingly agree that such is the fact; there are men at Camp Devens today who never in their lives before had so good a bed as now to sleep in; and there are men who have had one far more and far too luxurious for their own good, and one and all they are soldiers, through and through, untrembling and unafraid of the work that is before them.

Learning New Things in Life

Good food, regular hours and nabits, hard work, recreation, the inspiration of a definite and noble purpose have done their perfect work for one class of young men as well as for the other, not forgetting the discipline and the restraining influences that both needed to make them into men. One has been brought up to a standard of living with which his previous environment had unacquainted him, and the other has been brought down to the same plane of resourceful and manly existence. Both are healthy. "as hard as nails" and full of the

joy of living.

In short, it has been salvation and not demoralization that has been accomplished for ninety per cent of the young men who today make up the Seventy-sixth Division of the new National Army, and any person who has a doubt as to this fact has but to ask one of these New England soldiers.

Three true stories, out of the nearly ten thousand times three that might be told, will serve to illustrate the truth of this as-

Its Wonderful Transformation of a their anxieties on the reputed degenerative sertion. One of them is of a young man, tendencies of certain branches of the army in the Civil War and overwrought taies of the episodes of the Mexican frontier.

Spirits Into Happy and Feerless sertion. One of them is of a young man, twenty-two years old, a private in the ranks of the 301st Infantry, popularly known as "Boston's Own." Up to the time he was drafted last September he was known around his North End haunts and among his cronies as "Tony the Pig." Tony, like many another of his class, was one of many children of a foreign-born father and mother, both of whom were obliged to work for the meagre subsistence of all, and was thrown upon his own resources to become a street urchin at an age when children born under more own resources to become a street urchin at an age when children born under more favorable conditions and environment have hardly cast aside their pinafores. The story of Touy's life up to his coming to Camp Devens is to common and familiar to bear repeating at his time. Suffice to say he was, in his own words, when drafted, its tough as they make 'cm'. When "as tough as they make 'em." When examined at the camp gate he was found to be somewhat intoxicated and a partially emptied flask taken from his pocket, much to his disgust and against his profane remonstrance, explained the cause of his condition. At his medical examination held later it was found that in addition to 180 pounds of puffy fish he was possessed of a minor physical defect which could be a minor physical defect which could be remedied by a slight surgical operation. After a week of regular eating and sleep-ing, enforced baths and exercise, Tony de-cided to submit to this operation, and from the day that he entered camp his point of view of life has undergone a gradual change for the better. He was disciplined with fatigue duty several times for minor infractions of regulations before he realized that the right way is the best and easiest, particularly for a soldier. But with this fact once established in his mind his progress was rapid. Today he weighs 145 pounds and his captain avers that he is one of the most dependable men in his company. When asked if he would like company. When asked if he would to be exempted from his present duties answered, inelegantly but earnestly, "Naw; no more o' that old stuff for me. I'm in the army now." Tony has not had the social advantages of some of his comrades soldier and does his duty the best he knows, and with visions and frequent verbal intimations as to what will happen when he gets "over there." The "demoralizing influence" of army life upon him is negligible in quality and quantity.

A Remade Deserter

Another young soldier, who as a noncommissioned officer, was chosen from the Depot Brigade to attend the Camp Devens Officers Training School because his superiors deemed him to have the qualifications to command men in battle, lives in a suburb less than ten miles from Boston proper. His father is a responsible business man and this boy of twenty-one is an only son. But the draft law, cruelly perhaps, makes no distinction as to only ons who have been brought up in the lap of luxury and spoiled thereby, as this one seemed to have been. He came to Camp Devens with the first quota and openly boasted that he would not stay long, and that "the old man will get me out of it," as he had of predicaments many times be-fore. But this time the "old man" was powerless and so the yourg man took the matter into his own hands. On the third day he was missing at rollcall and the

detail ordered to look him up found him at home in bed the morning following at nine o'clock. He claimed to be sick but a doctor summoned to examine him could discover no signs of any malady and he was taken back to camp and subjected to mild punishment for his misdemeanor. In the course of a couple of weeks he tried the same thing again. On this occasion he was not apprehended for five days. This time his punishment was not so mild and it is safe to assume that he went to bed tired every night after the hardest days' of work that he hadden that he had ever done in his life. time he had a chance to do and evidently did some thinking, superinduced by the kindly counsel and advice of the officers of his command. Since that time he has grown steadily in favor in the eyes of his superiors until, as stated, he was unhesitatingly recommended as one of a small percentage of the entire camp personnel for the Officers Training School, where, incidentally, he is reported as making good for the first line. Discipline was what he needed, discipline and a diffierent perspective of life; and the combination made a man of a boy who it is easily conceivable might have gone on from bad to worse to the end of a useless existence. Now, said the colonel of his regiment, "we shall see what we shall see."

Physical Defects Corrected

The third true story is of a youth who came to Camp Devens willingly enough, though surprised at his selection because though surprised at his selection because suffering from a defect of the nose and throat which he thought must surely exempt him from service and from which, through ignorance of modern surgical and through ignorance of modern surgical and scientific methods, he never expected to recover. He was told after a careful examination that he would either be discharged, as he had anticipated, or taken to the base hospital and operated upon without charge and with every prospect of a complete recovery. He took the latter alternative and is today, so far as his last examination card shows, a perfectly hagling examination card shows, a perfectly healthy specimen of manhood and well satisfied to stay in the environment that has made

to stay in the environment that has made him a man among men.

Several powerful agencies have combined to utterly disprove the theory of the demoralizing effect of a great and permanent gathering of men such as is represented by the Ayer cantonment, and the first and foremost one is the army itself and the principles that govern and control it. Times have changed since the time it. Times have changed since the time of the Civil War or even since the day of the Spanish-American war, and with them, the spanish-American war, and with them, born of the experiences of those days, have changed the ideas as to the importance of morality and sobriety, of the protecting of the private soldier from one kind

ing of the private soldier from one kind of amusement and providing in its place a wholesome sort of recreation.

These efforts on the part of the Army have been nobly and ably seconded and supplemented by a host of welfare organizations and societies, every one of which, from the largest to the smallest, has done its hit for the ultimate victory for which its bit for the ultimate victory for which all are striving. The Red Cross, the Y. A. and a hundred others too numerous to mention enlisted in the same great saving cause are daily proving that they are the power behind the man behind the

Signs!

It is dangerous to say what we are about to say; but as there is a "time to cast away stones and a time to gather stones together, . . . a time to get and a time to lose, . . . a time to rend and a time to sew," so also there is a time for speaking dangerously.

Consider what has happened.

him

at

t a uld

the

ime

is red

ork

itly

the of has

his esi-

nel

boo

ble

see

gh, use

ind

and

is-

ter

ast

ade

m

er-

rol

of

ve

ce ct-

a

ny

ni-

ch,

ch Y.

er-

Three members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs—two Democrats and one Republican—have reported to the country on the conduct of the war. Their conclusions are in substance alike and unanimous, to the effect, namely:

- (1) That the government has not been effective on the material side of war.
- (2) That the country's vast industrial and mechanical resources have not been properly synchronized.
- (3) That the President, so wonderfully able to impart to the people the emotion "which maketh the hand to war and the fingers to fight," has suffered himself to be overwhelmed by the physical problems of war itself as a vast practical undertaking.
- (4) That the war machine, for want of great coordinating ability at its head, has been breaking down.
 - (5) That the situation is very serious.
- (6) That the Administration must be made to see the necessity of turning the industrial part of the war over to men proficient in industrial management.
- (7) That the President does not know the truth, that his Secretary of War does not know the truth, and that their joint optimism is misleading the country.

These conclusions are based upon what Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock and Wadsworth believe to be facts, developed in a regular manner in the course of weeks of original, non-partisan investigation.

One would think that only two questions could arise. Do the facts justify the conclusions? If so, what can be done? But the Administration's impulse is first to destroy its critics and then to answer them in its own way.

Senator Chamberlain was the first member of the committee to report. The President immediately hurled at him this bolt of destruction:

"Senator Chamberlain's statement...
is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth... I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the Administration's whole policy, rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practices."

You have to read it a second time to get what it altogether means, for it is a masterly bit of phrasing.

The President tells the public that Senator Chamberlain lies, and that his lying is to camouflage anti-war or pro-German sentiments.

But what is more important still, the President didn't mean it. His Secretary of War, a few days later, went and had lunch in public with Senator Chamberlain; whereas if the President's denunciation had been warranted the Senator from Oregon ought to have been immediately expelled from the halls of Congress.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, also a Democrat, was the second member of the committee to report to the public on the conduct of the war. The Administration's ready weapon of defence appears now in the hands of Senator Williams, the President's friend and spokesman, who rises on the floor of the Senate and interrupts Senator Hitchcock to say:

"Muck-raking the Administration is the German game now."

-Senator Wadsworth, of New York, was the third. He reported yesterday. He probably will escape the charge of pro-Germanism. He is in the less odious category of disloyalists. His crime is to be a Republican.

We come now to the point of speaking dangerously.

That we are not yet as effective in war as we should and might be is harrowing; but if the Administration, under criticism of the war's conduct, should become hysterical, that would be calamitous.

This seems about to happen. On the evidence one can hardly refrain from saying that it has begun to happen.

Hysteria is a refuge from something one does not wish to hear or think about.

Hysteria is panic.

Is the Administration unable to meet the impact of truth without falling into panic?

New York Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—
Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918

Doing a Great Thing Greatly.

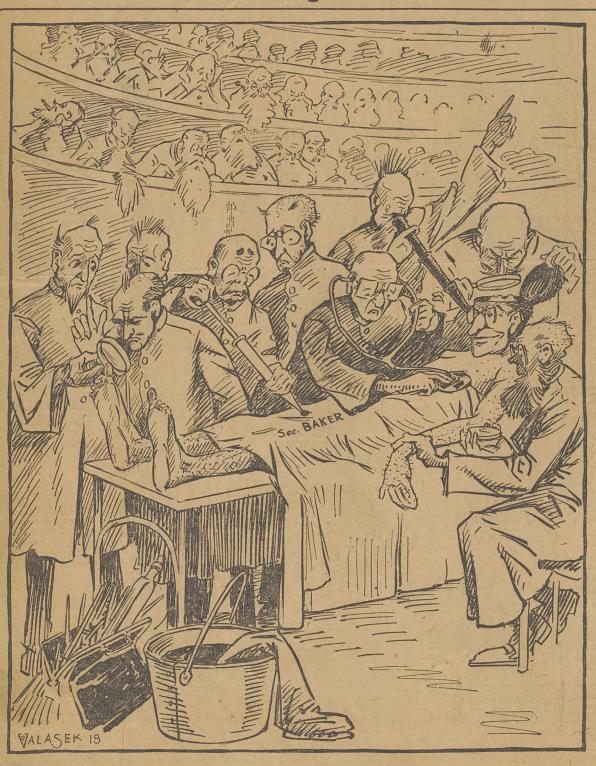
In his candid apologia Secretary Baker expressed his sympathy with "the tremendous impatience of the American people to do a great thing greatly." "And I think we are doing it," he added simply. So do we! It is, indeed, a "great thing" we have undertaken, and it is good to keep its magnitude in mind. An undertaking so stupendous is quite enough to put us on our mettle. As a matter of fact, it is scarcely harder to achieve it than to conceive it. No single mind has wholly done so, we presume, but it is always good for any mind to try to grasp immensities. Our individual and national range of thought will have a wider sweep. We shall be capable of larger conceptions because of having had to think in terms of millions and billions of men and of dollars, of building cantonments and navies in a minute, as it were; of feeding a half-starved world, of mastering European politics and breathing hope into a despairing race.

Not only is it a "great thing" to do, but we are also trying to do it "greatly." which is different. Great things may possibly be accomplished in a mean, a parsimonious and a selfish manner. We are not afraid that the final verdict of history will be that America played the niggard's part in her prosecution of this war. It might almost be said that the soul of this great people had exploded with its generous emotions. We have yet to hear the first faint whisper of restraint or even caution in the expenditure of our national resources. Take the last dollar of our money and the last drop of our blood, but win this war! If it is necessary "to blow in" the last vestige of material, moral and spiritual wealth accumulated in the life of the nation to make this world safe for democracy, do not even stop to count the cost! The expenditure has been upon an unexampled scale of magnificence, of recklessness, even, It has been prodigal to wastefulness, perhaps. But how the soul of the nation has expanded under the influence of these generous emotions! We feel that at last we have measured ourselves against a worthy task and have stood the test-have justified our occupying standing ground and working room upon the globe.

We have not simply saved our national face; we have saved our national soul! We can look the world in the eye without blush at last. We have attained our majority and have taken out our citizenship paper among the nations of the world.



Examining Baker



WHAT'S THE MATTER?

What's the matter with our Canadian neighbors? The Dominion cabinet has issued an orde in council suspending the operation of factoric for three days as a fuel conservation measure and its action seems to have been received practically without protest.

Are there no patriots in Canada in newspape offices and legislative halls to rise the minut such drastic action is taken and denounce the fuel controller, the cabinet and the governor general for so revolutionary and needless step? If there no statesman who loves his country enough to stand up and declare, as we heard it declare in the United States Senate, that a million Germans in the country would not do as much damage as such an order? Will no patriotic Canadian demand the heads of these villains?

Has Canada fallen so low that not even one excited public man can be found to rise up and de nounce such dictatorial methods and point ou how the whole trouble could have been avoided. Has Canada no sons prepared to lift up their voices and insist that nothing except the most complete governmental inefficiency could account for the failure to anticipate the present severe winter and to make complete and satisfactory preparations?

If Canada is indeed lacking in a supply of hair-trigger statesmen and can't-wait-a-minute critics the United States might make shift to supply her without the least inconvenience. Very possibly it might prove a real convenience to ut to be able to assign a fair number of our expert in these lines to foreign service.

Relatives on Public Jobs.

There is a story that a brother of Secretary Baker helped to organize an airplane manufacturing company, and the company had secured a government contract, but when the secretary heard of it he ordered the contract cancelled. Then the brother retired from the concern and withdrew his invest-ment. This worthy act on the part of the secretary should prove an example to all officials who have relatives employed in the public service within the scope of their influence. But it is feared that this sort of thoughtfulness is not much imitated, and that many people are preferred in jobs because they have brothers, uncles or cousins in the public service within the sphere of influence somewhere, All such cases are to be condemned. It may be honest, but in the eyes of the people it doesn't look that way.

The Vindication of Mr. Baker. Springfield Republican: It is a patri-otic duty for one to read the impressive statement of Secretary Baker before the Senate committee in reply to the charge of Senator Chamberlain that the War Department has "fallen down" in prosecuting the war. It was a dangerous, even wicked, assertion for the Senator to make on the basis of the evidence which he presented to support his posi-tion. Even among his own sympathizers there were those who admitted that he had failed to prove his charge. But, worst of all, the Senator's performance from first to last has been inevitably, if not designedly, directed toward weakening popular confidence in the Govern-

ing popular confidence in the Government. On that account, particularly, Secreary Baker's presentation of the Government's case and his review of the Government's achievements must command the most attentive consideration.

The reply is crushing. Unless one's mind is hopelessly biased against the Secretary or the President, or is obsessed with ulterior purposes whose promotion calls for the Secretary's downfall, it must be recognized that the achievement already bulks so large as to make the mistakes and failures of the department seem by comparison of minor importance in the record. Aside from the Secretary's success in throwing new light upon moosted points in the mobilization, equipment and training of the army, which have been widely exploited, he has impressively recalled what most people have forgotten, namely, the necessity from the start of subordinating our own military program to the imperative needs of Britain, and especially of France.

The inside story of the demands of

aker

ment

e or-

r re-

etary

have

n the this

and

cause

here.

ty be

look

tive needs of Britain, and especially of France. The inside story of the demands of France can not yet be told in its fullness, but Mr. Baker wisely gave us hints of the steadily increasing pressure to expand our operations abroad beyond all previous forecasts of the most probable contingencies. This knowledge must be considered, slso, in connection with the frequent embarrassing changes in the character of the demands of our allies—their insistence in the beginning upon munitions, supplies and so four allies—their sudden cry for soldiers for "moral effect," and still again, their shift back to supplies and tonnage in preference to man-power.

In broad outlines, what are the results today? The Government sent in 1917 a much larger army to France than the maximum of Mr. Roosevelt's own estimate early last summer of what was required. Roosevelt in June thought 200,000 men ample for foreign service. We have in France today much more than that number. Mr. Baker declares that "early this year" we shall have an army of 500,000 in France, and that during the year we could send at least a million more, making a total of 1,550,000 soldiers in France before next winter. In thirty-two American training camps there are at this moment about one million men ready to sail, and every man of them could go armed and equipped. Consider, also, the vast engineer in France, or in process of accomplishment—great storehouses and plants for supplies, new piers in harbors, barracks for soldiers, road building for the British and French armies by our own egiments of engineers, and, to top all, a railroad 600 miles long for the use of more many, for which the entire equipment has had to be shipped from this country. These operations, at such a distance, are stupplies, new piers in harbors, barracks for soldiers, road building for the British and French armies by our own egiments of engineers, and, to top all, a railroad 600 miles long for the use of more many, for which the engineer is not furnity of the many intended to blind the country

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S SPEECH.

Senator Hitchcock complains that the President is ignorant of "the true situation." If we could suppose that he relied on such speeches as Senator Hitchcock's for his information, we could readily believe that the complaint is a just one.

There are many assertions in Senator Hitchock's speech, but few citations of evidence to prove them. He set himself the task of showing that the War Department had broken down. That required him to prove that the report of its work, made by Secretary Baker a few days previously, is for the most part untrue. For if that report is substantially true, the War Department, instead of having failed in anything like the degree asserted by Senator Hitchcock, has succeeded to a degree which was hardly to be hoped for by the most sanguine.

If Senator Hitchcock made any citations of evidence that disprove Mr. Baker's report, the press dispatch neglected to include them. Senator Hitchcock seems not even to have challenged Mr. Baker's statement that we shall have more than 500,000 trained men in France early, this year, an accomplishment which of itself evidences no mean efficiency. Neither does Senator Hitchcock seem to have challenged Mr. Baker's further statement that only the lack of transportation could prevent us from adding, before the year is out, one million trained men to the half million soon to be there, if, indeed, they are not already there. But Mr. Baker volunteered the opinion that we should not be prevented from performing that unexampled feat by the lack of shipping, and upon this opinion Senator Hitchcock pounced with all the fury of denial that he could command.

Even if the necessary shipping should not be forthcoming, the blame would not attach to the War Department. To provide shipping is not one of the many heavy tasks devolving on the War Department. Nor does Senator Hitchcock impute the fault of the inadequate shipping, which he assumes, to the War Department. He merely introduces this element into the controversy in a way to permit the casual reader of his speech to imagine that a predicted failure of our shipbuilding program is one of the many gross blunders chargeable to the War Department. Senator Hitchcock denies that we shall have enough shipping to transport a million men across the Atlantic this year, and, treating his prophecy as a fact, offers it as proof that Mr. Baker "is so out of touch with the Shipping Board that he makes a statement that is preposterous." The chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Hurley, stated before a committee of the Senate, a few weeks ago, that 8,-000,000 tons of shipping had been contracted for, and that 5,000,000 tons of this would probably be delivered this year. A statement attributed to "Shipping Board officials" on the day Senator Hitchcock spoke estimates our "shipping output during 1918 at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons." It was further stated in the same dispatch that we now have 3,000,000 tons of shipping engaged in war, and that 1,000,000 tons of chartered neutral shipping is soon to be added. Thus we seem to have in pros-

pect not less than 8,000,000 tons of shipping for service during the year. Since, according to Senator Hitchcock's statement, it "will require 5,000,000 tons of shipping in constant use "to transport and maintain 1,000,000 more men in France, we shall have more than the necessary tonnage, if we may accept the assurance of the Shipping Board, and this without the British and French shipping which is now being used and which will continue to be available, perhaps more largely in the future than in the past or present. But whether we shall or shall not have the necessary shipping, Senator Hitchcock's opinion that we will not, although he sets it up in opposition to that of Mr. Baker, conflicts, in reality, with that of the Shipping Board. The opinion expressed by Mr. Baker, instead of proving that he "is out of touch with the Shipping Board," as charged by Senator Hitchcock, proves that he spoke under the guidance of its advice and on the warrant of its as-

M

SDA

00

NEW

5

S

国

H

The comforting circumstance of Senator Hitchcock's speech is that it presents so little evidence to support the assertions it contains. But the utmost comfort to be derived from that circumstance can not console the great regret which the making of such a speech must occasion. The evidences of its falsity which reassure us who know the facts will not be so apparent to our allies, while they will be invisible to the German people. And it is the impress it will be made to put on their minds that we have reason to regret. The German Government has been exerting itself of late to persuade the German people that our blundering will render our power impotent. Senator Hitchcock has offered himself as a witness to prove that case. That is a service not easily to be reconciled with the lowest conception of a patriot's duty. It is true that Senator Hitchcock seeks to justify himself with the plea that he is trying to correct a bad situation by exposing it. The plea can hardly be accepted. If the situation were as bad as his rhetoric pictures it, it would be irremediable in time to prevent its consequences from being fatal. But in the absence of any indication that he privately warned and exhorted

the President before advertising a condition which, if it existed, would proclaim us helpless and impotent, one may doubt if his motive was so simple and exalted as he would have us think. He has made a speech which must encourage the enemy, and one which, if it does not discourage the people of this country, will have failed because of its lack of proof, and not because there was anything lacking in the earnestness of Senator Hitchcock's effort.

Perhaps Senator Hitchcock's ideal Secretary of War would be one who carried a sword and a pistol and a pair of brass IE EVENING POST: NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918.



SECRETARIES OF WAR

I GLASS REPLIES TO CHAMBERLAIN FOR **ADMINISTRATION**

The Wilson Administration, defended itself yesterday against the charges of Senator Chamberlain that the "military establishment of America had fallen down," and that there is "inefficiency in every bureau and every department" of the Govern-

Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia took the floor in the House, and put in the Administration de-fense, while crowded gallaries list-ened. He attacked Senator Chamberlain with stinging sarcasm and re-peatedly he asked "What are the motives of this man who calls himself the President's friend?"

(tass threw back the charge that the military establishment had "al-nost stopped functioning," Rather was Senator Chamberlain, he said, who had ceased to function. He placed the blame-for the condition in which the War Department found fiself at the outbreak of war upon Congress. He cited the record to show that many times Senator Chamberlain, as chairman of the Senate Milifary Affairs Committee, had been instrumental in cutting down to piti-ful sums the appropriations that should have been made to fit the War Department for its task.

Quotes From Baker.

One by one he took up the charges made by the Oregon Senator and by quoting from Secretary Baker's testimony and from other official records, sought to refute them. He reiterated many times that Senator Chamberlain could only willfully have overlooked the splendid achievements in seeking to throw minor faults into the limelight in "his effort to get Patter".

Beker."

"Almost at the very moment von Hertling had appointed to state his terms, at a time when internal tumult, doubt and distress reaching out for peace were threatening to topple thrones and banish dynasties, ar. Chamberlain, without warning of any description, projects this astounding attack on the Government of his country," Glass exclaimed. "The minimum of the chamber has add. was a country," Glass exclaimed. "The miti-tary establishment, he said, was a myth—it was nonexistent. That's what Reventlow and Terpitz had been teaching. That's the doctrine with which the scornful masters of the German people had been solacing their discontent and quieting their fears of disaster. fears of disaster. "How obliged

How obliged to Mr. Chamberlain
i his kindred spirits will the
iser be for thus publicly confirmtheir contemptuous estimate of
erican willingness and American American willingness and American capacity to fight for American free-

The speech was carefully prepared, and was delivered with theatrical effect by Mr. Glass. The fact, cited by Mr. Glass, in opening his address, that in sixteen years' service in the House he had never spoken on any subject not before some committee of which he was a member, made its effect the more striking. The phrasing of the speech and the manner of delivery was in marked contrast with that of Senator Chamberlain's matter-of-fact address on the floqu of the Senate. The first of Chamberlain's charges taken up by Glass was the one that France had to supply American troops with guns and ammunition. This was a fact, he admitted. "But what member of Congress does not very definitely know," he asked, "that France is furnishing the American army with guns, not because we sought to deplete her 'meager stores,'

sought to deplete her 'meager stores,' but because her chosen ambassadors asked the privilege of arming our expeditionary force from her oversupplied arsenals."

Glass stanchly defended General Crozier in his conduct of the affairs of the ordnance department. As for the machine gun controversy, he said there was abundant proof that Crozier was justified in rejecting the Lewis and selecting the Browning gun for use abroad. General Pershing, he asserted, had sent word the Lewis gun could not be used on his front for land fighting.

U. S. Army Has Beat Riffe.

U. S. Army Has Beat Rifle.

The American army, Glass insisted, has the best rifle in the world. The has the best rifle in the world. The rechambering of the Enfield rifle for American ammunition, which had been roundly criticised, would result, he said, in no appreciable delay. A shortage of rifles for training and of blouses and overcoats he admitted, but magnificent progress had been made, he said, in contrast with that made he begins in the heading of the said of the said in contrast with that made he trained by three! British in the heading

but magnificent progress had been made, he said, in contrast with that made by Great Britain in the beginning of the war.

Coming down to the "real reasons for unpreparedness," Glass declared that Chamberlain was in a large measure responsible.

"In a large sense he, as chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, held the purse strings upon military expenditures because the Senate nearly always increases and

military expenditures because the Senate nearly always increases and rarely decreases appropriations."

Seven months after the start of the European war, and after Chamberlain had been chairman of the Military Affairs Committee for two years, the appropriations for small arms manufacture at the Rock Island and Springfield arsenals, which totaled \$1,700,000 ten years before, "had gone

down to the pitiful mark of \$250,000,"

down to the pithful mark of \$250,000, he asserted.
Glass severely criticised Chamberlain for "treasuring for three weeks in his breast pocket" the sensational letters he read to the Senate, "which never were brought to the attention of the War Department for investigation and multiple action."

never were brought to the attention of the War Department for investigation and punitive action."

"It is difficult to think of this incident in a spirit of moderation." he added. "To take a single pitiful, ease, the like of which has not occurred, and probably will not occur at any other camp, and, without affording the least opportunity of inquiry, biazen it in the public prints to afright the minds and wring the hearts of American mothers with the fear that their sons may be the victims of an inhumane military sysem is a thing so inconceivably gross as to make one shudder. As the father of sons who wear the uniform of their country I protest against the flaunting of this hideous nightmare before my fireside, and in the name of the nation I repel the evil suggestion contained in this astounding assault upon the military arms of the Consequency." tained in this astounding assault upon the military arm of the Government."

tel 8/18 THE EVENING POST

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESPONSI-BILITY.

We have from the beginning of Senator Chamberlain's attack upon the War Department felt that, in view of his own peculiar responsibility as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it smacked of colossal impudence. Yesterday Representative Glass put it this way in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's now famous remark that the War Department had almost stopped functioning:

But I do know, Mr. Speaker, that if the Oregon Senator in 1914, or 1915, or 1916 had the prescience to foresee that we should enter the war, the weight of his culpability is such as no good citizen would like to endure. Why did not the Ordnance Bureau function? Why were we short of modern rifles and heavy artillery? Let the Chief of Ordnance tell the story of how the Ordnance Department of the Government did function to the fullest extent of lawful permissibility.

But in contemplating the sweening indictment of his Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the astounding thing to which I invite your attention right now is the fact that, with all his precognition, Mr. Chamberlain did not function. He was and is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate, with access to every particle of available information. In a large sense he held the purse strings upon military expenditures, because the Senate nearly always increases and rarely ever decreases appropriations.

Here we have the gospel truth. Senator Chamberlain was not only chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee-he was a leading advocate of preparedness, and he toured the country making speeches in favor of that policy. It was in his power to make over the entire army and the War Department, to lay the foundation for true preparedness by cutting out the waste, bringing the whole organization up to date, reorganizing the antiquated bureaus, and rebuilding upon a sound and modern basis the military forces of the country.

He did nothing of the kind. As this newspaper pointed out at the time, he merely built upon the same old inefficient foundations. Apparently his only idea was to add more officers and men in five annual instalments. To the lessons of the struggle abroad he seemed to pay no attention at all. Thus, the provision of machine guns per regiment was permitted to be less than the English War Minister stated in Parliament the English had found to be absolutely necessary. He refused to recognize the fact that every army had abandoned the small-regiment idea. In the matter of divisional organization and army corps he was in no wise interested in any change from the historic formations which had served Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. What has been the result? No sooner had Gen. Pershing reached France than it was found necessary, under fire as it were, to make over the entire forma-

tion of our army after those French and German patterns which had been there right under the Senator's nose during the two years in which he was in charge of army reorganization; as a result, during the last six months we have been increasing our regiments and decreasing our brigades and divisions to conform to European standards. Then, the Oregon Senator was tremendously interested in increasing the corps of cadets at West Point, but was never concerned with seeing that the curriculum of the school was properly revised and brought up to date, and that the cadets there were taught, not the tactics of '61-'65, but those of Europe in 1916.

The most flagrant army abuses, of which anybody in the service could have told him, were untouched. He retained the old National Guard force for better or worse, but only to find it smashed to pieces in the forced reorganization of the army. There may have been real prevision in Washington and a real effort to reorganize for the task in hand, but it was somewhere else than in the office of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Above all, the Senator provided almost no machinery for the rapid expansion of the army. Now, it may be a trifle unfair to shoulder him with the responsibility for all of this, since there was also a House Military Affairs Committee and the War Department, and there were all sorts of difficulties in the way. He may allege, too, that he had to compromise on some things like the National Guard. But even granting this, Representative Glass was justified in speaking as he did yesterday. At the very least it should have made the Senator a more modest and restrained critic. If it was the rigidity and the lack of foresight in the regular army itself which resulted in the failure of the preparedness bills sponsored by Chamberlain, then his knowledge that he, too, had not been properly served by the leaders of the military machine ought to have made him particularly sympathetic with the overwhelming difficulties due to maladministration and malorganization with which Mr. Baker has been struggling.

We are accustomed to think that they muddle things in England about as badly as we in military matters. But if the Oregon reorganizer had studied what was accomplished there in the years leading up to the war, he would find that Lord Haldane did do many things which bore ripe fruit in 1914. Lord Haldane found when he went to the War Office in 1906 that only 80,000 men could be dispatched to France, and that it would take two months to concentrate them there. By 1910 there we're 165,000 men, 45,000 horses, and 48) guns, with the necessary auxiliary services, ready for mobilization. As a result, in 1914, on the twentieth day after the order to mobilize, six British divisions were fighting alongside of the French between the Meuse and the

(Second Floor, Old Building.) Sizes 14 to 20 years.

organdie chemisette is only \$25. wool serim and combinations in an inchesed est fashion. The frock with checked

I GLASS REPLIES TO CHAMBERLAIN FOR **ADMINISTRATION**

The Wilson Administration, defended itself yesterday against the charges of Senator Chamberlain that the "military establishment of America, had fallen down," and that there is "inefficiency in every bureau and every department" of the Govern-

Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia took the floor in the House,

ginia took the floor in the House, and put in the Administration defense, while crowded gallaries listened. He attacked Senator Chamberlain with stinging sareasm and repeatedly he asked "What are the motives of this man who calls himself the President's friend?"

Glass threw back the charge that the military establishment had "almost stopped functioning." Rather it was Senator Chamberlain, he said, who had ceased to function. He placed the blame-for the condition in which the War Department found itself at the outbreak of war upon congress. "He cited the record to show that many times Senator Chamberlain, as chairman of the Senate Milifary Affairs Committee, had been instrumental in cutting down to pitiful sums the appropriations that instrumental in cutting down to piti-ful sums the appropriations that should have been made to fit the War Department for its task.

Quotes From Baker.

One by one he took up the charges made by the Oregon Senator and by quoting from Secretary Baker's testimony and from other official records, sought to refute them. He re-iterated many times that Senator Chamberlain could only willfully have overlooked the splendid achievements in seeking to throw minor faults into the limelight in "his effort to get Baker."

1 "Almost at the very moment von Hertling had appointed to state his terms, at a time when internal tumult, Herting had appointed to state his terms, at a time when internal tumult, doubt and distress reaching out for peace were threatening to topple thrones and banish dynasties, ar. Chamberlain, without warning of any description, projects this astounding attack on the Government of his dountry," Glass exclaimed. "The minitary establishment, he said, was a myth—it was nonexistent. That's what Reventlow and Terpitz had been teaching. That's the doctrine with which the scornful masters of the German people had been solacing their discontent and quieting their fears of disaster.

"How obliged to Mr. Chamberlain and his kindred spirits will the Kaiser be for thus publicly confirming their contemptuous estimate of American willingness and American capacity to fight for American freedom."

dom."
The speech was carefully prepared, and was delivered with theatrical effect by Mr. Glass. The fact, cited by Mr. Glass in opening his address, that in sixteen years' service in the House he had never spoken on any subject not before some committee of which he was a member, made its effect the more striking. The phrasing of the speech and the manner of delivery was in marked contrast with that of Senator Chamberlain's matter-of-fact Senator Chamberlain's matter-of-fact address on the floor of the Senate. The first of Chamberlain's charges taken up by Glass was the one that France had to supply American troops with guns and ammunition. This was a fact, he admitted. "But what member of Congress does not very definitely know," he asked, "that France is furnishing the American army with guns, not because we sought to deplete her 'meager stores,' but because her chosen ambassadors asked the privilege of arming our expeditionary force from her over-Chamberlain's charges

asked the privilege of arming our expeditionary force from her over-supplied arsenals?"

Glass stanchly defended General Crozier in his conduct of the affairs of the ordnance department. As for the machine gun controversy, he said there was abundant proof that there was abundant proof that Crozler was justified in rejecting the Lewis and selecting the Browning gun for use abroad. General Fershing, he asserted, had sent word the Lewis gun could not be used on his front for land fighting.

front for land fighting.

U. S. Army Has Beat Rife.

The American army, Glass insisted, has the best rifle in the world. The rechambering of the Enfield rifle for American ammunition, which had been roundly criticised, would result, he said, in no appreciable delay. A shortage of rifles for training and or blouses and overcoats he admitted, but magnificent progress had been made, he said, in contrast with that made by Great Britain in the beginning of the war.

Coming down to the "real reasons for unpreparedness," Glass declared that Chamberlain was in a large measure responsible.

"In a large sense he, as chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, held the purse strings upon military expenditures because the Senate nearly always increases and rarely decreases appropriations."

Senate nearly always increases and rarely decreases appropriations."

Seven months after the start of the European war, and after Chamberlain had been chairman of the Military Affairs Committee for two years, the appropriations for small arms manufactured in Book Island and Springfield arsenals, which totaled \$1,700,000 ten years before, "had gone

Springfield arsenals, which totaled \$1,700,000 ten years before, "had gone down to the pitiful mark of \$250,000," he assorted.

Glass severely criticised Chamberlain for "treasuring for three weeks in his breast pocket" the sensational letters he read to the Senate. "which never were brought to the attention of the War Department for investigation and punitive action,"

"It is difficult to think of this incident in a spirit of moderation." he added. "To take a single pitiful, ease, the like of which has not occur at any other camp, and, without affording the least opportunity of inquiry, blazen it in the punite prints to afright the minds and wring the hearts of American mothers with the fear that their sons may be the victims of an inhumane military sysem is a thing so inconceivably gross as to make one shudder. As the father of sons who wear the uniform of their country I protest against the flaunting of this hideous nightmare before my fireside, and in the name of the nation I repet the evil suggestion contained in this astounding assault upon the military arm of the Government."

Feb 8/18

THE EVENING POST

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESPONSI-BILITY.

We have from the beginning of Senator Chamberlain's attack upon the War Department felt that, in view of his own peculiar responsibility as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it smacked of colossal impudence. Yesterday Representative Glass put it this way in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's now famous remark that the War Department had almost stopped functioning: -

But I do know, Mr. Speaker, that if the Oregon Senator in 1914, or 1915, or 1916 had the prescience to foresee that we should enter the war, the weight of his culpability is such as no good citizen would like to endure. Why did not the Ordnance Bureau function? Why were we short of modern rifles and heavy artillery? Let the Chief of Ordnance tell the story of how the Ordnance Department of the Government did function to the fullest extent of lawful permissibility. But in contemplating the sweeping indictment of his Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the astounding thing to which I invite your attention right now is the fact that, with all his precognition, Mr. Chamberlain did not function. He was and is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate, with access to every particle of available information. In a large sense he held the purse strings upon military expenditures, because the Senate nearly always increases and rarely ever decreases appropriations.

Here we have the gospel truth. Senator Chamberlain was not only chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee-he was a leading advocate of preparedness, and he toured the country making speeches in favor of that policy. It was in his power to make over the entire army and the War Department, to lay the foundation for true preparedness by cutting out the waste, bringing the whole organization up to date, reorganizing the antiquated bureaus, and rebuilding upon a sound and modern basis the military forces of the country.

He did nothing of the kind. As this newspaper pointed out at the time, he merely built upon the same old inefficient foundations. Apparently his only idea was to add more officers and men in five annual instalments. To the lessons of the struggle abroad he seemed to pay no attention at all. Thus, the provision of machine guns per regiment was permitted to be less than the English War Minister stated in Parliament the English had found to be absolutely necessary. He refused to recognize the fact that every army had abandoned the small-regiment idea. In the matter of divisional organization and army corps he was in no wise interested in any change from the historic formations which had served Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. What has been the result? No sooner had Gen. Pershing reached France than it was found necessary, under fire as it were, to make over the entire forma-

and German patterns which had been there right under the Senator's nose during the two years in which he was in charge of army reorganization; as a result, during the last six months we have been increasing our regiments and decreasing our brigades and divisions to conform to European standards. Then, the Oregon Senator was tremendously interested in increasing the corps of cadets at West Point, but was never concerned with seeing that the curriculum of the school was properly revised and brought up to date. and that the cadets there were taught, not the tactics of '61-'65, but those of Europe in 1916. The most flagrant army abuses, of

tion of our army after those French

which anybody in the service could have told him, were untouched. He retained the old National Guard force for better or worse, but only to find it smashed to pieces in the forced reorganization of the army. There may have been real prevision in Washington and a real effort to reorganize for the task in hand, but it was somewhere else than in the office of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Above all, the Senator provided almost no machinery for the rapid expansion of the army. Now, it may be a trifle unfair to shoulder him with the responsibility for all of this, since there was also a House Military Affairs Committee and the War Department, and there were all sorts of difficulties in the way. He may allege, too, that he had to compromise on some things like the National Guard. But even granting this, Representative Glass was justified in speaking as he did yesterday. At the very least it should have made the Senator a more modest and restrained critic. If it was the rigidity and the lack of foresight in the regular army itself which resulted in the failure of the preparedness bills sponsored by Chamberlain, then his knowledge that he, too, had not been properly served by the leaders of the military machine ought to have made him particularly sympathetic with the overwhelming difficulties due to maladministration and malorganization with which Mr. Baker has been struggling. We are accustomed to think that

they muddle things in England about as badly as we in military matters. But if the Oregon reorganizer had studied what was accomplished there in the years leading up to the war, he would find that Lord Haldane did do many things which bore ripe fruit in 1914. Lord Haldane found when he went to the War Office in 1906 that only 80,000 men could be dispatched to France, and that it would take two months to concentrate them there. By 1910 there were 165,000 men, 45,000 horses, and 48) guns, with the necessary auxiliary services, ready for mobilization. As a result, in 1914, on the twentieth day after the order to mobilize, six British divisions were fighting alongside of the French between the Meuse and the Scheldt. It would even now pay Senator Chamberlain to read the story of the expansion of the British army in war-times, set forth in the January Fortnightly Review by Col. A. M. Murray, C.B., as showing what intelligent preparation can accomplish. But at least the clear realization that the responsibility for the comparative inefficiency of our American military machine rests upon him and his associates in Congress far more than it does upon Secretary Baker, ought certainly to bridle his tongue.

DR. MARTIN STATES

"Do Not Criticise Until You Know Facts," Says National Defense Adviser.

TALKS TO BOROUGH SURGEONS

Urges Support of Owen Bill Giving Full Rank to Medical Receive.

Other Speakers

"Gentlemen, don" criticise , you don't know the fets. Go to your library and look at your ne spapers of '61 and '63, and you will see what.some scalawags were then so jing about Lincoln, just as some if them are now saying about our officials. We have today at the head of affairs of this Nation, a man with a jaw, a man who keeps his coupsels and who will bring keeps his counsels and who will bring this Nation through the present war, and I may add that not one of the men whom he has placed in his Cabinet even Secretary Baker, the little-giant, will be dropped."

These words were added to the set speech of Dr. Franklin Martin, memspeech of Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the Advisory Commission Council of National Defense, delivered last night at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, held in the building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. The speaker had just made an appeal to the audience which filled the auditorium, to get into service and had referred to Secretary of War Baker as "a wonderful little man."

"You Must Get Into It."
"Gentlemen, you will all have to get into it or you'll be damned uncomfortinto it or you'll be damned uncomfortable—not only uncomfortable now, but as long as you live," declared Dr. Martin. He stated in opening his address on "The Civilian Medical Response to the Military Call," that he had come to Brooklyn to present a real problem and if possible to enlist sympathy and aid to carry on the war. He continued: "Let me say a word regarding the work of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Do

you realize that each of seven civilians, with only advisory authority and without compensation, succeeded in nine months in bringing to the city of Washington, first 100 men of influence who were unwilling to accept salaries, but were willing to serve the Government patriotically without compensation; that this number was increased a thousand fold until 7,000 such men were serving in Washington, and that the advice and services of these men succeeded in accomplishing the transition from peace of these men succeeded in accomplishing the transition from peace time conditions to the present war time expansion, until now the parks and waste places of Washington have been vered with temporary building, accommodating thousands of orfers, it overflow from the reorganize bureaus?

"Do you realize what has been accomplished of the task of enrolling 2,000,000 men into the military department of the Government? Do you realize the magnitude of the task of enrolling 2,000,000 men into the military department of the Government? Do you realize the military department for these 2,000,000 men? In the Medical Service Spoke on "The Part That the Medical Profession Can Play in the Present Warden accomplished in spite of al criticism in providing explosives, order an Army and Navy of many and the fighting utensits for an Army and Navy of the Government of the executing this accomplished in spite of al criticism of the catch that critics could have been done in so short a time was due to the fact that critics could not comprehend that so vast and great an undertaking could be executed by men without official positions, without salaries, and in many minds cannot appreciate such a sacrifice.

Anneals for Owen Bill.

Appeals for Owen Bill

Appeals for Owen Bill

Dr. Martin then spoke in detail of
the work of the advisory commission
of the council, of the recent organization of a Volunteer Medical Service
Corps and appealed for support of the
Owen bill which provides that Medical Reserve officers have full rank as
soon as entitled to it with the regular
Army doctor.

Urges Camp Training.

Major Raymond P. Sullivan, M.R.C., who presided, said among other things:

"It has been customary for the Brooklyn Surgical Society to have a purely scientific program at its annual open meeting. This year it was deemed advantageous to bring before you guests who would present subjects of vital national and international interests.

"Our Nation is now actively engaged in the war of wars. History does not describe its equal in the variety of requirements of all the participants. In size it stands alone. We must, if possible, meet all its demands. The vast and unique problems to be met are tremendous.

"Frequently objections arise from prospective candidates of their unwillingness to accept a term of service at a medical officers training camp. Let me assure you that everyone anticipating entering the corps should consider it his duty to be sent to a training camp. A medical officer may be the best in his particular line, from a professional standpoint, but he must remember that he is to deal with military practice. It is the object of these camps to teach the medical man the military side from the administrative viewpoint as well as some special professional subjects, and to co-ordinate one with the other. I have been deeply gratified on several occasions to

one with the other. I have been deepily gratified on several occasions to have petitions from men sent to training camps who had previously objected, asking for a prolongation of their stay. A physical training is had, and that is necessary, for the demands overseas will call for the best possible physical condition."

The Meridian Dispatch

DISPATCH attached clipping MERIDIAN

Newton D. Baker stock has been appreciably advancing in the South during the past fortnight. It is now considerably above par.

HIS STOCK HAS GONE UP.

One could not conceive a more manly, dignified and courageous reply than Secretary of War Baker recently made to his carping critics.

The average man, under similar circumstances, would have been strongly inclined to "reply in kind," but Mr. Baker did not do this, and thereby he placed himself on a much higher plane than that occupied by the detractors of himself and the splendid administration he serves so faithfully and efficiently.

In plain, unvarnished Anglo-Saxon, the Secretary gave a forceful recital of the marvelous accomplishments of the War Department since the fateful day when the United States was drawn into the European conflict. It is unnecessary for us to review in detail the statements made by him. They were complete and cogent. He did not seek to evade a single issue. With the utmost frankness he made full reply to every point raised by those who, through political animus or lack of information, had accused his department of inefficiency.

We will never be able quite to understand how Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was drawn into a position antagonistic to President Wilson. It was the pleasure of the writer to know Mr. Chamberlain in a very pleasant way when he was the governor of his state. He has always impressed us as a very thoughtful, even-tempered, well-balanced gentleman. Furthermore, he was/known, not only as a conscientious, loyal Democrat, but also as a loyal supporter of the President.

We feel like discarding the theory that the siren voice of political ambition, which has been the undoing of so many good men in Washington, was responsible for his disappointing aberration, though the temptation is always present to men in public life to "get themselves in the limelight."

m

ir

to

M

to

to

yo

th

ha

fig

ter

yo

he

ab

W

While Secretary Baker, in our opinion, has more than vindicated himself, his department associates and the administration, the most regrettable feature lies in the fact that his critics "forced his hand," and for the purposes of defense-not to protect himself personally, but to preserve the integrity of the department -he was obliged to disclose information of the highest importance, which ought not to have been given such wirespread publicity.

However, the onus of the situation rests wholly upon those who started this ruction, and not upon Secretary Baker nor upon President Wilson. The net result is that Secretary Baker now stands out before the country as a really grent administrator and executive, while President Wilson's judgment in giving Mr. Baker the war portfolio is wholly vindicated.

SEI 1 180 Greenwald Produce Co.

I thank you again and hoping ere yery good sweets.

DR. MARTIN STATES

"Do Not Criticise Until You Know Facts," Says National Defense Adviser.

TALKS TO BOROUGH SURGEONS

Urges Support of Owen Bill Giving Full Rank to Medical Reserve.

Other Speakers

"Gentlemen, don' criticise you don't know the fets, Go to your library and look at your ne spapers of '61 and '63, and you will see what some scalawags were then saying about Lincoln, just as some if them are now saying about our officials. We have today at the head of affairs of this Nation, a man with a jaw, a man who keeps his counsels and who will bring this Nation through the present war Nation through the present war, and I may add that not one of the men whom he has placed in his Cabinet, even Secretary Baker, the little-giant, will be dropped."

These words were added to the set speech of Dr. Franklin Martin, memspeech of Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the Advisory Commission Council of National Defense, delivered last night at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, held in the building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. The speaker had just made an appeal to the audience which filled the auditorium, to get into service and had referred to Secretary of War Baker as "a wonderful little man."

"You Must Get Into It."

"Gentlemen, you will all have to get into it or you'll be damned uncomfortable now, but as long as you live," declared Dr. Martin. He stated in opening his address on "The Civilian Medical Response to the Military Call," that he had come to Brooklyn to present a real problem and if possible to enlist sympathy and aid to carry on the war. He continued:

"Let me say a word regarding the work of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Do

you realize that each of seven civilians, with only advisory authority and without compensation, succeeded in nine months in bringing to the city of Washington, first 100 men of influence who were unwilling to accept salaries, but were willing to serve the Government patriotically without compensation; that this number was increased a thousand fold until 7,000 such men were serving in Washington, and that the advice and services of these men succeeded in accomplishing the transition from peace time conditions to the present war time expansion, until now the parks and waste places of Washington have been covered with temporary building, accommodating thousands of orkers, the overflow from the reorganize bureaus?

"Do you realize what has been accomplished by this great army of profictic workers? Do you realize the magnitude of the task of enrolling 2,000,000 men into the military department of the Government? Do you realize the difficulties involved in expanding purchasing departments, supplying provisions, clothing and equiyment for these 2,000,000 men? Do you appreciate what has been accomplished in spite of al criticism in providing explosives, ordnance, and the fighting utensits for an Army and Navy of 2,000,000 men? If you are summarizing these facts in your own mind and appreciating the largeness of this accomplishment, do you further realize that much of the criticism of the Government for executing this enormous task in the only way that it could have been done in so short a time was due to the fact that critics could not comprehend that so vast and great an undertaking could be executed by men without official positions, without salaries, and in many cases without hope of receiving credit for the work done? Many minds cannot appreciate such a sacrifice. cannot appreciate sacrifice.

Appeals for Owen Bill

Appeals for Owen Bill

Dr. Martin then spoke in detail of
the work of the advisory commission
of the council, of the recent organization of a Volunteer Medical Service
Corps and appealed for support of the
Owen bill which provides that Medical Reserve officers have full rank as
soon as entitled to it with the regular
Army doctor.

Later the society named a committee of three to draft a resolution fa-

men of this country who are capable of doing their bit, either in the service of the Army or Navy, or in the work of caring for the medical schools, the hospitals, and for the civilian population, to enroll in the Medical Reserve Corps, or in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. which is now open to those who have been rejected for physical reasons, or who are above the military age. Let me appeal to you to be enrolled and in uniform, or ready to wear the uniform upon call, or to accept the insignia indicating that you are in the Volunteer Service Corps, and that you have a good reason for not wearing the uniform. In that way you will place squarely before our eyes the man who is not for us in this war, or who, for selfish reasons, is deliberately placing himself in the position of a slacker. In making this appeal, I wish to emphasize the importance of this new Volunteer Medical Service Corps."

Colonel Claude (Kyd) Morgan of the British Medical Service spoke on "The Part That the Medical Profession Can Play in the Present War Crisis" and Lieutenant George Loewy of the French Medical Service spoke on "The Treatment of Infected Wounds by Method of Dr. Alexis Carrel," using motion pictures to illustrate the work.

Urges Camp Training.

Urges Camp Training.

Major Raymond P. Sullivan, M.R.C., who presided, said among other things:

"It has been customary for the Brooklyn Surgical Society to have a purely scientific program at its annual open meeting. This year it was deemed advantageous to bring before you guests who would present subjects of vital national and international interests.

"Our Nation is now actively engaged in the war of wars. History does not describe its equal in the variety of requirements of all the participants. In size it stands alone. We must, if possible, meet all its demands. The vast and unique problems to be met are tremendous.

"Frequently objections arise from prospective candidates of their unwillingness to accept a term of service at a medical officers training camp. Let me assure you that everyone anticipating entering the corps should consider it his duty to be sent to a training camp. A medical officer may be the best in his particular line, from a professional standpoint, but he must remember that he is to deal with military practice. It is the object of these camps to teach the medical man the military side from the administrative viewpoint as well as some special professional subjects, and to co-ordinate one with the other. I have been deeply gratified on several occasions to

one with the other. I have been deeply gratified on several occasions to have petitions from men sent to training camps who had previously objected, asking for a prolongation of their stay. A physical training is had, and that is necessary, for the demands overseas will call for the best possible physical condition."

The Meridian Dispatel

attached clipping MERIDIAN الما

Newton D. Baker stock has been appreciably advancing in the South during the past fortnight. It is now considerably above par.

HIS STOCK HAS GONE UP.

One could not conceive a more manly, dignified and courageous reply than Secretary of War Baker recently made to his carping critics.

The average man, under similar circumstances, would have been strongly inclined to "reply in kind," but Mr. Baker did not do this, and thereby he placed himself on a much higher plane than that occupied by the detractors of himself and the splendid administration he serves so faithfully and efficiently.

In plain, unvarnished Anglo-Saxon, the Secretary gave a forceful recital of the marvelous accomplishments of the War Department since the fateful day when the United States was drawn into the European conflict. It is unnecessary for us to review in detail the statements made by him. They were complete and cogent. He did not seek to evade a single issue. With the utmost frankness he made full reply to every point raised by those who, through political animus or lack of information, had accused his department of inefficiency.

We will never be able quite to understand how Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was drawn into a position antagonistic to President Wilson. It was the pleasure of the writer to know Mr. Chamberlain in a very pleasant way when he was the governor of his state. He has always impressed us as a very thoughtful, even-tempered, well-balanced gentleman. Furthermore, he was/known, not only as a conscientious, loyal Democrat, but also as a loyal supporter of the President.

We feel like discarding the theory that the siren voice of political ambition, which has been the undoing of so many good men in Washington, was responsible for his disappointing aberration, though the temptation is always present to men in public life to "get themselves in the limelight."

iı

to

to

to

ha

th

fig

te:

yo

th he

W

of

th

While Secretary Baker, in our opinion, has more than vindicated himself, his department associates and the administration, the most regrettable feature lies in the fact that his critics "forced his hand," and for the purposes of defense-not to protect himself personally, but to preserve the integrity of the department -he was obliged to disclose information of the highest importance, which ought not to have been given such wirespread publicity.

However, the onus of the situation rests wholly upon those who started this ruction, and not upon Secretary Baker nor upon President Wilson. The net result is that Secretary Baker now stands out before the country as a really grent administrator and executive, while President Wilson's judgment in giving Mr. Baker the war portfolio is wholly vindicated.

We have only this to say further: If conditions in the future shall in any sense warrant or demand official investigations such as have been going on in Washington of late, let them proceed in secret, behind closed doors, so that we shall not be laying wide open our important war secrets for the advantage of the enemy.

Two armies are facing each other ready for a battle which will decide the fate of the American nation. For months the American commander has been working night and day studying maps, men, munitions, acquainting himself with all the details with references to his and the enemy's forces, and maturing his plans of operations, when he is suddenly subjected to an examination and "cross-examination" with the view of either discrediting or undoing all that has been done.

The general is taken from his work in the field, his mind distracted from the major task in hand—in order, as Senator James Hamilton Lewis well said in The Constitution—

"to vindicate the questioners in their constant, private accusations against the war department and to make an effort to prove the questioners' own incorrect statements are true."

e

d

d

i-

1-

n

n

to

ry

V-

ys

e-

al

ry

n

ng

to

n-

n-

nd

e-

at

for

0-

e-

ent

12 -

ich

ich

ion

ary

ker

as

nd

n's

var

The "hearing" must, of course, be held in an open hall filled with people, else the effect from the standpoint of the senators would largely be lost.

"General," demands a senator, "we understand you're about to go into battle. What assurance can you give the country that you will win? How many men have you? How have you got them distributed? How many field pieces, and how much ammunition have you? What facilities have you for getting more when what you have is used? What is your plan of attack? In case it fails, what is your plan plan of defense? If you attack the enemy's right flank and are repulsed, what means have you provided for bringing up reinforcements? Here is a hill between our and the enemy's forces: What is your plan for gaining possession of that hill? After you capture it, how many guns have you with which to hold it? Where will you place those guns? What means of disguise do you propose to use to conceal them from enemy aviators?" etc.

"Gentlemen," protests the general, "I cannot tell you these things without revealing information useful to the enemy, possession of which by the enemy certainly would entail defeat of our army—at any rate, necessitate a complete change of our plans. If you insist, however, upon my answering those questions, at least permit me to answer them in confidence behind closed doors—not in public!"

"Bosh! No!" shouts a senator. "You have no right to withhold information from the people! The men who are to do the fighting are our sons! The people are interested in their welfare perhaps more than you are; and the people have a right to know the truth! Let us have it, and let everybody hear it! I believe in acting in the open and above board! Furthermore (as Senator Weeks said during the 'cross-examination' of Secretary Baker last Wednesday), 'I think there is a good deal of camouflage about keeping information from the enemy.' Out with it!"

Of course, such a proceeding would be idiculous. But would it be any more ridiculous than the "cross-examination" and adgering to which the United States senate a subjected Secretary Baker?

Contrary to the administration's policy, and to what every sane man knows to be the best interests of the country, he has been compelled to publicly state the number of troops we have in France; the character and amount of their equipment; the status of their training; the sources from which additional supplies and munitions are to be obtained; the means by which they were secretly and most successfully transported from training camps here to camps in France; the number of ships, their details as to their tonnage, etc., available for transportation of additional troops; the number of soldiers, and their classification, the American government expects to have on the firing line in a given length of time; the arrangements that have been made whereby to place them there; the precise number now in training and to be put in training here and abroad; the degree to which they

camps—in America; which units are to be sent first, etc., etc.—all of which, under Mr. Baker's protest, was "dragged out of the secretary," in the language of one of the committeemen, "indirectly, by probing questions," and all done in a large hall filled by a heterogeneous throng of people!

will be trained before they are sent to

France; where they are—at which training

What more information could the kaiser or Von Hindenburg want!

With the senate military affairs committee in action, and the small coterie of leatherlunged senatorial administration critics spouting at will on the floor of the senate, the Prussian autocrats might as well call in their Hun spies from this country, because their work is being well taken care of, and without personal risk to themselves!

The committee forced Mr. Baker, for instance, to announce the administration's purpose with reference to supplying men to General Pershing. Senator Hitchcock thereupon grandiloquently put this question to him:

"You said you expected to have 1,000,000 men in France in 1918. Now, how would you supply them?"

Mr. Baker said he considered that the prospect of forwarding them "was not unpromising."

"Why do you think it is not unpromising?" insisted Hitchcock. And they forced the secretary to divulge the fact that arrangements had been made, or would be made, whereby ship tonnage of "other nations" would be used to make up for any deficiency of our own—a provision which, presumably, had never occurred to his balters as a possibility!

The administration critics might have gone on and pried from Baker the tonnage expected from each country—the proposed sailing dates and the ocean routes under contemplation—thus that much the more aiding the kaiser. But those details can be brought out at a subsequent "trial," when, possibly being fresher, they may be of even more value to the enemy!

The whole business is a national disgrace, makes for national weakness instead of strength, and it ought to be stopped right where it is. Harm enough has been done already; and it is to be hoped the prepostered procedure will be cut short before more injury is done the cause for which the United States has staked its all.

THE NEW REPUBLIC February 9, 1918

ITTING in his office at Washington Mr. Baker can and does get and study the most accurate reports which can be made by the best American eyes in France. But by going himself to France he will profit by the advantage which first-hand knowledge always has over second-hand. He will not see all that all our expert observers see, but he will undoubtedly see something more. On the spot where the multifarious activities of our War Department can be judged by their result, where there is a concentration of results, he will gain new insights. Are American soldiers being sent to France faster than the necessary munitions for them are being supplied? What is the relation between the most immediate needs of our allies and their remoter needs? In what respects must the present be subordinated to the future and the future be subordinated to the present? A journey to France would give Mr. Baker a fresh eye for these questions, a new vividness of conviction about the right answers to them. He would return to the United States with a sharper vision, a reinforced will.

QUCH a journey would certainly not be a vacation, but it would be a change, a valuable relief from the endless details in which Mr. Baker has conscientiously but not wisely kept himself immersed. Upon his return he would probably realize what his mind had gained, in the efficiency of its power to estimate probability, to make decisions and to think things out, by absence from an overburdened desk, and the mistake of not delegating tasks that ought to be delegated would not be repeated. We venture to hope, first, that Mr. Baker will make this journey to France which he is said to intend, and secondly that he will not stay away too long. His influence here, as a liberal force of thought, especially in the application of thought to labor questions, as a public man who sincerely loves the democracy for which we are trying to make the world safe, is too important and too valuable to be long dispensed with.

TRADUCING THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

There exists a type of human being which, by some strange perversity of mind or disposition, finds a gruesome satisfaction in imagining evil among others. It conjures up from its own warped sense of the probabilities, and from fragmentary bits of irresponsible gossip, assumed conditions which are deplorable in the extreme, and having formed a vision of demoralization and degradation which meets the demands of its abnormal appetite for sensation, does not hesitate surreptitiously to give circulation to it, poisoning other minds and spreading the contagion of doubt and distrust.

It might be supposed that American soldiers in France, far removed from home and unable to protect their reputations, would be exempt from the underhand attacks upon their integrity made by such slimy-minded people, but nothing is secure and nothing is sacred from the confirmed purveyor of whispered slander, and so it is that for some time persistent reports have been secretly circulated in America concerning the habits and morals of the American troops in France, of which the most innocu-

ous was the charge of immoderate drinking.

Finally and fortunately, some retail dealer in slander of this sort, less secretive and judicious than the pack to which he belongs, gave public voice to his perverted imaginings, and the matter came to the attention of the Secretary of War, who immediately cabled an inquiry concerning the subject to General Pershing. Of course, the scandal-mongers, for their self-vindication, will contend that the evidence was not from an impartial source; they would much rather trust to their own depraved inner instincts as a guide to judgment than to any testimony adduced from one in authority; but the American people know the frank and straightforward character of General Pershing, and will believe what he tells them about their boys in France. His reply was as follows:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead

as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends and the

country.

"A rigid programme of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their task. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by

"American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new luster on American

manhood."

This manly and explicit vindication of the American soldier will fully satisfy all right-minded people, and it will bring comfort to many American parents who have been the victims of these mean and cruel rumors. As for the muddy-souled individuals whose delight is in the exchange of unclean reports derogatory to their own troops, while it is probable that they will continue to emulate the disgusting habit of the dog mentioned in the eleventh verse and twenty-sixth chapter of Proverbs, yet General Pershing's answer to their charges effectually proves them to be base calumniators of the absent, and miserable traducers of those whom they dishonour by being their fellow-countrymen.

the efforts to build up competent systems of local defense would in many cases have been fruitless. It has, however, done much direct harm, and as time goes on its evils will become increasingly apparent. Whatever contributes to useless nervousness, to the general sense of alarm and uncertainty, thereby demands strength which should be devoted to the real task before the country.

There have, moreover, been countless cases of personal injustice which have been direct outgrowths of this mania for seeing German spies lurking round every corner. Many a perfectly harmless citizen has been the victim of wholly undeserved suspicion and abuse, and some have even suffered physical violence, because the irrational shout of "spy" has been raised. There are hundreds of thousands of men and women in the United States who, though born in Germany or of German parents, are no less loyal to their chosen country than any other of its citizens. Many of these have, quite naturally, clung to their German associations, and the breach has been intensely hard for them. That, instead of the sympathy they deserve, so many of them should have been made to suffer the additional hardship of being regarded as paid traitors has been due almost entirely to attacks of spy hysteria.

Fires and explosions are bound to continue throughout the duration of the war. There is every ground for the exercise of foresight and caution, both to guard against the enemy from without and to fight carelessness and inefficiency within. When, however, the proper precautions have been observed, and the path of the imaginary spy has been made as thorny as possible, then it is only reasonable to give him the benefit of the doubt, and to eliminate him from the discussion of probable causes when a highly inflammable wooden structure is burned to the ground in below-zero weather, or when trinitrotoluol explodes before its due time. A spy may, conceivably, have been responsible, but the odds are all against it, and the state of mind produced by constant excitement and hysteria is directly hurtful to the cause of the nation and

its associates.

MEN OF VISION IN WASHINGTON

The recent epidemic of criticism directed at the administration in Washington brought forth, among other hysterical utterances, the charge that there was not visible in the government sufficient breadth of vision to carry the war to a successful conclusion. Most of these critics, humorously enough, ceased this "strafing" process almost as spasmodically as they began it; but if any are still on the firing line, interrupting the operations of the harassed War department with their small caliber gas bombs, it would be interesting to test their critical capacities with the picture of what is being done in handling the nation's labor problem.

The war labor administration not only is a long step toward winning the war, but is an insurance for the times of peace to follow the war. It is an example of keen vision; it is not only a matter of shrewd expediency, but of sympathetic understanding that looks beyond the immediate issue of winning the war to the next great move-

ment of the times: industrial readjustment.

It need not be a disparagement of the efforts of Secretary Wilson to say that the services of Secretary Baker in attaining the co-operation of labor and capital have been among the most signal achievements of the government. Mr. Baker's labor policy, it can be safely said, has been one of the chief instruments in building up the present national unity. By adopting a reasonable and a friendly and helpful attitude toward labor and labor organizations in the industries engaged in war work he WASHINGTON POST:

FEBRUARY 9, 191

G. O. P. MEN TO CONFR

Senators Not to Be Bound on Wa Bills, Says Gallinger.

BAKER DEFENDED BY THOMAS

Styles War Cabinet Bill a Binding Chain-Answering Criticisms of Lewis, Chamberlain Said Procedure of Army Inquiry Was as Baker Wished It-Figures Next Week.

Except for more Senate discussion, led by Senator Thomas, a Democrat of the military committee, who praised the army's accomplishments, defended Secretary Baker and opposed the wal cabinet bill, there were no moves yes terday in the controversy over war efficiency and organization.

By common consent, apparently, fur ther action was postponed until nex week. Both the Senate and the military committee adjourned until Monday.

tary committee adjourned until Monday.

Today the first conference of Republican senators called since the United States entered the war will held. Republican Leader Gallinger yetterday denied that solid party action upon pending legislation is planned declaring members would act upon their individual judgment, nevertheles a conference is to be held.

Praise for Accomplishments.

Senator Thomas renewed debate the Senate with a speech asserting the War Department's record show the War Department's record show that Secretary Baker's statement fore the committee was "a story reple with accomplishments." Opposing the war cabinet bill, he declared it would add "another link to the chain the already binds us," and take away the President's powers as commander-tile.

chief.

During the discussion Senator Charberlain sharply replied to criticis from Senator Lewis regarding the committee's examination of Mr. Baker. Talatter suggested that the Secretashould have been called before the committee when it began its inquiry, is stead of when witnesses had present attacks. Senator Chamberlain said tommittee's procedure followed the eleptons request of the Secretary.

Abandoning Their Speeches.

The military committee yesterday d not attempt to consider the war cab net measure, nor continue its war in quiry. Both matters were postpone until next week, when Secretary Bake is expected to present information regarding available army transport ton nage and also return for cross-examination.

nation.

In considering the administration bit proposing to vest the President with power to coordinate and reorganize the government machinery as he desires. Senator Overman, its sponsor, said yesterday that he did not contemplate hasty action on the measure. It will be taken up by the judiciary committee Monday, he said.

Its introduction has so changed the situation that some senators who have prepared addresses to be delivered next week against the war cabinet and munitions director bills may abandon them.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

AS

of

ker

A Call to the Colors!

There is a new call to the colorsdeeper, more vital at this juncture than any call to arms. That is the call for men to build ships. On the other side of this page there is an extraordinary letter from the Shipping Board, revealing how acute is the need. We hope that every Tribune reader who has not already read what has been said in these columns as to this crisis will ponder this appeal—then do what he can to further the work.

Surely it is an amazing thing that in such an hour as this the United States government should find it difficult to get 250,000 skilled mechanics to work, at high wages, to build enough tonnage to put our army in France.

Superfluous Scandal

Colonel George Harvey consumes the first two pages of his current "War Weekly" in a flame of indignation over the fact that relatives, friends and intimate acquaintances have been giving and taking war contracts. The title of the article is:

"THE BROTHERS KAPLAN AND THE BROTHERS BAKER."

We should hate to be tried for our sins by Colonel Harvey. He would convict us of everything and accuse of nothing. Before you know it-almost at the end of the title-you are outraged, not by anything Messrs, the brothers Kaplan and Baker have been found out in, but by the thought of what they might have done. One was at once the brother of a member of the Rosenwald Committee on Supplies and stockholder in a company that had a ragsand-old-clothes contract with the government. The other was at once brother of the Secretary of War, which he couldn't help, and partner in a company that had a contract for airplane parts.

Both contracts, we believe, have been cancelled.

The Kaplan contract was voluntarily abrogated, and afterward General Goethals, having made a personal investigation, said it was a proper contract and ought not to have been destroyed by clamor. The Baker contract appears not to have been cancelled until everybody had become "conscious" of it, including the Secretary of War.

In neither case was it proved that the government had been swindled, or that anybody intended to swindle it.

As to the Kaplan contract, we are willing to accept General Goethals's word that it was all right.

As to the Baker contract, we know only that its propriety was impugned by the act of cancellation. If it was intrinsically a proper contract, and we assume that it was, then we wish the Secretary of War had had the courage to say: "Yes, my brother has a contract to make airplane parts. What of it? He will make good parts at a fair price."

The Tribune has been offered a lot of

- Total -TIOOF-At Your Booksellers TOT For all who are facing the realities of war, there is unfailing inspiration in this little book. Net 50c. gnns the edt c By Dana Gallin deildi "The Full Measure of Devotion" rgely Net \$1.25. Illustrated. " by in store for you.

BAKER PRAISES HOSPITAL

Says That At Camp Meade Is In Fine Condition And Patients Cheerful.

From a Telegram from Secretary of War Baker to the Philadelphia Press.

With Surgeon-General Gorgas and Dr. John A. Hornsby I made recently a personal inspection of the entire base hospital at Camp Meade. The hospital is very large, fully equipped with scientific laboratories and facilities; It has an adequate number of trained nurses under the supervision of a skilled superintendent. Its medical and surgical staffs are made up of competent men, filled with enthusiasm for their work. The hospital throughout is clean and well cared for. There was an abundance of clean linen, a plentiful supply of well-prepared and appetizing food and every evidence of considerate attention to the patients was manifest. I talked to a large number of the patients, none of whom knew who I was. I found them cheerful and without a single complaint as to their treatment or comfort. Dr. Hornsby told me at the conclusion of our inspection that the base hospitals in the cantonments throughout the country were substantially like the one we visited. an adequate number of trained nurses

It was a most reassuring visit. Liave long been interested in hospitals, and if I were to have a personal illness which required hospital treatment, I should be perfectly content to be sick in the base hospital at Camp Meade, satisfied that I would receive the attention necessary and under comfortable conditions.

MORE FIREWORKS TO COME.

Administration Leaders Primed for Vigorous Replies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate was in an explosive mood today as Senator Wadsworth followed up the attack on inefficiency in the War Department.

Bitter at the sweeping charges of inefficiency and chaos made against the war government by Senator Hitchcock yesterday, administration leaders were restraining themselves with difficulty in following President Wilson's urge that discussion of the war cabinet will be curtailed.

While the Senate was sharpening its weapons for another battle today, Representative Glass, Virginia, completed his speech to be made in the House, prob-ably Thursday. The same day Senator Weeks expects to speak in the Senate for the Chamberlain Bill.

It appears likely that most of this week will be turned over to senators and representatives who desire to speak

It probably will not go on far into next week. Already Republicans are next week. Already Republicans are pointing with satisfaction to the reor-ganization already completed by Secre-

tary of War Baker.

"This controversy is not over the Chamberlain bills," Senator Chamberlain said significantly. "It is over inefficiency in the War Department. If all this results in an efficient organization, the big end sought will have been attained."

Secretary Baker will appear before the Senate military affairs committee tomorrow. He is expected to answer charges of Senator Hitchcock that he "grossly-exaggerated" when he talked of moving five hundred thousand troops to Europe

Secretary of the Navy Daniels stood with the War Secretary today. He said there were enough ships to land five hundred thousand men in France this spring. Baker told the military affairs committee last week that America would have five hundred thousend men in France early this year" and 1½ million ready to go if sufficient ships were available and that he felt optimistic as to the shipping.

to Last-The Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

T:

VIAS

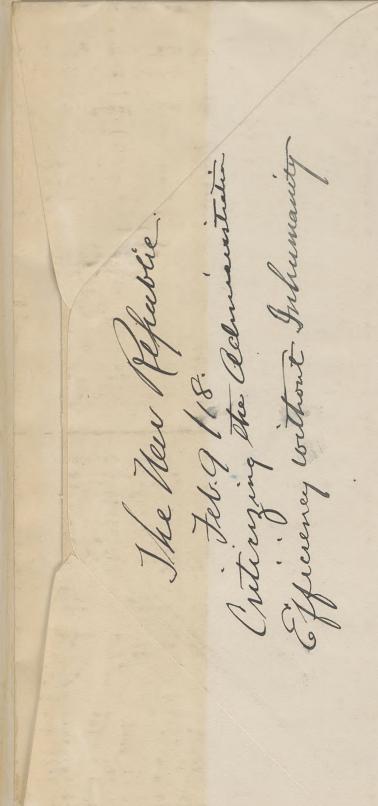
ding

of dure

aker

at of aised nded was yes effi-

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918



A Call to the Colors!

There is a new call to the colorsdeeper, more vital at this juncture than any call to arms. That is the call for men to build ships. On the other side of this page there is an extraordinary letter from the Shipping Board, revealing how acute is the need. We hope that every Tribune reader who has not already read what has been said in these columns as to this crisis will ponder this appeal—then do what he can to further the work.

Surely it is an amazing thing that in such an hour as this the United States government should find it difficult to get 250,000 skilled mechanics to work, at high wages, to build enough tonnage to put our army in France.

Superfluous Scandal

Colonel George Harvey consumes the first two pages of his current "War Weekly" in a flame of indignation over the fact that relatives, friends and intimate acquaintances have been giving and taking war contracts. The title of the article is:
"THE BROTHERS KAPLAN AND

THE BROTHERS BAKER."

We should hate to be tried for our sins by Colonel Harvey. He would convict us of everything and accuse of nothing. Before you know it—almost at the end of the title-you are outraged, not by anything Messrs, the brothers Kaplan and Baker have been found out in, but by the thought of what they might have done. One was at once the brother of a member of the Rosenwald Committee on Supplies and stockholder in a company that had a ragsand-old-clothes contract with the government. The other was at once brother of the Secretary of War, which he couldn't help, and partner in a company that had a contract for airplane parts.

Both contracts, we believe, have been

The Kaplan contract was voluntarily abrogated, and afterward General Goethals, having made a personal investigation, said it was a proper contract and ought not to have been destroyed by clamor. The Baker contract appears not to have been cancelled until everybody had become "conscious" of it, including the Secretary of War.

In neither case was it proved that the government had been swindled, or that anybody intended to swindle it.

As to the Kaplan contract, we are willing to accept General Goethals's word that it was all right.

As to the Baker contract, we know only that its propriety was impugned by the act of cancellation. If it was intrinsically a proper contract, and we assume that it was, then we wish the Secretary of War had had the courage to say: "Yes, my brother has a contract to make airplane parts. What of it? He will make good parts at a fair price."

The Tribune has been offered a lot of seemingly scandalous information showing that friends and relatives have received contracts, that business men called to serve the government at \$1 a year have literally given contracts to themselves because in their haste they did not finish getting rid of their private property before getting into uniform, and that one has transferred his property to his wife, who may some day give it back to him, instead of giving it to a blind man on the

Which all and first and last is utter nonsense.

There seems to us to be one question only. Does the government get its money's worth? If so, and men, to expedite the work, trade with each other, themselves or their brothers-no matter.

Enough suspicion would lose a war.

BAKER PRAISES HOSPITAL

Says That At Camp Meade Is In Fine Condition And Patients Cheerful.

From a Telegram from Secretary of War Baker to the Philadelphia Press.

With Surgeon-General Gorgas and Dr. John A. Hornsby I made recently a personal inspection of the entire base hospital at Camp Meade. The hospital is yery large, fully equipped with scientific laboratories and facilities. It has an adequate number of trained nurses when the supervision of schools are the supervision of schools. an adequate number of trained nurses under the supervision of a skilled superintendent. Its medical and surgical staffs are made up of competent men, filed with enthusiasm for their work. The hospital throughout is clean and well cared for. There was an abundance of clean linen, a plentiful supply of well-prepared and appetizing food and every evidence of considerate attention to the patients was manifest. I talked to a large number of the patients, none of whom knew who I was. I found them cheerful and without a single complaint as to their treatment or comfort. Dr. Hornsby told me at the conclusion of our inspection that the base hospitals in the cantonments throughout the country were substantially like the one we visited.

It was a most reassuring visit. Lhave long been interested in hospitals, and if I were to have a personal illness which required hospital treatment, I should be perfectly content to be sick in the base hospital at Camp Meade, satisfied that I would receive the attention necessary and under comfortable conditions.

MORE FIREWORKS TO COME.

Administration Leaders Primed for Vigorous Replies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate was in an explosive mood today as Senator Wadsworth followed up the attack on inefficiency in the War Department.

Bitter at the sweeping charges of inefficiency and chaos made against the war government by Senator Hitchcock yesterday, administration leaders were restraining themselves with difficulty in following President Wilson's urge that discussion of the war cabinet will be curtailed.

While the Senate was sharpening its weapons for another battle today, Repreweapons for another battle today, Representative Glass, Virginia, completed his speech to be made in the House, probably Thursday. The same day Senator Weeks expects to speak in the Senate for the Chamberlain Bill.

It appears likely that most of this week will be turned over to senators and representatives who desire to speak on bills.

on bills.

It probably will not go on far into next week. Already Republicans are pointing with satisfaction to the reorganization already completed by Secretary of War Baker.

"This controversy is not over the Chamberlain bills," Senator Chamberlain said significantly. "It is over inefficiency in the War Department. If all this results in an efficient organization, the big end sought will have been attained."

Secretary Baker will appear before

Secretary Baker will appear before the Senate military affairs committee tomorrow. He is expected to answer charges of Senator Hitchcock that he "grossly exaggerated" when he talked of moving five hundred thousand troops to

Europe.
Secretary of the Navy Daniels stood with the War Secretary today. He said there were enough ships to land five hundred thousand men in France this spring. Baker told the military affairs committee last week that America would have five hundred thousand men in France early this year" and 1½ million ready to go if sufficient ships were available and that he felt optimistic as to the shipping.

is either overthrown or profoundly undermined there is little chance of the acceptance in good faith of any promise to disarm or of any proposed adherence to a League of Nations. To this extent we agree with the criticism passed on Lord Lansdowne's intervention elsewhere in this issue by Mr. H. G. Wells. His lordship is a wise opportunist conservative. He fails to understand or else he understands too well the opportunity which is offered for the advancement of democracy by the transformation of the war from a contest for decisive military victory into a competition in moral vitality and endurance.

If democracy contains any of the virtue attributed to it by democrats, if German and Austro-Hungarian autocracy are as maleficent as we believe them to be, we can await with faith and confidence the outcome of such a contest. We do not wish to humiliate or injure the German people. We do wish to discredit and destroy the German military system and its resulting suppression of national and popular aspirations. All the prevailing signs indicate that this object can eventually be accomplished, even though a decisive victory in the field has become practically impossible, provided only the Allied governments will act resolutely and loyally as if they really believe in the democracy, for the safety of which they claim to be fighting. There are unmistakable symptoms of moral disintegration in Germany and of both physical and moral disintegration in Austria-Hungary. Allied nations have every reason to be persistent and to keep up their military and economic pressure on their enemies, to accompany that pressure with diplomatic offensives and democratic or revolutionary propaganda, and finally to modify their domestic policies still further so as to earn the support of the mass of their own people. In the case of America, for instance, the government needs to go much further than it has yet done in insisting on a radical program of social and industrial democracy as a war measure. By doing so it would doubtless scare and alienate the more prosperous classes, but these classes are too much bound up with the existing order to go beyond a verbal protest. They cannot strike. The wage-earners not only can but will, unless their interests, which have been so misunderstood and neglected in the traditional economic organization, are recognized and safeguarded. By so doing and only by so doing, can the Allied governments be assured of the popular support which may be necessary to obtain a clean peace. More and more the price of destroying the impossible military autocracy of Germany is coming to be destruction of the similarly impossible industrial autocracy in the United States and throughout the British Commonwealth.

Efficiency Without Inhumanity

HE letter of Mr. C. L. Vestal published on another page of this issue is typical of the attitude of many intelligent people towards the demand for a better organization of American war work. Our correspondent does not even consider how far the criticisms passed upon the existing organization may be justified, and how far the proposed changes may contribute to the object for the fulfilment of which the American nation is mortgaging its future productive ability and is offering up the lives of its sons. He judges the whole controversy from the standpoint of personal and party prestige. The President and his Secretary of War are in his eyes good safe Democrats, who are aiming to bring about a democratic peace, and who have exhibited a most encouragingly liberal attitude in their dealings with labor. Many of their critics are personal and partisan enemies of the administration, who are only too anxious to disparage the President and everything he represents. Although they are now attacking him because of a lack of efficiency in his conduct of the war they will, if they succeed in their attack, use their success for the purpose of discrediting his whole domestic and foreign programme, and undermining popular confidence in him and in his ways and works. Everyone who accepts his general leadership in politics should, consequently, cease to consider the merits of the controversy and should rally to the support of the administration. It is an issue between the sheep and the goats, between the friends and the enemies of democracy. As for "material efficiency," that at best is an ill-favored and sinister thing, which was made in Germany and which can be safely dispensed with by good American demo-

It would be easy to interpret the argument of our correspondent as a plan for saving democracy at home at the expense of its fortunes in the present war, and any one who pleases can make the most of this obvious retort. But it is fairer to consider the objection on its strong rather than on its weak side. No one who is familiar with the perverted way in which political issues are framed up in democratic countries can deny some measure of reality to Mr. Vestal's treatment of the existing controversy. An American citizen is frequently obliged to support officials, even when he is not wholly satisfied with them, because he has shared their general political attitude, and because if he fails to support them he would be helping to confer power on people with whose general political attitude he entirely disagrees. If such an issue were presented at the present time, if, for instance, it were proposed to recall President Wilson and to substitute for him

a pro-war Republican, who was hell-bent on efficiency, the New Republic would unhesitatingly and enthusiastically support the President. It would support him because it considers his leadership in foreign politics and his preferences in domestic politics of prime importance to the American people in their present quandary. Much as we should regret the necessity of choosing between candidates who represented two such political desirables as sound general policy and able administration, we should, if forced to a choice, prefer sound policy. In making this choice we should do so without serious misgivings. Difficult as it may be to get able administration out of the President and the Democratic party, the job would be child's play compared to the job of getting a sound and liberal domestic and foreign policy out of the existing Republican leadership. Neither should we have any confidence that the Republicans would prove to be efficient, because they insisted stridently upon the word. For although sound policy is dependent for its success on able administration, able administration is equally dependent for its success on sound policy. If the Republicans had been running this war the breakdown would have assumed a different form, but it might well have been even more complete and costly than it is.

These considerations afford no excuse for failing to urge upon the President and Mr. Baker the improvement of their administration of the war. The country is not now preparing for an early election. Its citizens are not yet presented with an exclusive choice between good Democrats who are superior to efficiency and a party of efficiency experts who consider Republican anti-Wilsonism to be the first qualification of an able administrator. The object of good citizens and of good friends of the President and of his domestic and foreign policy should be to prevent the Republicans from having the opportunity of stating the issue in such terms. For if this issue can be established during the Congressional campaign next summer, it will go hard with the President, with the Democratic party and with the liberal domestic and foreign policy represented by them. In peace the American democracy is usually indifferent to accusations of inefficiency against a government, but during war its attitude is bound to be different. It will inevitably and properly charge up to the administration any failure to return to the nation a full measure of tangible results for the national expenditures and sacrifices. natever attitude a citizen or a journal may have to take, when a choice has finally to be made between the administration and its critics, the only effective way to "support the administration" now is to help it earn a large margin of credit with the American people by pointing out wherein its exist-

ing performance is open to criticism and indicating the needed remedy.

The President and Mr. Baker have themselves justified the work of their critics. They have introduced many changes into the personnel and structure of their war administration, but they have delayed in doing so until after the criticisms had been published. Their reforms have already cured certain specific maladies. As yet, however, the ultimate malady which consists in the lack of an administrative plan and of some kind of civilian general staff to prepare such a plan, to modify it when necessary and to make sure of its being executed, has been neglected. The American nation cannot emerge with credit from its supreme test unless more prevision, more anticipation of coming difficulties, more energy in overcoming them and more exhaustive and candid brain work is applied to the task of war administration. Not only Mr. Baker's department, but most of the other regular and improvised war services are being operated not by their brains but by their members. Practically every expert administrator in Washington, no matter how well disposed he may be to the President, agrees to the truth of this criticism and is hoping the President will eventually act upon it. There is every probability he will-provided his enemies in Congress do not attempt to emasculate his executive leadership.

But whatever form of staff organization the President eventually adopts, its work will be hampered unless it can use as its instrument a munitions department. Such a department is not, as the President himself seems to think, a piece of bureaucratic mechanism, which a modern nation at war can perfectly well dispense with. A munitions department may be organized in many different ways, but the administrative idea which underlies it is indispensable to the successful organization for war purposes of a modern industrial nation. America will need during the next few months a prodigious volume of commodities and service in order to feed and supply its armed and civilian populations and those of its allies. It cannot obtain the needed volume of services and supplies without stimulating the production of essentials and diminishing the production of unessentials, and preventing the production of several essentials from interfering one with another. The object of what is known as a munitions department is to organize production so as to assure to the government the full volume of essential supplies and services at the smallest possible sacrifice of the less essential supplies and services. The departments as actually organized in France and Great Britain have been intrusted with only a part of this colossal yet indispensable task, and their failures, in so far as they have failed, are

due to the limitation of their organization. Their control over war production has been divided up with other departments. But it has been sufficient to prevent the deplorable condition now existing in this country, which is that of an industrial mechanism operating at only a fraction of its possible or usual productivity.

Our correspondent makes a grave mistake in confusing this demand for the organization of production with the demand for a ruthless and inhuman mechanical efficiency. The more successful the government is in organizing production even in the midst of war, the more it will be forced to recognize the social as distinguished from the merely economic nature of its task. For there is no way of organizing production without organizing labor, and there is no way of organizing labor without giving it a stake in the industry such as it has never yet been allowed to have. Ever since, for instance, the British government honestly tackled the task of organizing production for war purposes, it has been moving in the direction of an economic constitutionalism which conferred an increasing measure of industrial citizenship upon the British wage-earner. No attempt was made, as in this country, to bribe him with excessive wages, or except in the beginning to coerce him against his will. But he was assured fair wages, continuity of employment, decent working conditions, and some measure of control over shop conditions in return for continuity and efficiency of labor. Hitherto no similar policy has been adopted in this country, and that is probably the most important reason for the low productive ability of the American industrial mechanism of today.

This matter of organizing production, instead of being one to which democracy can afford to be indifferent, is in reality the ultimate problem of modern society no less in peace than in war. Let us suppose the modern nations suddenly become as eager and as determined to work for the better happiness of other people as they are now eager and determined to work for their mutilation and annihilation. Let us suppose they seriously tackled the problem of producing with the utmost economy of human labor the largest possible volume of economic goods and of distributing them among the largest possible number of people. We should then need to organize production of goods just as we now need to organize the production of war supplies and war services; and success in both cases would depend upon our ability to persuade men and women to work vigorously and intelligently for as many hours as they could without unwholesome fatigue. The timid and blundering attempt now being made to organize American productive ability for the destruction of human life is prophetic and typical of the attempt which will have to be made ultimately by democracies to organize production for the enhancement of human life. A democracy is the one form of polity which cannot be indifferent to this organization of production, and which is bound to apply to the problem all the prevision, drive, science, expertness and patient thought which is necessary to success in obtaining it. A department which was capable of producing and distributing the munitions needed during war might well develop into a department capable of producing and distributing the munitions needed for the normal peaceful and fruitful life of a whole society.

The Wisdom of the Wise

I T is not often that the conservators of wisdom, the guardians of tradition in matters international, give utterance to their thought on the practicability of the league of nations, on the possibility of an enduring peace. But when they speak, they deal in disillusionment. How shall a satisfactory scheme of international organization be wrought out? Shall we have a permanent council, or only occasional conferences for the interpretation of the original agreements? Shall we organize on the principle, one nation one vote, or shall we weight the representation of nations on a basis of population, wealth, military or naval power? How shall we manage the international armies, without which, we are warned, international law is a New Year's resolution? How shall we prevent an aggressive member of the league from providing itself with forces superior to those of the rest of the league, and thus set at defiance the common will of the nations? How shall we provide in our organization for the supplanting of empires that decay by empires bursting their confines by force of expanding energies? A fool, it is said, may ask questions that seven wise men can not answer. When a wise man asks questions, we, the plain citizens of America, who have not imbibed the wisdom of Talleyrand and Metternich, Bismarck and Cavour, may expect to sink under a wave of moral discouragement.

We do not remain downcast long, however. For the comfort of the analogy we recall that the wise were equally doubtful of the success of the American experiment in republican institutions. That was a bolder experiment than is usually realized by us who have passed our lives under the stablest government in the world. A century ago were not the seeds of conflicting interests between the several groups of states already sending up vigorous shoots? Were there not already wide differences of classes, and bitter jealousies among them? With

such discordant forces bound together under the Constitution, the future, destined to alter the equilibrium of forces, looked ominous to the trained political prophet. What the politically wise failed to take into account, because they were not of it nor capable of feeling it, was the saving element of democracy. Our nation has become progressively more stable politically, in spite of an enormous diversification of interests, because it has become progressively more democratic. The one dangerous undemocratic element in our original constitutional make-up, a slave-holding class, did indeed come near destroying us. We extirpated it by war; and by less violent means we are proceeding to extirpate other undemocratic elements, one by one. We still have privileged classes, and consequent social unrest and political disturbances. But we have reached a point in our development where even so good a conservative as Mr. Hughes foresees that in the future property and privilege will have to depend for their survival upon the democratic principle of service. With this achieved, our political security and stability will be as solidly based as anything human can be. So much we owe to the expanding force of democracy, of which the wise who forecast the course of nations know nothing.

It is the democracies of the world that believe in a league of nations to ensure enduring peace. America believes in it, British labor believes in it. So also do the socialists of France and Italy, and even in Germany and Austria-Hungary the most democratic factions believe in it. Autocrats, aristocrats, bureaucrats, professional diplomats do not as a rule believe in it. Nor should we who are democrats believe in the permanent efficacy of a league of nations, if we did not have confidence that, under the shelter of a league strong enough to ensure peace for even a generation, the rising flood of modern democracy will engulf autocrats and aristocrats and bureaucrats along with their unbelief. Why has the impatient and indocile German endured the rule of Junker and court? Because they promised protection against foreign invasion. Why have the masses of the Magyars, the proudest race in the world, submitted to the dominance of the magnates? For the same obvious reason. On the European continent only the nations like Switzerland, Denmark and Norway, which have considered themselves immune from attack, have been able to proceed uninterruptedly with their democratic development. We wish to assure all nations immunity from attack, that the spirit of democracy may do its work.

We recognize that no convention accepted by the nations at this time can provide for all the contingencies that may arise in a half century or

in a century. We recognize that the uneven growth of nations and empires would subject any such convention to a disruptive strain, if the nations remain as they are today. But they will not remain such as they are if we can do away with the imminent danger of war. And this we believe to be quite practicable. What we aim at is essentially nothing more than this: Let the nations be so bound together that any one, proceeding to acts of aggression, will understand clearly that the forces of all the rest will be thrown against it. As matters now stand in the world, this would mean that a nation entering upon the ways of aggression would recognize clearly that it was entering upon a struggle against heavy odds, just as Germany, for all her trained armies and systematic preparations, is now struggling against heavy odds.

Imagine that a decade ago such a league had been formed. Would the Great War have been prevented? Austria, in attacking Serbia, Germany in attacking Belgium, would have been forced to count upon the combined opposition of all the nations now arrayed against them. It would have been a more effective opposition, too. If the United States had accepted the peace of Europe as an appropriate object of policy, we should not have been content to remain unarmed while Germany was arming. England would not have confined her defensive preparations to her navy. But even if the other members of the league had made no more effective preparations to balance those of the Teutonic empires, the risks of aggression would still have been too great for even German military adventurers to assume lightly. We can recall the anguish and indignation to which Germany gave vent when England joined forces with France and Russia. The hope of a short and merry war was extinguished; Germany, it was seen, had to fight for her life. With a league of nations in existence, Germany would have known at the outset that she was backing up Austrian insolence at the price of a life or death struggle.

The world now knows infinitely more about war and its agonies. It has a better realization of the fact that no one nation has a monopoly of military prowess. More than a generation must elapse before any nation will boast that it is powerful enough to defy the world. Provided that we can form some kind of international system under which acts of aggression will necessarily challenge the world, we shall for a generation have no acts of aggression, no wars. Whether the system shall be one under which armaments are reduced to a minimum, or one under which military service is everywhere universal, is a matter that may work itself out as it will. All that is essential is that military adventure shall be made to mean the un-

style. People will read Sir Charles's text who neglect his footnotes and I think that the quotation is from that standpoint unfortunate.

(6) As to the fundamental theme of Sir Charles Waldstein's book I can only reiterate my conviction that useful work in politics can only be achieved by emphasis on the functional aspects of ideas and institutions and not upon the pretensions they may make. I gladly affirm again my belief that his book has many useful dicta and wise aphorisms and is permeated throughout by a fine idealism. But it still seems to me a striking example of the way in which politics should not be studied.—H. J. L.]

Criticizing the Administration

SIR: After taking your magazine for about two years, and admiring it greatly, a few weeks ago I sent subscription renewal. I am already beginning to wish I hadn't.

I have always felt that the paper was a trifle cocksure, and somewhat addicted to "wisdom after the event," but these things were far overbalanced by its keenness of insight. The last few issues have gone so far in their attacks on the administration that I wish I had not renewed—if this attitude continues. Mr. Hard's articles set the tune and the editorials sing to it, or perhaps it is the other way around. Either way comes to the same thing in the end, viz., what seems to me an unfair emphasis on obvious mistakes, which seem large when viewed by themselves, but when placed among the successful events of which they are a part are far less spectacular. A case of text without context, as it were.

Especially does Mr. Hard's latest article (issue of January 26th) leave a bad taste. "Pursuing Mr. Baker" is undoubtedly an appropriate title for both the matter written and the apparent attitude of the writer. He seems to consider Mr. Baker as a kind of rabbit, which is always considered fair prey for the hounds, which Mr. Hard's title would seem implicitly to admit that he has joined. It is always a matter of regret, it seems to me, when a paper of the intellectual standing of the New Republic carries matter which tends to bring it down to the level of that Billy Sunday of politics, T. R.

In the same issue, your repeated and cool assumption that the opinion of the paper is that of the American people strikes me as somewhat fantastic. Your apparent demand for supermen in government, and your implication that they can be had, also seems rather fanciful. Your seeming desire and readiness to reconstruct our people into a great machine, each individual becoming a cog, to revolve at the touch of a higher hand, seems repulsive to me. Is not such a philosophy driving us toward the very condition of psychology which we deprecate in our enemies' countries, viz., making a god of material efficiency? I think that our people believe that there are worse evils than inefficiency, and perfect mechanical efficiency in a machine made of men and women is one of them. They have the instinctive feeling that the efficiency you clamor for is the foe of liberty and democracy. Germany is their blazing example. The Germans might have had democracy—they preferred efficiency. To me it seems demonstrably true, what you would probably deny, that to organize a nation as one vast machine, even supposing the machine to be endowed with noble purpose for some other people—is to overthrow in that nation the very freedom for which we hope this war is being waged.

Does it not strike you that the cleavage is beginning to appear between Mr. Wilson's war aims—which we hope

are the nation's as I am sure they are the New Republic's-and those of the almost impregnably intrenched forces of imperialism in this country? The trend can, it seems to me, be seen in the newspaper utterances of the great business leaders of the nation, together with the reports of their doings. I would gather that most of them have, more or less vaguely, perhaps, the glowing, golden vision of an America organized to the last minute detail, as a great commercial machine to dominate world trade after the war, and to make that dominance look real to her sister nations she is to have a great and self-renewing military establishment, with a mighty navy to control trade routes. In other words, it seems to me that our big business has almost the same dream and desire as the German junkers, done into an American edition. I do not mean that there is any definite scheme to bring about such a condition, but the trend seems to be that way. Is there not some reason for believing that the recent attack on the War Department derived most of its vitality from disgruntled corporations who have a vague feeling of uneasiness when they see that when Mr. Wilson says he wants a democratic peace he means it, for America as well as for Europe, and who have for a specific resentment Mr. Baker's attitude toward their own relations with labor? Proof may be lacking, possibly will always be, but men are largely what their interests make them, and may we not trust imperialism everywhere to run true to form?

C. L. VESTAL.

Chicago, Illinois.

From the Christian Endeavor Society

SIR: I have long been a reader and an admirer of the New Republic. I particularly like your attitude on questions of war and peace, but I received a severe shock from your issue of January 26th in reading the exceedingly irreverent article concerning an imaginary conversation between Jehovah, Mephistopheles, and the Kaiser.

I have never read anything more blasphemous in the works of the rankest atheists.

If the New Republic wishes to keep the regard of people who have respect for God, religion and sacred things it surely will not publish another such article.

Your editorials I always enjoy. They seem to me fair and just and well reasoned.

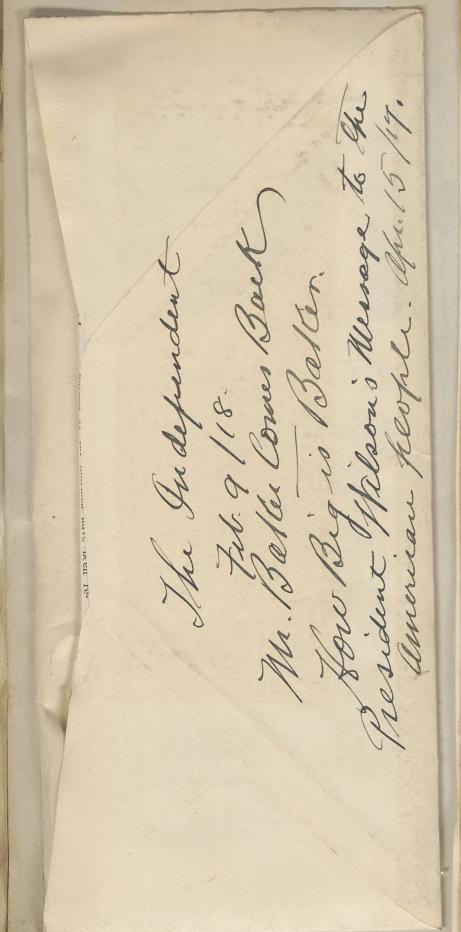
FRANCIS E. CLARK.

Boston, Massachusetts.

France and the League of Nations

SIR: I wonder if the following extract from a letter from a member of the French Senate may not be of interest to you in connection with the editorial on France and the League of Nations, which appeared in the New Republic for January 5th:

"Who would have said three years ago when in derision of our efforts the war broke out, that today, before it is ended, the French government would officially create, doubtless in agreement with its allies, a commission for the study of the conditions under which a League of Nations might be established? Nevertheless this is the phenomenon which actually exists today, and of which I have the good fortune to tell you. And the most astonishing thing of all is that the formation of this commission is due to M. Ribot, who certainly did not share our views three years



"LET'S QUIT FIGHTING EACH OTHER"

"For God's sake, let's quit fighting each other and fight the Kaiser."

This expressive statement, made a few days ago by Representative Mason, Republican, of Illinois, should be read and re-read by those members of congress, both in the house and senate, who have been so busy with their criticism of the conduct of the war that they have had little time for anything else. It should be read and pondered by the constituents of those senators and representatives who, in this time of the nation's crisis, are stirring up dissension instead of giving their hearty co-operation to those charged with the task of waging the war to a successful finish.

It is an elementary proposition that, in the waging of war as well as any other task of great importance, cooperation is essential to success. A divided house cannot stand; a nation torn by dissensions cannot achieve the results of which it is capable in armed conflict or any other line. And yet, in spite of these undeniable facts, men stand up in the senate of the United States and abuse public officials who are charged with the most important duties which could be conferred upon any men or set of men. They pick out supposed mistakes such as are bound to occur in any undertaking of the magnitude of this, and try to convince their hearers that such mistakes are characteristic, and not incidental.

Not content with criticizing officials of the war department on the absurd theory that the war-makingmachinery of the government has "broken down," some of these men actually clamor for the making public of information that the head of the war department insists would be of value to the enemy. Details as to how shipping is to be provided to carry United States soldiers to Europe and other similar information is requested in an insistent manner, and questions asked which are of exceedingly doubtful propriety, to say the least, in a public hearing. Those who ask these questions and insist upon this information contend, of course, it is essential to the interest of the nation and the successful prosecution of the war, but we venture to say it will be rather difficult for them to get the average citizen to follow their line of reasoning in that respect.

This bitter criticism of the war-making machinery of the government would be decidedly out of place if it were kept within the walls of congress. One of the worst features of the matter is that no few people out of congress are encouraged by the things heard there to make criticisms that can do no good and may do harm. Instead of setting citizens generally a shining example of patriotic devotion to duty in a great crisis, some United States senators have made utterances that may be calculated to have quite a different affect, that may have a tendency to make destructive critics of men who have not had the opportunity to study the matters involved at first the

amount of injury. It is hard to thing. Gov. Bic ably a little extracongress with reing Secretary B ment of troops lives may be los of the kind of stor two occasions as great possibil

scattered here a

This kind of thing ought to be stopped. If those members of the senate who indulge in it will not change their tactics voluntarily, their constituents should see that public opinion in their states is aroused to such a point that they will be forced to stop or retire from public office. There are men in the senate today who have lessened their capacity for usefulness by carping criticisms when they might have been of service, thru constructive suggestions, in the conduct of the war. We have enough confidence in their constituents to believe they will retire such men to private life the first chance they get.

life the first chance they get.

"For God's sake let's quit fighting each other and fight the Kaiser."

The allies are going to win this war. They have right and milsum to see the first season of the first one of the first one

"LET'S QUIT FIGHTING EACH OTHER"

"For God's sake, let's quit fighting each other and fight the Kaiser."

This expressive statement, made a few days ago by Representative Mason, Republican, of Illinois, should be read and re-read by those members of congress, both in the house and senate, who have been so busy with their criticism of the conduct of the war that they have had little time for anything else. It should be read and pondered by the constituents of those senators and representatives who, in this time of the nation's crisis, are stirring up dissension instead of giving their hearty co-operation to those charged with the task of waging the war to a successful finish.

the task of waging the war to a successful finish.

It is an elementary proposition that, in the waging of war as well as any other task of great importance, co-operation is essential to success. A divided house cannot stand; a nation torn by dissensions cannot achieve the results of which it is capable in armed conflict or any other line. And yet, in spite of these undeniable facts, men stand up in the senate of the United States and abuse public officials who are charged with the most important duties which could be conferred upon any men or set of men. They pick out supposed mistakes such as are bound to occur in any undertaking of the magnitude of this, and try to convince their hearers that such mistakes are characteristic, and not incidental.

Not content with criticizing officials of the war department on the absurd theory that the war-makingmachinery of the government has "broken down," some of these men actually clamor for the making public of information that the head of the war department insists would be of value to the enemy. Details as to how shipping is to be provided to carry United States soldiers to Europe and other similar information is requested in an insistent manner, and questions asked which are of exceedingly doubtful propriety, to say the least, in a public hearing. Those who ask these questions and insist upon this information contend, of course, it is essential to the interest of the nation and the successful prosecution of the war, but we venture to say it will be rather difficult for them to get the average citizen to follow their line of reasoning in that respect.

This bitter criticism of the war-making machinery of the government would be decidedly out of place if it were kept within the walls of congress. One of the worst features of the matter is that no few people out of congress are encouraged by the things heard there to make criticisms that can do no good and may do harm. Instead of setting citizens generally a shining example of patriotic devotion to duty in a great crisis, some United States senators have made utterances that may be calculated to have quite a different affect, that may have a tendency to make destructive critics of men who have not had the opportunity to study the matters involved at first hand. And a few destructive critics scattered here and there thruout the country can do an immense amount of injury.

It is hard to measure the possibilities for harm of that kind of thing. Gov. Bickett's telegram to the New York World was probably a little extreme in charging critics of the war department in congress with responsibility for sinking of the Tuscania, by forcing Secretary Baker to give facts about the extent of the movement of troops to Europe, but it is quite possible that innocent lives may be lost thru such tactics at some time. Dissemination of the kind of stuff that has been handed out in the senate on one or two occasions by bitter critics of the administration may have as great possibilities for injury to the nation's cause as German bullets.

This kind of thing ought to be stopped. If those members of the senate who indulge in it will not change their tactics voluntarily, their constituents should see that public opinion in their states is aroused to such a point that they will be forced to stop or retire from public office. There are men in the senate today who have lessened their capacity for usefulness by carping criticisms when they might have been of service, thru constructive suggestions, in the conduct of the var. We have enough confidence in their constituents to believe they will retire such men to private life the first chance they get.

"For God's sake let's quit fighting each other and fight the taiser."

The allies are going to win this war. They have right and justice on their side and are constantly developing a degree of military power that spells the undoing of ermany. But the task is no small one, and the co-operation of every man, woman and child, in and out of congress, is needed if a speedy and successful conclusion of the struggle is to be brought about. Those who consume their time in nagging and fault-finding when they might be providing such co-operation are rendering the nation a sorry service in the present emergency.

It is a time for all Americans to get together, regardless of petty differences. This is not a political conflict. It is not the fight of any faction. It is the war of the American people and it is incumbent upon them to forget petty animosities and to turn their faces toward the common enemy. That is the supreme duty of the hour.

Winston Salem, N. C. Sentinel 2/9/1918 himself for all the time and trouble he devotes to "doing good in the world" makes himself speedily impossible. Pose and pharisaism don't go in this line of service. Nothing qualifies for it except that magic imagination which is able to occupy the other fellow's place—and act by "inside information" thus divined.

Not for peculiar saintliness, however, will this task be crowded on the United States. Only because there is nothing in Europe or the near East that America can possibly want for itself, America by common voice of the Allies (doubtless by all Teutonic voices too) will be named the sole acceptable minister of reconstruction in these areas where government has to be made new. Geography thus becomes America's seal of unselfishness. France and England can be suspected of all kinds of imperialistic designs in these regions; the United States is immune from even a plausible hint of lust for gain. What Americans do for service abroad is today and must needs be tomorrow undeniable service pure and simple. And that fact alone is bound to elect the United States big brother of Europe and Asia. Are the people of the United States great-spirited and self-sacrificing enough to be willing to see their Government accept the electionand fill the office with all the inevitable cost of it heaped on top the costs of war?

Americans like to think that their nation has been more benevolent to the lesser peoples than any other great power. But for the most part they have taken care that this benevolence should be purely platonic. Only once has it actually cost something worth the mention—in the rescue of Cuba and in the guardianship of the Filipinos which unexpectedly resulted therefrom. However, the way this latter responsibility has been borne encourages the trust that our nation has the temper and the nerve for greater duties in the same line. And if all this challenge to stay and serve looms up in the face of Americans when fighting is finished, no doubt they will still be heard singing: "We won't come back till it's over over there!"

MR. BAKER COMES BACK

Senate Committee on Military Affairs was reassuring. It was so not merely because of what he said, but because of the way in which he said it. On his first appearance Mr. Baker was jaunty and at times almost flippant in his replies to questions from the committee. Last week he was serious, frank and helpful. The change was refreshing. It discloses an admirable quality in the Secretary of War—an ability to learn from events and to grow to meet changed conditions.

An administrative officer in a democratic government has no right to resent criticism, decently exprest and responsibly supported. He has every right and an unescapable obligation to meet it fully and frankly and to disarm it, if he can, not by retort but by facts. This Mr. Baker has now proceeded to do, and with gratifying success. No loyal American can regret that the head of the army organization of the United States has been able to put upon the record such a fine report of progress as Mr. Baker presented.

Our war work has been well done. Doubtless it might have been better done; of what human accomplishment could that not be said? Doubtless there have been errors of judgment; human judgment cannot escape fallibility. But that there has been any failure of spirit, of purpose, of devotion, of diligence, of application, has not been proved. Nor has it been shown that any capital errors in judgment have been committed.

We may all be proud of the record. We may all be gratified with the spirit and the energy with which the great enterprize of hurling against German autocracy an army that will settle the matter once for all is being prosecuted.

But we should all keep our critical faculties keen and

bright. We owe two duties to our leaders in this fight: the duty of loyalty and the duty of critical judgment. Neither is of full value without the other. This is the people's war. The people's servants can only be kept to a high standard of achievement in it if the people support them wholeheartedly and scrutinize all their acts with vigorous minds.

THE BIG THREE

N the crises of life a man's dominant characteristics come to the surface. Likewise in the crises of a nation's life the statesman's governing qualities determine his thought and action.

Theodore Roosevelt, warrior patriot, is going up and down the land preaching preparedness, a vigorous prosecution of the war and an undiluted Americanism.

William Howard Taft, humanitarian jurist, is devoting practically his entire time to the alleviation of human suffering thru the Red Cross and to the political reconstruction of the world thru the program of a League to Enforce Peace.

Woodrow Wilson, teacher democrat, is converting the peoples of the earth to the principles of the founders of the United States to the end that all nations may dwell together in unity and the world may be made safe for democracy.

THE TOUCHSTONE

little knowledge is a dangerous thing, but it is a danger from which none of us is exempt. No one can be a specialist in every branch of human knowledge and the lawyer who leaves his office the assured master of every technical intricacy of his profession may enter the consultation room of his physician with all the innocence and credulity of a child of five. The most learned scientist may be as helpless in Wall Street as a Captain of Industry would be in a chemical laboratory. A question that confronts us daily is how to tell the legal specialist from the shyster; the medical specialist from the quack; the inventor from the fancier; the original poet or artist from the selfadvertising professional "Bohemian"; religion from superstition. Even the faker has usually a sufficient store of catchwords and smatterings of information at his command to bewilder the layman; and in nine matters out of ten the best informed of us is but a layman.

One of the best tests for determining the honesty and competence of the specialist whose knowledge whether adequate or inadequate at least outranges yours, is the manner in which he gives his explanations. The honest master of his craft is eager to make things clear to you; the charlatan to mystify you. The light of science is the daylight that shows every detail as it is; the light of magic, like the colored lights of a theater, aims to bewilder and delude. The scientist may use long words that you do not understand, but he does not use vague words that you are not meant to understand. Beware of the inventor who talks of "occult forces" or of secrets which not every one is to know. The chances are ten to one that he is kin to the Indian "medicine man" who holds his tribe in terror of his powers by the simple expedient of refusing to explain the incantations which he recites and the symbols which fringe his robe. The chemist does things as wonderful as the medieval alchemist ever claimed to do, but we have more confidence in the chemist because he is willing to teach everybody else what he does and why. The teachings of astronomy are as strange as the lore of astrology, but the astronomer can demonstrate his method of predicting an eclipse whereas the astrologer will not tell you for what reason the position of a certain star on your birthday makes it certain that you will travel and fall in love with a dark lady. You must take his prediction on trust.

But this touchstone of candor applies to other fields of knowledge than the natural sciences. Every one knows that the shyster lawyer aims to confuse his client with unfamiliar terms; that the patent medicine vender is marvelously elusive in his references to the "mysterious properties" of his "secret discovery"; that the get-rich-quick sharper can treble your money by taking timely advantage of a "private tip," and that the futuristic artist or poet explains that only the few can ever hope to understand his work and glories in the fact that it is "over the heads of the multitude."

Even in religion the same truth holds. Christianity is distinguished from other religions in that its creeds are open for all the world to read. It has no esoteric doctrines peculiar to the priesthood; no "inner circle of illuminati"; no "mysteries" for "initiates." Even the Catholic Church, which bids

the laity take their faith on authority, shares that faith ungrudgingly with every communicant. It was not so with the other faiths that contested with Christianity for the religious mastery of the Roman world: the mystical cults of "neo-Platonists," the secret orders of the Mithra worship and many other fashionable faiths from the Orient; it is not so with the theosophical, spiritualistic and Buddhistic cults which delight a certain section of the idle rich today. Christianity is and always was an open air religion of candor and democracy. The Christian does not treasure piety and virtue as the miser treasures gold; he wishes to make piety as commonplace as water and virtue as universal as sunlight. Christianity was the first religion that taught theology, that is, the deepest and most difficult truths of all philosophy, to the common people. And the common people heard it gladly.

ducoln never ceased to be a Common man: That was the source of his strength. But he was a Common. man with genius, a genius for things American, for insight with the Common thought, for masters of the fueldamental things of politics that where in human nature and Cast hardly more than their shadows on Constitutions; for the practical necesies of affairs; for judging men and assessing arguments. The whole country was Summed up in him: the rude western strength tempered with showed. ness and a brown and humane wit; the Eastern Conservatisw. regardful of law and devoted to fixed standards of duty. To Eastern politicians he Seemed like an accident; but to history he must seem leke a providence Too dow Milson

A LETTER ON LINCOLN FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

Just now when the coming celebration of Lincoln's birthday is emphasizing for us the parallel between his presidency and the stern task of the United States today, it seems particularly opportune to publish this letter of President Wilson's in which he sums up his appreciation of the great leader of the Civil War. The letter was written at the time of the Lincoln Centenary in 1908 and sent to the committee in charge, of which Mr. Isaac Markens was chairman. The estimate of President Lincoln which President Wilson has here exprest was first written in an essay of his in "Mere Literature," published by the Houghton, Mifflin Company



THE STORY OF THE WEEK



THE GREAT WAR

January 25—Hertling and Czernin state peace terms. French and Brit-ish aviators bomb Belgian and Ger-

January 26—The Rada declares a Ukrainian republic. Bolsheviki and Rumanians fighting in Bessarabia. German air raid on London.

January 27—Cunarder "Andania" torpedoed off Ireland. Pershing reports five wounded and three deaths from disease. January 26-The Rada

January 28—Italians take 2000 Austrians on Asiago plateau. General Wood wounded by explosion of a gun in France.

January 29—Supreme War Council of Allies meets in Versailles. Pershing reports four deaths from pneumonia.

January 30—Peace strikes break out in German munition works. Brest-Litovsk conferences resumed.

January 31—Bolsheviki take possession of Helsingfors, Finland. Pershing reports eight deaths from pneumonia and three from other diseases.

The English were very re-Raids in luctant to adopt the German Reprisal practise of dropping bombs upon towns in the interior and the proposal to make reprisals for the air raids on England met with remonstrances from the clergy and other humanitarians. But as the German raids became more frequent and bloody the opposition to reprisals in kind was overcome and now aerial attacks are resorted to by all parties. On January 25 French fliers penetrated twenty miles behind the German lines, dropping eight tons of explosives and taking more than three hundred photographs. The British dropt several hundred bombs upon the German airdromes and hangars about Cambrai and Douai, then extending their raids into the interior attacked the barracks and factories of Mannheim, the railroad station of Treves, the steel works of Thionville, and the stations of Saarbrücken and Oberbillig. Of the German airplanes attacking the raiders sixteen were brought down, while the British lost only one. Four American aviators took part in the French bombing expedition.

The Germans for their part report having attacked Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne "with good effect" and having downed twenty-five enemy airplanes and three captive balloons within four days. Three raids were made on England early in the week, causing more casualties than any since last June. About eight o'clock on the night of January 28 two groups of German airplanes crost the Essex coast and one the Kent coast, concentrating upon London. Some fifteen machines took part in the raid and four or five of them reached the capital, altho it was a clear moonlit night. Alarms were given by rockets, colored lights, bugles and steam sirens, so the population had

time to seek shelter in the subways and basements. But Londoners are getting used to such bombardments and they do not cause the confusion and alarm that they did at first. Altho the firing kept up intermittently for four hours, most of the theaters continued their performances and the House of Lords did not adjourn. At the Royal Geographical Society General Smuts, the Boer commander, was giving an address when the police warned the audience to take refuge in the basement, but the warning was met with cries of "Carry on!" and General Smuts calmly continued his speech for an hour in spite of the cannonading. The casualties comprized 14 men, 17 women and 16 children killed and 93 men, 59 women and 17 children injured. One of the German machines was set on fire at a hight of two miles and the three members of the crew burned to death.

When the Austrian in-On the Hills vasion took place last Above Asolo November it was feared and in fact expected that the Italians would have to withdraw as far as the Adige River before they could make a stand, altho this meant the surrender of Venice. But the invasion did not have the driving power that was anticipated, and the Italians were rallied and reinforced so quickly that it was stopped at the Piave River twenty miles north of Venice. The attempt of the Austrians to circumvent the Piave and come down into the valley on the western side was frustrated, and the army of the enemy was held in the highlands between Asiago and Asolo.

Instead of advancing in this sector

the Austrians are losing ground. They have lost Monte Tomba, the 2400 foot hight that guards the pass thru which the Piave flows from the plateau into the lowlands. The French troops carried this point in a brilliant dash on December 31, taking 1400 prisoners, and the other day Italian patrols discovered that the Austrians had since evacuated their entrenchments for several miles. Their withdrawal had not been suspected because of an ingenious system of camouflage. Dummy soldiers had been put in the trenches with their helmets slightly protruding, and the muzzles of machine guns and heavier artillery were imitated by zinc tubes, gas pipes and big wooden logs.

In the Asiago hills west of the Brenta River the Italians on January 29 broke thru the Austrian lines and took over 2500 prisoners, including 100 officers. The booty comprized six guns, a hundred machine guns and several thousand rifles.

In the air the Allies have the supremacy. The Italians brought down twenty-five airplanes in the fight on the Asiago plateau and the British report having shot up thirty-seven enemy airplanes and four balloons since No-

It is rumored that Rumanians and Rumania is mak-Russians Fighting ing peace with her former enemies, the Austrians, and making war with her former allies, the Russians. According to the documents unearthed by the Bolsheviki from the secret archives of the old régime Rumania was compelled by Russia to en-

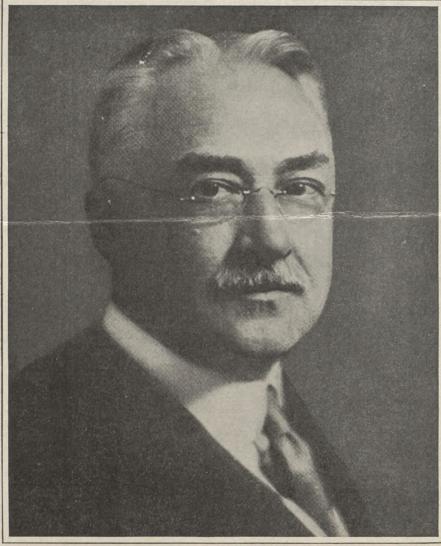


Press Illustrating



THE DEADLOCK IN ITALY

These are the two generals in command of the opposing armies now facing each other on the Piave line. General Diaz (at the left) was put at the head of the Italian army at the time of the recent Austrian advance. General Borovich (at the right) has just been given command of the Austrian and German forces against Italy. His appointment is construed as indicating a concession to the Slav element in Austria, since General Borovich is of Slavo-Croatian origin. His military tactics in the past have been uniformly defensive



THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ALL ARMY PURCHASES

Secretary Baker has forestalled congressional criticism by appointing as virtual munitions director for the army Edward R. Stettinius, one of the partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. He was put in charge of purchasing war supplies for the Allies at the beginning of the war and made contracts amounting to more than three billion dollars' worth of goods. He has lately been in Washington advising war purchases. Mr. Stettinius' present position puts him in charge of the procurement and production of all supplies for the five army bureaus—Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, Engineer and Medical

ter the war on the side of the Allies at a time when she was unprepared and the Russian court party were not sorry to have Rumania sacrificed, for it stood in the way of Russia's advance to Constantinople. But the Bolsheviki seem to be treating Rumania worse than the Czar's government, for the few Russian troops that had been sent against the Austrians in Rumania are now fighting their way back thru Rumania from the south, while the Bolsheviki forces in Bessarabia are attacking the Rumanians on the north.

All nations, even the most barbarous, have hitherto held sacred the persons of envoys, but the Bolsheviki repudiate the morality of the past, so they had no scruples about throwing into prison the Rumanian representatives at Petrograd and confiscating the funds of the Rumanian Government which were removed from Bucharest on the advance of the Austrians and deposited for safekeeping in Moscow banks. The British and French ministers at Petrograd intervened in behalf of the Ru-

volved a de facto recognition of the Bolshevik government. In consequence of their interposition the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, has released and expelled the Rumanian delegation and stated that the Rumanian gold reserves, amounting to \$600,000,-000, are held to be returned to the Rumanian people. He has outlawed General Stcherbatcheff, commander of the Russian troops in Rumania, as a rebel against the revolution and an enemy of the people because he coöperated with the Rumanians in disarming the revolutionary Russian troops.

The conflict between the Rumanians and the Bolsheviki is over the possession of Bessarabia, the Russian province lying next to Rumania on the east and separated from it by the river Pruth. The region adjoining the river is largely inhabited by Rumanians but was seized by Russia, quite unwarrantedly, in 1878. Here are stored the reserve munitions supplied by the Allies for the use of the Rumanian and Russian troops in their campaign against manian representatives, altho this in- the Austrians. The Rumanian troops

have crost the boundary and seized these depots to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Bolsheviki who, the Rumanians fear, would sell them to the Germans. The Red Guards, or Bolsheviki troops are, it appears, now trying to hold Kishinev against a besieging army of Rumanians. Kishinev is the chief city of Bessarabia and infamous for the massacre of the Jews that took place there in 1903.

The central Rada or The Ukrainian assembly at Kiev has declared by a vote of Republic 508 to 4 the complete independence of the Ukrainian Republic. The proclama tion denounces the Bolshevik government at Petrograd for delaying peace and states that the desire of the Ukraine is to live on terms of concord and friendship with Rumania, Turkey, and her other neighbors.

This appears to be a realization of nationalistic aspirations of the Little Russians of the Ukraine. But the Kiev Rada is not to have its own way. The Bolsheviki as internationalists have no sympathy with nationalistic movements and as representatives of the workingclass they are determined that no other class shall have any power. They dismissed by force the Constituent Assembly at Petrograd because other parties were in a majority, and they object to the Ukrainian assembly because it, too, is under the control of the hated bourgeoisie or middle class.

The Bolshevik faction has failed to secure a hold in the south of Russia as it has in the north. The Don Cossacks are in part at least opposed to the Bolsheviki and so are the Ukrainians on the Austrian border. But the Bolsheviki claim they hold the region about Kharkov, which lies between the Don on the east and Kiev on the west, and a delegation of Bolsheviki from this region has appeared at Brest-Litovsk and claimed admission to the conference as the true representatives of the Ukraine.

This upsets the Austrian plan, almost consummated, for a separate peace with Ukrainia, which would provide the Central Powers with the grain, cattle and metals that they very much need. Count Czernin admits that he is embarrassed by this difficulty, because he does not wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Russia. If he continues negotiations with Kiev delegates he offends the Petrograd Bolsheviki with whom Germany and Austria are trying to make peace. If he recognizes the Khartov delegates he alienates his Ukrainian friends and loses the chance of splitting up Russia and getting immediate supplies. An independent Ukraine, if it could hold its own with the help of Austria, would entirely isolate Rumania, which would then be obliged to make peace with Austria on any terms it could get.

President Wilson's Austria's Advances recent restatement Toward America of the war aims of the United States drew from the enemy a much more definite declaration of their aims than had hitherto been elicited.

Both Berlin and Vienna reply seriatim to the fourteen points specified by the President. We place in parallel columns an abbreviated summary of the statements by President Wilson before Congress, January 8, by Chancellor von Hertling before the main committee of the German Reichstag and by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, before the Austrian delegation of the Reichsrat, on January 24. From this comparative summary we may get a general idea of the extent of agreement and disagreement, but the language of the original text is not the same and the tone of the three speeches is very different.

Altho the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments are in constant consultation over foreign policy and are supposed to be acting in complete harmony, yet their reaction toward the President's proposals is in distinct contrast. The German Chancellor adopts an attitude of haughty indifference, while the Austrian Foreign Minister manifests an evident desire to agree with the President on as many points as possible and he ends with a definite invitation to enter into a conference with the United States with a view to peace. After giving a report of the progress of the negotiations with Russia at Brest-Litovsk, Count Czernin

When peace has been concluded with Russia it will no longer be possible, in my opinion, to prevent for long the conclusion of a general peace in spite of the efforts of the Entente statesmen.

Altho I am under no delusion and know that the fruit of peace cannot be matured in twenty-four hours, nevertheless I am convinced that it is now maturing and that the question whether or not an honorable general peace can be secured is merely a question of resistance.

President Wilson's peace offer confirms me in this opinion. Naturally an offer of this kind connect be recorded as a metter.

this kind cannot be regarded as a matter acceptable in every detail, for that ob-viously would render any negotiations

viously would render any negotiations superfluous.

I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wilson as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval.

Count Czernin leaves the case of Turkey and the questions of Germany's conquests in Europe and of her lost colonies to these countries, but makes it plain that "Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her war allies as she would her own." But as to Poland the Austrian Foreign Minister adopts almost the exact language of the American President:

can President:

We also are supporters of an independent Polish state, which would include all territories and populations which indisputably are Polish. On this point we believe we should quickly come to an understanding with President Wilson.

Finally, in his idea of a league of peoples the President probably will meet with no opposition in the monarchy.

We, therefore, are in agreement in the main. Our views are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war, but also on several concrete questions, and differences which still exist do not appear to me to be so great that a conversation re-

garding them would not lead to enlighten-

ment and a rapprochement.

This situation, which doubtless arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary on the one side and the United States on the other are composed of states whose interests are at least at variance with one another, termite one to sak if an exchange of ideas tempts one to ask if an exchange of ideas between the two powers could not be the point of departure for a personal conversa-tion among all states which have not yet joined in peace negotiations.

Count Czernin later gave emphasis to this point when in reply to interrogatories of the Socialist members of the Reichsrat he said that his speech was intended as much for President Wilson's ears as for the committee before him.

Count Czernin's act in holding out a hand to the President has naturally brought down upon him a storm of criticism from the Pan-Germans, who are determined to pursue the war to a victorious conclusion regardless of the feelings of Austria. Yet it is surmised in the German press that this step was taken with the concurrence of Chancellor von Hertling. The Socialist paper Vorwärts says: "Count Czernin's fraternal kiss for President Wilson received the German Government's blessing in advance."

The speech of The Peace Movement Chancellor von in Germany Hertling setting Germany's peace terms has aroused unprecedented tumult thruout the country. On one hand the Pan-Germans demand his resignation because he did not speak as a victor but is willing to surrender the conquests of German arms. On the other hand the Socialists declare that he "will be hurled from power" unless he endeavors to secure a rational peace by spring. Philip Scheidemann, the leader of the German Socialists, in replying to the Chancellor in the Reichstag, denounced the military party for deceiving the people. In 1916, he said, they promised that the U-boats and army would bring a decisive victory within six months:

Alas, that period has long since passed, and while the U-boat has admittedly harmed England enormously, its chief visible effect has been the entry of America into the war

If the United States had not entered the war we may be sure the Russian revolution would long ago have brought a general

What about the army? Suppose the army

what about the army? Suppose the army should capture Calais and Paris; would that mean peace? I say "No!"

Suppose the army conquered France and England; would that mean peace? I say "No!" for we would still have to conquer America.

I am unable to see the day when Germany will say to the Entente, "We are beaten; we accept your terms." I am equally unable to see the day when England and France or America will say the same to us. Let us give up illusions on both sides.

Herr Scheidemann exprest the opinion that it was easily possible to reach an agreement on eleven of the fourteen points stipulated by President Wilson but he agreed with the Chancellor that the cession of Alsace-Lorraine France was out of the question.

The peace question has been carried from the Reichstag to the country. Both the Pan-Germans and the pacifists are engaged in a popular campaign by holding mass meetings and breaking up the mass meetings of the other party. Shouts for peace and for Trotzky interrupt the Pan-German speakers and the "Marseillaise" sometimes drowns out "Deutschland Ueber Alles." Vorwärts sets forth in opposition to the Chancellor three peace terms which, it says, would have the support of the great majority of the German people:

First, honest concession of the right of self-determination to the Eastern peoples, including the right, if they so choose, of declaring their adhesion to Russia.

COMPARISON OF THE PEACE TERMS

AMERICA

- Open diplomacy.
 Freedom of the seas except as closed by international action.
 No trade war.

- Disarmament.
 Adjustment of colonial claims.
 Evacuation of Russian
- territory.
- 7. Belgium evacuated and restored.
- France freed and restored. The wrong of Alsace-Lorraine to be righted.
- Readjustment of Italian frontiers along lines of nationality.
 Autonomy for peoples of Austria-Hungary.
 Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro evacuated and restored.

- Autonomy for peoples of Turkey. Free Dardanelles. Independent Poland of all populations indisput-ably Polish. League of Nations.

- GERMANY
- Open diplomacy. Freedom of the seas England should give up Gibraltar, Hongkong, etc No trade war.
- Disarmament. Reconstitution of world's
- colonial possessions.

 To be settled with Russia on principle of self-determination.
- Annexation disclaimed. Details to be settled by negotiation.
 Annexation disclaimed. Conditions of evacuation to be settled between France and Germany. No dismemberment of imperial territory. Leave the question to Austria.
- Leave the question to 10.

 Austria.

 Leave the question to 11.

 Austria.
- Integrity of Turkey and 12. safeguarding of her capital.
- To be settled by Ger- 13. many, Austria and Rus-
- 14. Sympathetically disposed. 14. Agreed.

- AUSTRIA
- Open diplomacy. Freedom of the seas.
- No trade war. Disarmament.
- Leave the question to 5.
- Leave the question to Germany.

 Now under negotiation with Russian and Ukrainian republics. Annexation disclaimed.

 Leave the question to
- Germany.
- Leave the question to Germany.
- Refuses to cede territory.
- To be settled by Austrian parliament. Refuses concessions by which the monarchy would permanently suf-
- fer. Turkish possessions will
- be defended.
- Independent Poland of all populations indisputably Polish.



© Underwood & Underwood ENTERING THE HOLY CITY

Following the old custom of the Crusaders, General Allenby, commander of the victorious British forces, made a triumphal entry into Jerusalem on foot. The Turks and their German allies had already evacuated the city when the British troops took possession. Accompanying General Allenby and his staff are the commanders of the French and Italian forces who coöperated with the British in their successful drive

Second, complete restoration of the independence of Belgium, without any division of the country between the Walloons and Flemings.

Third, return of the occupied districts to France under the single condition that France shall renounce any claim to German territory.

The strikes in Austria have German been brought to a close, but Strikes similar disorders have broken out in Germany. The censorship is severe and several of the newspapers, including not only the Socialist Vorwärts but also the bourgeois Berliner Tageblatt, have been supprest for discussing the strike. It appears that several hundred thousand workmen are out and that such essential war industries as the Krupp works at Essen, the Vulcan works at Hamburg, the state mines of Westphalia, the shipyards at Kiel, and the munition factories of Berlin are involved. The movement seems to have resulted from the food shortage and resentment at the military party for having brought to nought the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk their grasping designs. According to Vorwärts the strikers presented an ultimatum to the Government making the following demands:

1. Accelerated conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.

2. Participation of workmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace pourparlers.

3. Amelioration of the food situation by better distribution.

4. Immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meetings suspended by the military authorities.

5. Abolition of militarization of war factories.

6. Immediate release of all political prisoners.

7. Fundamental democratization of state institutions.

8. The institution of equal electoral suffrage by direct or secret ballot.

The Government is trying to stop the strike by drafting the men into the army and by the use of force. In some places the troops refused to fire on the strikers. The immense prestige of Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been brought to bear and he has issued a warning that

Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defense. You are committing a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches.

The conference at German Opinion Brest-Litovsk beof the Bolsheviki tween the representatives of Russia and of the four Central Powers began in December with the exchange of expressions of mutual esteem and confidence, and it seemed at first as tho all parties were in substantial agreement on the fundamental principles involved. But as soon as it came tc translating these generalities into concrete terms a wide gulf was disclosed and the conference broke up in mutual recriminations. Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in a speech before the Reichstag hurls back upon the Bolsheviki their charge that the German Government is tyrannical:

Herr Trotzky twice declared in open discussion that our Government has no other basis than force. The Bolsheviki maintain themselves by brutal force; their arguments are cannon and machine guns. Differences of opinion are settled by their getting rid of their opponents in a radical and satisfactory manner. The Bolsheviki preach beautifully but practise otherwise.

In regard to the border provinces which Germany refuses to evacuate or refer for decision to popular vote, Dr. von Kühlmann said that the national will could in such cases be better "exprest by a relatively small number of spiritually developed and patriotically inspired leaders" than by the masses. Referring to what Count Czernin says in regard to the ultimate gravitation of Poland to Austria, the German Foreign Secretary said: "We have precisely the same confidence in the attractive force of the great free German state for these peoples and German policy never will resort to petty police pressure or any similar methods, which in the long run would only have the con-trary effect."

Bolshevik Opinion of the Germans

On the other hand the Bolsheviki said that it would be impossible to secure a fair and free vote in the border provinces while the German troops occupy the territory and that it would be absurd to take as expressing the will of the people those men whom the German military authorities have picked out to stand as the representatives of the conquered territory.

Chairman Joffe of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk declares that the Germans were hypocritical in pretending to accept the Bolsheviki pro-

gram of "no contributions and no indemnities":

At first the Germans indicated a willingness to be reasonable, but clearer definitions of their position showed they expect Russia to reimburse German citizens for losses which they had suffered as the result of laws passed by Russia, but are unwilling to pay Russian peasants for goods commandeered by the Germans.

The Germans argued that all contributions exacted from occupied cities and territories as well as all requisitions were for supporting order and consequently should not be refunded. The German members said the Russian plan for creating an international fund to indemnify individuals for losses was impracticable and they also declared that submarine, Zeppelin and airplane damages were not indemnifiable.

A Dictatorship of the Proletariat of the Polebariki in

of the Bolsheviki in Russia would be brief because they would be outvoted in the first elections. The elections went as expected, but the anticipated result did not follow, for as soon as the Bolsheviki found that they were in a minority in the Constituent Assembly they turned the guns of the fleet on the hall and the sailors cleared out the delegates. In place of this they set up an All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, which promptly declared against a government by all classes and in favor of a dictatorship of the proletariat. All power is to be held in the hands of the working class, who will be organized in local councils (soviets) and these joined in a national federation. The transfer of land to the peasantry is confirmed. All banks are nationalized and the National Committee is authorized to repudiate the national debts of Russia "if they find it expedient, necessary or desirable."

The navy has been democratized and all commanders are to be elected and may be removed by the personnel committees. The democratization of the army has meant its demoralization.

Half a million men in Mr. Baker's France soon, and a mil-Defense lion more ready to go as fast as there are ships to take them, with the outlook for ships "not unpromising"-that was the message given to the American people by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when he appeared in his own defense before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on January 28 to answer criticisms made by Senator Chamberlain and others. Mr. Baker spoke for four and a half hours, and made an excellent impression.

Mr. Baker admitted that there had been a shortage of clothing, overcoats principally, in the National Army camps, extending in some cases at least to the first of January, tho the supply was adequate after that. But it was necessary that a large army be rushed into the principle.

into training.

The Secretary stated that before the country entered the war the American uniform consisted of seventy-five per cent wool and twenty-five per cent cotton. Since the war an all-wool uniform had been provided. Shoddy had been

used in only a negligible percentage of cases.

Mr. Baker discussed in detail accusations of callous indifference to the needs of sick soldiers in the camps and lack of hospital equipment. He admitted that at the start there had been some miscalculation about the establishment of base hospitals, but this had been remedied. There was still a lack of trained nurses, which was difficult to

On the advice of French and British military experts, Mr. Baker said, the army in France was being provided with quantities of heavy artillery and ammunition made in France and England. This expedient saved much ship tonnage for the transport of men, and put no hardship on the Allied countries, which had a surplus of munitions. The manufacture of heavy artillery was a slow process, he pointed out, but we are now manufacturing the French 75's and other guns in increasingly large quantities.

General Pershing, Mr. Baker de-clared, had influenced the final decision against the much discussed Lewis machine gun. The General was opposed to using the gun for trench work, tho a considerable number had been sent over to be used in aeroplanes. The delayed adoption of the Browning gun for general use had not held up our machine gun output "for one second." While the supply of machine guns in the camps here had been inadequate, the War Department was now rushing work on these guns to catch up with the demand.

In France Pershing's army was adequately provided, deficiencies being made up by Chauchat machine guns supplied by the French.

Mr. Baker emphasized successfully the tremendous character of America's military task, and her far-reaching achievement. At first, he pointed out, Balfour, Joffre and other Allied leaders held that America's part in the conflict was principally to furnish industrial and financial aid. The rapid depletion of the Allied man power changed this, and a huge army was demanded

"Where, I want to know, in all history can you find an achievement comparable to that of America's in raising such a great army from her citizenry in this period of time?" demanded Mr. Baker. "It has never been done before, and it is to America's credit that she has accomplished it in the nine months we have been at war."

It was announced that Mr. Baker would be cross-examined by the Senate committee at a later date.

Previous to his appear-For Army ance before the Senate Purchases committee Mr. Baker had made several appointments in his department of a character to reassure persons who were worried as to the personnel of the Secretary's official family. His chief appointment was that of Edward R. Stettinius, formerly president of the Diamond Match Company, to be sur-

veyor general for all army purchases. Mr. Stettinius entered the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company after the war began and had charge on behalf of the firm for all purchases for the Allies in this country. His work was considered admirable.

Mr. Baker's friends maintained that the Stettinius appointment met wholly the demand for a director of munitions, which took concrete form in Senator Chamberlain's bill. The other Chamberlain bill for the appointment of a super-Cabinet of three men to take over the conduct of the war seemed to drop out of sight during the week. It is not expected to pass.

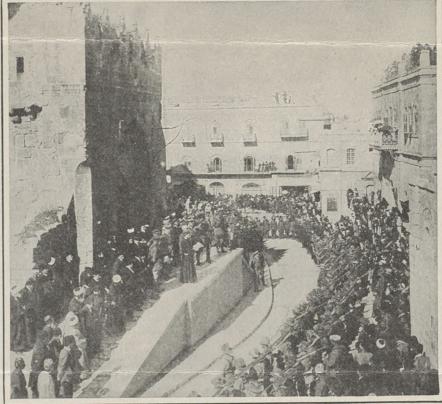
A revulsion of feel-Support for the ing in favor of the Administration Washington Administration and against the most persistent of its critics was apparent in most parts of the country thruout the week. Many representative business leaders, including Charles M. Schwab and Theodore N. Vail, spoke out in defense of the Administration's vigorous efforts to make American strength effective in the war. Senator Borah, progressive Republican leader, in a public speech, declared that much of the criticism should not be taken too seriously and intimated that politics played a not inconsiderable rôle in it. Several labor unions in different parts of the country endorsed the war policies of the Administration and pledged their sup-

The labor unions in particular manifested hostility to what they termed

the reactionary character of the interests represented in attacks upon the Administration. One union, the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, affiliated with the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, issued an attack on Colonel Roosevelt and characterized his utterances as "seditious," term that has been applied with considerable freedom of late by many persons, including Colonel Roosevelt him-

Colonel Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay on January 24, rather precipitately, after a few days in Washington. His visit attracted surprizingly little editorial attention and can scarcely be said to have set the political pot boiling. Members of the Republican Old Guard flocked around him and apparently welcomed a return to his oldtime party leadership, but at the dinners and receptions given in his honor certain progressive Republicans were conspicuously absent.

A general order of McAdoo Bans far-reaching impor-Railroad Lobbies tance, designed to conserve finances, and incidentally, during the period of Government operation to curb the great political influence of the railroads, was published by Director General McAdoo on January 28. The order forbids the carriers to pay from operating revenues any legislative agents, or attorneys not engaged in necessary legal work, or to expend money to maintain any associations of carriers not approved by the Director General, or for any political purpose.



A NEW LAW I GIVE UNTO YOU

The priest is reading the proclamation of the British Government to the people of Jerusalem, promising them freedom from molestation and the opportunity of living and working under a government that will aid instead of tryrannizing them. The Tower of David, where the priest is standing, was a meeting place of the people in the time of Christ

Passes are also put under the ban, save those few permitted under amendments of the Interstate Commerce law of 1887.

Under private control railroad lobbies had their legitimate uses, but Mr. McAdoo points out that they are now superfluous. The Federal Government, as directing head of the railroads, is not controlled by state laws, and all activity in connection with national legislation will be carried on by the Federal administrators. As many of the most high-priced attorneys in the country have been employed by the railroads for political work, the new order is expected to effect a saving of millions of dollars. The order will probably do away with the extensive publicity organizations maintained by the carriers to conduct their campaign against Government ownership.

Coal Shortage
Continues

Continues

Continues

Continues

Of "bad railroad weather," with two more snowstorms, the third and fourth within a month, not much progress was made toward clearing up the coal shortage. Reports from sections of the anthracite regions during the week showed a partial shutdown at mines for lack of cars.

Along most of the eastern seaboard there were evidences of some improvement, but this had not reached as far as New England, where famine conditions prevailed. Thru the Middle West the shortage showed little letup. Many cities reported schools and churches closed, and a number of industrial plants were unable to operate for lack of fuel. Prospects for immediate general relief were not encouraging.

As an additional blow for the sorely tried householder, Food Controller Hoover predicted an approaching meat shortage over the eastern part of the country.

Because ship tonnage is A Shipping a vital factor, perhaps Dictatorship immediately the most vital factor in Allied war plans, the formation of an American-Allied Shippng Control Committee of three men to assume the dictatorship of transport on the Atlantic was an inevitable step. Announcement of the committee was made on January 30. The members are P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine; H. H. Raymonds, recently appointed Controller of Shipping at New York, and Sir Cunnop Guthrie, who will represent Great Britain, France and Italy.

The object of the committee will be to make already available tonnage fifty per cent more efficient, to make good Secretary Baker's boast of a mil-

lion and a half troops in France by the year's end, to pour a steady stream of food and supplies into Europe. A thoro coöperation with the Food Administration, the Railroad Administration and other Government departments is being worked out.

An Eye on the Packers

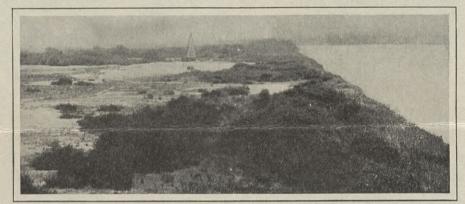
The investigation of the Federal Trade Commission into the devious ways of the Big Five in the packing industry has brought forth evidence tending to indicate that the packers controlled banks and other agencies, dabbled in politics for their own purposes, attempted to pull wires to prevent any investigation of their activities, and indulged in the familiar practise of local price-cutting to put trade rivals out of business.

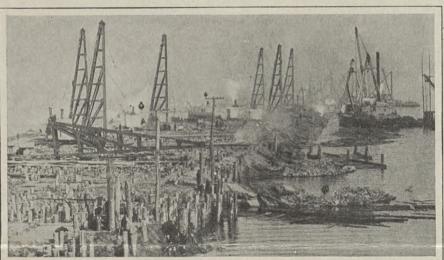
A report of the Trade Commission on its investigation into the hide and leather industry also exhibits the packers in an unenviable light in connection with the prevailing high prices for shoes and leather. Tho the slaughter of cattle and calves last year showed an increase of 30 per cent over 1913, and imports of hides had increased 70 per cent over 1912, the packers were holding the hides at prices of 75 to 100 per cent over those obtaining before the war. Tho tannery plants generally were working at far below normal capacity last year for lack of material, the packers were holding in storage about 50 per cent more hides than in 1916. They were paying 17 per cent more than the previous year and charging 35 per cent more. In the case of one company the net profits showed an increase in one year from \$945,651.37 to \$3,576,544.27.

Both investigations are continuing.

Following the urgent plea "Liberty of Lord Rhondda, the Brit-Bread" ish Food Controller, asking for an additional 75,000,000 bushels of wheat from our already depleted supply, President Wilson issued a proclamation published on January 27 calling upon the country to curtail its consumption of wheat by thirty per cent. Bakers of bread and rolls are to reduce their use of wheat flour to eighty per cent of normal, and manufacturers of other wheat products to seventy per cent. Mondays and Wednesdays are to be wheatless days, and there is to be a wheatless meal each other day. Tuesday is to be observed as a meatless day, and Saturday as an additional porkless day, with one meatless meal daily.

In accordance with the President's proclamation, Food Controller Hoover has issued new food pledges for householders and has requested patriotic citizens to eat the new war loaf, which he has christened "Liberty Bread." The bread came into being on January 28. It started with a requisite adulteration of five per cent of some cereal other than wheat, and the percentage of adulteration will be increased gradually to twenty per cent by February 24. In his statement Mr. Hoover points out that the percentage of adulteration in bread being used in France is forty per cent and in England thirty per cent.





Central News

THE VITAL NEED OF SHIPS

These photographs, taken three months apart, are a graphic illustration of one of the enormous war tasks that the Government is accomplishing. The desolate swamp above had to be cleared and made over into a great shippard before the work could really begin on the ships which the Emergency Fleet Corporation was charged with turning out. The lower photograph shows piles being sunk for fifty ship ways. Since it was taken keels have been laid for as many standardized cargo vessels

HOW BIG IS BAKER?

NE of those "last moments," one of those curious and revealing farewells to old things, old conditions, old limitations that are at once the dread and the hope of war, came, here in a large room in the Senate building—the very room where, only a few months ago, the lottery that established the order in which ten million young men were to be called to the colors was held.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs was seated behind and to right and left of its chairman, the littlest man in the biggest chair, before a great gilt mantel and mirror, beneath a glistening, lighted chandelier. There were other senators near, lounging, as senators do, even on the stiffest of all chairs; and more newspaper men than senators, at a long table; some congressmen, too, in that one small room, and more women than congressmen—knitting.

Women are often in the official landscape now.

A lithe, slender, clean-jawed man standing among the senators, buried to his shoulders, as it were, in officialdom, was speaking, swiftly, eagerly, despite the noise and whisperings and the curtains flapping, the opening of windows when they were closed, the closing of windows when they were open. For more than three hours he had spoken, putting together, bit by bit, a graphic picture. "Never, Senator," he remarked a little later, "have I spoken so long, in one day." from 10.30 till 1 he had spoken, to pause then, in the neighboring restaurant to have luncheon, then to resume. And as he went on, little by little, the room lost its air of an inquisition, with a defendant on trial for his life; little by little a sense of closer intimacy and understanding pervaded it, till at last the tired yet clear and resonant voice fairly leaped up to the paragraph:

"Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917," he said impressively, "we have many more than that in France; and instead of 500,000 men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way in which to ship them in 1918, we will have more than 500,000 men in France early in 1918, and we have available, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, 1,500,000 men who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

He paused—for the Secretary, like the President, knows the arts of the speaker.

He paused, and in that pause those who looked quickly saw the "last moment" in America's provincialism, goodby to military weakness.

In that "last moment" the women stopped knitting, but there were no applauding hands; men leaned forward, listening, and the critical, like the enthusiastic, seemed for the nonce to give their support to the only kind of recognition that senators vouchsafe in meetings such as these. Then the Secretary heard what went to show his power no

BY DONALD WILHELM



© International Film

less than the genuineness of the Chairman, for Senator Chamberlain glanced up, smiled, a little guiltily, it seemed—smiled a little, somewhat in the manner of an indulgent pontiff—and said:

"Mr. Secretary, why have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to these things that you are telling us now?"

The Secretary replied substantially: "That's the way armies are accustomed to do things."

That very morning one of his friends told me: "Psychologically Mr. Baker is a failure. That's the whole trouble." "You mean," this friend was asked,

"that within himself he is a failure?"
"No," he averred, "he is an amazingly able man. I mean that there has been an effort, it seems, to get him before the country as a failure."

"Why?"

"I don't know why."

And in the course of a whole breakfast he couldn't tell why. "Blow the lid off," a half dozen news-

"Blow the lid off," a half dozen newspaper correspondents gave me as the specific for all Mr. Baker's ills.

"But you can't tell all our military secrets to the enemy," countered a United States Senator.

Then came a business man, exclaiming: "I don't see why he *won't* appoint a Minister of Munitions." And he told at length what a sensation Waddill

Catchings, of the National Chamber of Commerce, had created by telling the Senate committee that all of the Allied purchases in America in the first years of the war were made by Mr. Stettinus, the new Surveyor-General of Purchases of the War Department, and five assistants.

went up and down Washington and I went up and down washing there seemed to be no class of individuals who were agreed about Mr. Baker except the officers of the army. As they explained, "We understand." One said that of course his troop was short of saddles. "Why? Because those saddles have been sent to France for troops that were sent six months ahead of schedule." Another said, "Well, whatever the army's shortcomings, we've good faith in Baker, and we knowany one does who has studied military history—that diffusion of authority in an impossible war cabinet of civilians would be running counter to all our experiences in the Civil War, as the Army and Navy Journal points out."

There were a thousand other opinions, pro and con—as many as there were persons, it seemed. Looking back now one can see how much America was in the dark, how earnestly almost every individual was offering his panacea for all Mr. Baker's ills. The town was rife with rumor, criticism, commendation, even bitterness, with the currents going gustily about a Secretary who, curiously, was judged by the run of people as about to go under, but upheld by the majority of all those who know him. "Of course he won't be permitted to resign," Senator Owen told me. "He is a very, very able man." And so on—more opinions, right and left.

The Secretary's speech—his first speech—before the committee, Senator Chamberlain's bills, crude tho they are, for a war cabinet and a ministry of munitions, his speech on the Senate floor with the disclosures that forced the blowing off the lid—all these factors, with the misunderstood Garfield closing orders going before; more and more cries of inefficiency, more and more demands for full knowledge; all were tied into a mighty knot together, out of whose center writhed poor Mr. Baker.

There was talk, too—the old, old usual talk—as soon as Colonel Roosevelt came to town, of his intentions in 1920; talk also of forcing a coalition cabinet; much talk also from Bolsheviki quarters about a gigantic conspiracy to force universal military training before the Tory elements lost their power altogether.

There were a thousand and one opinions, and the most refreshing of them all I got from the Secretary himself. He was worn, a little slower than usual in his mental perceptions, tired, hagard, dusty; yet he took up his pipe and swung round in his chair, to smile, shake hands, and frown disapproval on the idea that there are any personal enmities driving their lances at him. "No," he said, with apparent reluc-

tance to take up such an idea, "it's the natural thing, and it finds itself at the point of expression at this moment. The people of the whole country want to be assured that they are doing big things as fast as they can be done."

He paused, dispelled a few more misconceptions that I had carried to him, and added:

"Other factors that must be considered are that the affairs of the War Department are, perhaps more than those of any other department except the State Department, necessarily undiscussable. Vast things have to be done without being disclosed because of the information that might be afforded the enemy."

He followed his thought further. It is characteristic of him to exhaust a theme, if he has the leisure.

HE went on, thus, and explained how easily an impression of confusion and disorganization might be afforded to callers who long had knocked on certain doors and found certain familiar faces, and now found strange faces, great alterations, all the appearance, often, of a lack of plan. "Everybody wants to help," he said. "Every one who has an idea brings it, wants immediate action on it, because he has faith in it."

It became clear, little by little, that most of the criticism arose in the notion that the War Department had no plan. Mr. Baker's description of the adoption of the only plan practicable—a plan made imperative by the very nature of the circumstances of this war—has since been given, before the Senate committee.

He discussed his plan, analyzed it, and it became clear as he did so why this lawyer and lover of books and flowers, who isn't at all like a warrior, or a massive, grim-visaged "torcheyed horrible," is so fascinating to the President. Certainly, too, it became clearer that he has been acting in the light of a great deal of information—in a whole world, as he revealed in his testimony—comprehended by the War Department, that the public has known little about.

In other words one should, in all fairness, in these discussions of Secretary Baker, which of course will continue thruout the war, seek to look out on his problem from his desk chair, or, even, act more intelligently still, and seek to understand what are the deeper currents swirling now in the nation about him. It is only by doing that, that one can come near to understanding his difficulties.

A member of the British Parliament, one who has won recognition there, no less than on the battlefront, told an audience here in Washington the other day that British labor, without whose support of course the cause of the Allies could hardly last a week, is as loyal as it is because of their faith in President Wilson.

To be perfectly blunt, it is well known by those who understand both sides of our industrial problem—and it is up to them very frequently to remind Mr. Hoover, Council of National Defense officials, and many others, that the war must, as advertising men say, "be sold to labor" here. That is, labor's coöperation is absolutely the most essential of all war material.

NOW it has been Mr. Baker's lot to deal, for the President, with labor. He, as Chairman of the Council of National Defense, was charged with the responsibility of bringing forth coöperation therein between capital and laborin which struggle toward coöperation, so officials of the Council say, labor got the best of it. And for other reasons he is accused of having given in to labor. Perhaps he has given in to labor; perhaps there are, as is whispered here, labor troubles coming. Perhaps labor is lingering, too, on the job, as is whispered also. But Mr. Gompers has other ideas. The other evening, to a great audience-this, too, indicates some of the leavens that are working, to rouse opposition perhaps-that leader said, with the utmost confidence:

"What will come out of the war for labor? In a word, disenfranchisement from every vestige of wrong and injustice. Out of this war the men of labor of the democracies of the world will come, standing upright; no longer like the man with the hoe. There is a new concept among mankind-the question, Am I my brother's keeper? This war and the democracies of the world are going to answer in the affirmative. If I have read history right there has never been any great struggle in the history of the world that has not had its baptism in blood. And the great cause of human liberty and justice is being baptized in human blood; and the spirit of freedom, of human justice, of human brotherhood, will triumph here, as in Europe. I ask you to believe in the loyalty of the great mass of the people who toil."

There are in the air new triumphs. Listen, thus, to Secretary Daniels, whose speech is now reported for the very first time:

"We have done more for democracy in six months of war than in six years of peace. Our soldiers who come back from France aren't going to be anything but men. For in this war we are establishing a new spirit of universal equality and brotherhood. Too long has America been enslaved, too long has caste been enthroned. Kings will be relics, thrones will be in museums, here and abroad."

Was ever a challenge to opposition so pointed?

And millionaires, even, are passing,

For listen to ex-Congressman Kent: "We have done business on the basis of profit, and service and morals have been forgotten. We are suddenly confronted with the idea of doing business for service. Business henceforth is the exercize of social knowledge of foods, of labor, of life; work itself will be social—and no man shall use his property to the detriment of another."

These, without doubt, are vital things for men in high place to say, like the things the President said of

the Bolsheviki. Such utterances, indeed, would have been inconceivable six months ago, even at a "Trench Dinner" of the Good Government League. They come to mind in the writing of this article simply to illustrate the fact that there are forces at work here just as definite in their character and just as vital to the welfare of the nation as the forces of big business and political parties. And all these forces revolve around Mr. Baker. For it is principally his task to deal with labor, as well as with industrial production; and it is principally his task to deal with capital (he is Chairman of the Council of National Defense and of course the War Department is charged with making the bulk of war purchases), as well as with the army. Then, of course, there are political factors, but it is believed these are made too much of and some that are mentioned here are made too little of. There was nothing, thus, intrinsically warranting the attention that was given the Chamberlain speech in the Senate. The Secretary was, in the first hearing before the Chamberlain committee, a little supersensitive. He might better have been more congenial, and after all, tho these hearings are like inquisitions, nevertheless it was only by dint of them that Mr. Baker was able to establish sentiment strong enough to remove Generals Sharpe and Crozier, that is, move them up to the War Council.

THEN Senator Chamberlain went on the floor of the Senate and did that typical American stunt called generalizing from a single instance. That is, he said that since there was evidence of a kind, from grief-frenzied parents. to show that one or two soldier boys had been neglected, therefore all of two millions must be neglected. The President came down on him because no doubt he was fully aware how far in the Civil War the same method was pursued to embarrass the Administration-the same old exceptions with the conduct of the war, the same hue and cry of business, even when Sherman was marching into Atlanta.

"The big task of the War Department," Secretary Baker told me, in another connection, "has been to relate industry as a factor in war."

That task has not been so great a part of the problem of any War Secretary before Mr. Baker, and he has done marvelous and statesmanlike things with industry.

His testimony showed what marvels he has done with our military resources.

There are a thousand and one other phases of his achievement that cannot be summarized here. There is no space here, for instance, to make an end of the foolish parallel often drawn between the developing of the navy and the making of the new American army. There is no parallel. Appropriations show that the ratio of achievement is as seven to one. The war cabinet bill isn't the least likely to become a law. The establishment of a ministry of munitions [Continued on page 244

Remarkable Remarks

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—The autocratic game is up.

SENATOR JAMES H. LEWIS—Socialism is already here.

LINCOLN STEFFENS—The Kaiser did not start the war.

DOROTHY DIX — Women regard the bachelor as a slacker.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Without Him all would have been in vain.

Elsie M. Sears—Do your girls regard you as a friend or as a boss?

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE—I hope to go to Canada after the war.

THE MAYOR OF TOPEKA—In Kansas the human nut attains its richest rarest flavor.

CHARLES W. MEARS—If people earn without spending, earnings eventually stop.

LEON TROTZKY—The English are the most chauvinistic nation on earth, without

knowing it.

George W. Perkins—I believe the entire system of financing campaigns is funda-

mentally wrong.

Otto H. Kahn—I believe the Socialist state to be an impracticable conception of Utopian dreams.

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE—The Middle West was slow in coming in, it will be slower in going out.

STEPHEN LEACOCK—The lunch I like best is a beefsteak about one foot square and two inches thick.

ED HOWE—As soon as you tell a woman you love her she begins to think up stunts whereby you may prove it.

SENATOR STONE—I charge that Theodore Roosevelt is the most potent and willing friend of the Kaiser in America.

LILLIAN WHITNEY, M.D.—Why will women put themselves in the hands of charlatans for cosmetic purposes?

PRES. ARTHUR T. HADLEY—You took off your hat to the Yale spirit in the old days, you must do more than that today.

REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT—The public school is the last place "instinctive respect" for officials should be taught.

VICE-ADMIRAL SATO—It has long been my conviction as a naval man that a nation's armament should be merely defensive.

BILLY SUNDAY—It's the God-forsaken gang who run things today who are letting the church go to Hell, not the common people.

Prof. Scott Nearing — Profiteers! Profiteers! Digging gold out of the ground that is soaked with the blood of other men. Profiteers!

Dr. Harvey M. Wiley—The man with false teeth has one advantage, he can take them out and give them a good scrubbing at any time.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—Leaders of every party have rejoiced at the moral and eloquent leadership of the President of the United States.

MAXIM GORKY—The woods came to meet us like a dark army, the fir trees spread out their wings like large birds, the birches looked like maidens.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD — The Hun-

HOW BIG IS BAKER?

(Continued from page 230)

means the consolidating of purchases of army and navy and disturbance at least to

the navy's satisfactory system.

Mr. Baker hasn't conclusively triumphed, of course, yet he has displayed enough of his peculiarly modest and statesmanlike character to uphold the conviction held by most of the country that the President in his choice of men is extraordinary.

The mass of the observers here appear to conclude that just as Mr. Daniels made good, just as three months ago he was assailed from every quarter, so Mr. Baker

is, also, in for better days.

Certainly the country must have faith in the President, and he cannot have Baker reassuring it every single day.

The writer is privileged to give an illustration of this necessity of faith. He is able to state, in short, that instead of the universal condemnation of Doctor Garfield being justified, the Coal Administrator sim-ply did what had to be done for reasons he dared not divulge, and demonstrated himself one of the strong men here by do-ing so. The War Department was gratified, no doubt. Doubtless the navy was. Certainly the Allies were, for England had to have the 120 cargoes in the ships that the Garfield order released. There was no way out, "in the face of the tremendous German offensive," the writer is informed. "England was down on her knees for those supplies and munitions. It made no difference if this whole nation had to shut down, those ships had to go. We would have lost the war if they had not gone, had attack come."

This information is permissible now because it will reach readers too late to do any harm, for the ships concerned will have

returned from the other side.

Briefly, then, the closing order was imperative primarily because of the failure of the railroads, an utter failure now no longer disputable. It was Dr. Hoover and Dr. Garfield—and President Wilson—who forced the railroads into the open. And when the executives of the War Board throw up their hands and quite it is a fact threw up their hands and quit it is a fact that the Government took upon its own shoulders one of the sorriest messes ever handed to a good natured people; a mess, moreover, that had been hidden from the public and from the Government to no small extent, by the trained publicity agent of the War Board, one who represents twenty-five major corporations, exerts a tremendous censorship, and was carried right into the consultations of the Council National Defense.

These things show at least what undercurrents our Secretary of War must strug-

gle against.

And they sustain one's faith, too, President Wilson and the group of administrators he has got about him.

Washington, D. C.

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

Presented each week in The Independent by GEORGE CREEL, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, appointed by PRESIDENT WILSON.

HIS is a trying time for America. It is the peevish time. The tragedy of our losses in battle has not yet come to dignify us. The glory of our successes has not yet arrived to uplift us. We are struggling with the drudgery of preparation, impatient, suspicious, short-tempered. The railway trains are late and slow. Some businesses have been hurt and others killed. Fuel is scanty and houses are cold. Meals are wheatless and meatless and dear. Our enemies are busy among us with discouraging rumors and irritating reports. Partizan criticism is stung into exasperated complaint. Class quarrels are aggravated. Every domestic grievance of a distracted people is made voluble. And, in the midst of it all, the Government is required to carry on the greatest undertaking that America has ever attempted, with unfailing success in every detail, calmly, attentively, with inexhaustible patience toward endless criticism and with unflagging cheerfulness toward unflagging discontent.

Not so long ago, a determined campaign of misrepresentation was waged against Secretary Daniels of the Navy. It received an incredible popular support. Time has proved it to have been baseless and unfair. The record of Mr. Daniels, since the war broke out, is now acclaimed one of the great performances of the day. A similar campaign against the Secretary of War has just achieved its hight of uproar. What are the facts about the War Department?

In nine months, the military establishment of the United States has grown from a force of 100,000 men to 1,500,000.

It has now as many trained officers as it had officers and men when war was de-

It is an army larger by more than half a million men than Lincoln had to defend the Union when the Union's armies were at their largest. It is nearly six times as large as the army which we raised to fight the Spanish-American war. It is three times as large as the Grand Army with which Napoleon invaded Russia.

To house and train this army, the Government has built sixteen permanent cantonments for the drafted men; sixteen other camps are housing National Guard Divisions; and seventeen regular army stations are taking care of the regular

The sixteen cantonments of the drafted men were built in three months, at a cost of \$150,000,000. Each is a small city. The northern camps are steam heated. All have water supply, drainage, streets, hospitals, etc. They have been built at a time when labor and materials and trans-

portation were already strained to the limit of their capacity by war work. A billion feet of lumber had to be moved to the camp sites. Hundreds of thousands of carloads of building materials were transported and food supplies for an army of more than 100,000 workmen.

These camps were prepared on schedule time. The recruits were moved into them. The railroads carried, in all, 1,300,000 men to the camps or to ports of embarkation for France. To the men in the camps, six million blankets have been delivered, two million overcoats, eight and a half million pairs of shoes, three and a half million hats, five and a half million woolen shirts, two and a third million winter uniforms, nearly eleven million pieces of winter underwear, and so on. And every day 2500 carloads of food and coal are being hauled to the camps of the National Guard and of the National

The men have been comfortably housed in the cantonments, under sanitary conditions. They have been well supplied with the best of food. Some of the camps were short of overcoats in the early part of December, but all the shortages have now been made up, and at no time were the men short of heavy woolen underwear. There was no serious suffering, no privation. There were no contract scandals, no graft, no shoddy work.

The sites for the camps were selected by department commanders with the advice of military boards, and upon these boards medical officers served. The barracks and hospitals were built according to plans approved by the Surgeon General's office. While in process of construction, they were inspected by a committee of the American Medical Association, and the recommendations of that committee have been followed in allowing each soldier 500 cubic feet of space. There has been no overcrowding except in one cantonment where there were at one time 200 more men than the ideal minimum

The medical experts feared that sickness would be most likely to break out in the larger permanent cantonments. They did not fear epidemics among the men under canvas. Yet it is among the men under canvas that disease has been most prevalent. The Government has hastened to supply larger hospital facilities to meet these unprecedented conditions. As a matter of fact, the percentage of sickness has been but little larger than it would have been among the same number of men in civil life. It has obviously been due to the fact that the men, drafted from sheltered homes, were ignorant of how to protect themselves under conditions of outdoor life, new to them.





sembled nor can be," Secre-

tary Baker says, "which does

dozen cases thus far reported

there have been found only

two instances where neglect

President Wilson in his proclamation of April 15 said: "This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it!"

not bring men together who have been exposed to communicable diseases to which they are not immune. And the most which can be done is to meet these conditions with every device and every suggestion which science and care can devise. And that is the aim of the Surgeon General, and in the doing of this he has the support, and he knows he has, of every officer in the War Department from the Secretary down."

In England, Kitchener's "citizen army" drilled for months in civilian clothes, with sticks for arms. To the draft army in our camps, 700,000 rifles were delivered at the outset. These were inferior rifles. A remodeled Enfield rifle was prepared with interchangeable parts. Every soldier in our camps who is to carry a rifle now carries one of these improved Enfields. Every American soldier who has gone to Europe has carried one. And there is an adequate supply for every soldier who will go in the future.

To each cantonment of the draft army 138 machine guns of different types were delivered, for practise work, before the machine gun corps were ready for them, and for each camp of the National Army 160 machine guns were provided. Lewis guns were ordered as soon as that gun had been adapted for the use of American

But the Lewis guns which were taken abroad by the marines have been retired from service by order of General Pershing, and the men have been armed with the Chauchat rifles or light guns and with the heavier Hotchkiss guns which the French army prefers for land operating troops. The French are willing and able to furnish our troops abroad with all of these machine guns that are now needed. The Lewis gun is being taken by the army here as fast as it can be manufactured, and the factories are making improved machine guns, similar to the French type, for quantity production to supply our needs. Similarly, the British and the French governments, on their own initiatives, have offered to supply the American forces in France with heavy ordnance, because the British and French munitions works are now producing more heavy guns than their armies need, and because the allied governments wish to save for other purposes the ship tonnage that would be needed to transport across the Atlantic big guns and ammunition for American use in

These are the plain facts behind the complaints that our troops abroad are drawing on the meager French supplies for guns: that there has been neglect of the sick in our home cantonments; that our drafted men have been without rifles,

without overcoats, and without uni-

These are the facts upon which the statement has been based that "the War Department has completely broken down." They are not facts which in any way bear out a hundredth part of the criticism that has been founded on them. Scaled against the things which the department has done superbly, they are miscroscopic points to cavil at. That such a serious campaign has been successfully based upon them is a criticism of the American people.

We have sent to France an army that is far larger than the most optimistic military experts expected of us. We will have half a million men there "early in 1918," says Secretary Baker. And the work that has been done to receive them in France has been almost as great as the work done here in order to send them. Docks have been built. A railroad of 600 miles has been constructed. Depots and warchouses have been erected. An enormous plant has been needed, and it has been designed and assembled in America, transported to France in parts, and crected in its place there. Provision is being made on a scale to take care of a million men. And the million men will be trained and ready as soon as the shipping is ready to transport and supply

This is a trying time. It is the peevish time of drudgery and impatience. But it is the time above all when the people of our country should not be peevish-when they should be cheerful and patientwhen they should give support to their public servants until facts prove that the continuance of this support is unwarranted and unwise.

Each month sees new thousands pour ing across the sea to join the American Expeditionary Force in France. No man left behind has any right to consider his lot save in comparison with the lot of those who have gone forth to offer their lives on the altar of liberty. Here in America the worst that may befall us is discomfort, inconvenience or money loss, but our soldiers and sailors face daily the danger of death and the horror of those wounds that are worse than

This is the thought with which we must lie down at night and get up with in the morning. We are safe at home while others go down into the valley of the shadow to fight for us.

The least that we can do is to keep blazing the fires of courage and determination so that the light may flame across the sea into the very

Washington, D. C.

THE "GOEBEN" AND THE "BRESLAU"

BY PARK BENJAMIN

BOUT a year before war was declared Germany sent two ships, the "Goeben" and the "Breslau," into the Mediterranean. They were exceptional vessels in their respective classes. The "Goeben" a battle-cruiser and the best of that type which Germany possest, for she combined the swiftness of a destroyer with the armament of a battleship. She could make without pushing 281/2 knots per hour and in her turrets she carried ten 11-inch guns. In her clectric steering and turret turning gear she was the last word in the application of electricity to marine warfare. The "Breswas a small cruiser armed with twelve 4-inch guns, but her speed was nearly the same as that of the "Goeben." The two ships could therefore work together, and as they were faster than any potential enemy ship in the Mediterranean they could undertake raiding expeditions and, if pursued, could run away from any assailant likely to be encountered. Nobody seems to have foreseen the resulting possibilities, or to have taken effective measures to counteract them. Nor did the assignment of an admiral of distinguished reputation and especially familiar with Turkish affairs to so small a command apparently prove suggestive.

In May, 1914, these vessels anchored off Constantinople and proceeded to establish remarkably friendly relations with the Turks, whose officials welcomed them with enthusiasm. "'Goeben' days" and "'Goeben' fêtes" were arranged, visitors on board were lavishly entertained and when one of the periodical fires in the city broke out the German crews were landed to extinguish it. All of which went to show, as was then rumored, that Germany had completed an unusually altruistic transaction in selling the ships to the Turks, who wanted them to offset the purchase by the Greeks of our "Idaho" and "Mississippi" and so to elevate their navy above the condition of floating junk of which it was mainly composed. As we now know, the visit really marked the culmination of the intrigue which secured Turkey as the Kaiser's ally, two months before the war started.

MEANTIME a division of opinion among the German naval authorities not in the secret began to appear: some opposing the stationing of so small a naval force in the Mediterranean, others contending that should trouble ensue these ships added to the combined fleets of Austria and Italy (the latter country then being expected to throw in her lot with the Central Powers) would aid materially in challenging British and French supremacy in southern waters.

The German ships received news of the first declaration of war against France while at sea on August 3d, four hours before it was known to the French fleet then mobilized at Toulon. There were at that time in the Mediterranean two British battle-cruisers, seven cruisers and about a dozen de-

stroyers, all in the vicinity of Sicily and Malta. The German admiral promptly made for the Algerian coast, and the "Goeben" bombarded Bona and Phillippeville and then steamed westward. He did not mention where he was going—and the fact that he was steering toward Gibraltar was certainly not suggestive that his real objective was the Dardanelles. At all events, speculation exhausted itself in wondering whether he meant to attack the Rock or get out into the Atlantic.

BETWEEN Tunis and Sardinia he fell in with the British cruisers "Indefatigable" and "Inflexible" accompanied by the light cruisers "Weymouth" and "Gloucester." As this was twelve hours before England declared war, no hostilities took place. The two squadrons passed each other in grim silence, without salutes and cleared for action. The British vessels swung into formation astern of the Germans and manifested an intention to follow. The German admiral, seeing that they were the more powerful force, proceeded with all possible celerity to part company. "For twenty-four hours," writes one of the "Goeben's" officers, "everybody on board, including officers and warrant officers, took his turn at stoking and coal trimming. In the afternoon we had worked up to a speed of thirty knots and I thought every moment the ship would blow up. The 'Goeben' shook and trembled as she went thru the water, but, by evening, the British were out of sight and the harbor of Messina was safely reached."

But here the finish of the German ships seemed inevitable. England had declared war and the British cruisers quickly beleaguered the port. The Italians ordered the Teutons to leave within twenty-four hours and surrounded them with a cordon of destroyers to see that they did it. To go out meant certain destruction, to stay meant internment for the war. The German admiral and his officers brought ashore their wills and their valuables, and gave them to their consul, for Berlin had radiographed "His Majesty expects the 'Goeben' and the 'Breslau' to succeed in breaking thru." And then, with their colors aloft, their bands playing and their men stripped at the guns, they steamed forth to meet-not the assembled array of Britain, but a single lit-tle cruiser, the "Gloucester," upon which they contemptuously refrained from opening fire, nor even blocked her wireless warnings to the other British warships, which for some un-accountable reason had suddenly left their posts and gone to the Straits of Otranto.

When the British admiral was courtmartialed for thus withdrawing his squadron when the enemy was obviously in his power, he was acquitted on the astonishing showing that he had received by wireless orders directly from the Admiralty commanding him so to do, which orders in fact had never been

sent. How German spies in the very heart of the Admiralty office managed to get hold of the secret signal code and to surround the forged official dispatch with all the cryptic safeguards of identification may perhaps come to light after the war. But the mischief was done and the court-martial was satisfied.

The brave little "Gloucester," however, had no notion of being ignored, even if the Germans did show a strange desire to avoid her company and rush to the eastward. She launched a torpedo at the "Breslau" as that ship swept by her, which missed, and then hanging on at the rear she poured in such a savage fire that the great "Goeben," which could blow her out of water with a single salvo, showed symptoms of slackening her pace and turning back to demolish her. Only then did discretion become the better part of valor, and before her huge antagonist could complete the turn, the "Gloucester" made her escape. Of course the "Goeben" could have caught her, but being desperately short of coal prevented any chase. There was not enough fuel in the bunkers of the German ships to carry them to the Dardanelles, and to make matters worse, they learned by wireless that the affection of the Turks had cooled. The Sublime Porte seemed to have forgotten their existence and was stolidly showing a disposition not to let them enter the Straits. So they went to an unfrequented Greek island where nobody lived except some fishermen who had not heard of the war and there received their coal. They also stayed there fuming with anxiety, for the British were searching for them and getting dangerously nearer all the time.

AT last, in utter despair, they decided to force a passage to Constantinople no matter what the Turks might do to prevent. When they reached the Dardanelles another surprize awaited them. Instead of a hail of big shells from the forts which guarded the entrance, they found a small steamer flying the signal "Follow me." Four hours later the British pursuers arrived to discover their entry refused and the Turks, under German direction, busily at work strengthening the defenses. Next day the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" lay in the Bosphorus off the Dolma Bagtché palace with the city of Constantinople under their guns.

Not that it can be positively averred that the German admiral actually intended to resort to the last of arguments, but the hesitancy of the Turks this time in welcoming him contrasted painfully with the earlier love-feast, and besides indicated a certain weakness of backbone which needed tonic treatment, and of course in this particular nothing would yield better results than the immediate reinforcing of the Turkish navy by two such fine vessels as the "Goeben" and the "Breslau." Had not the perfidious British grabbed the "Reshadië" [Continued on page 242

The Independent NEWS-PICTORIAL Harper's Weekly

THE MEN WHO LED RUSSIA IN VAIN The photograph at the right is the last one taken of Premier Kerensky and General Dukonin, commander-in-chief of the army. Kerensky was forced to flee from the capital and General Dukonin was stabbed to death by Bolsheviki



© Underwood & Underwood

(c) International Film

THE WRECK OF THE KREMLIN

The Bolsheviki had not even the excuse of military necessity for the ruin of this beautiful structure in Moscow, famous thruout the world



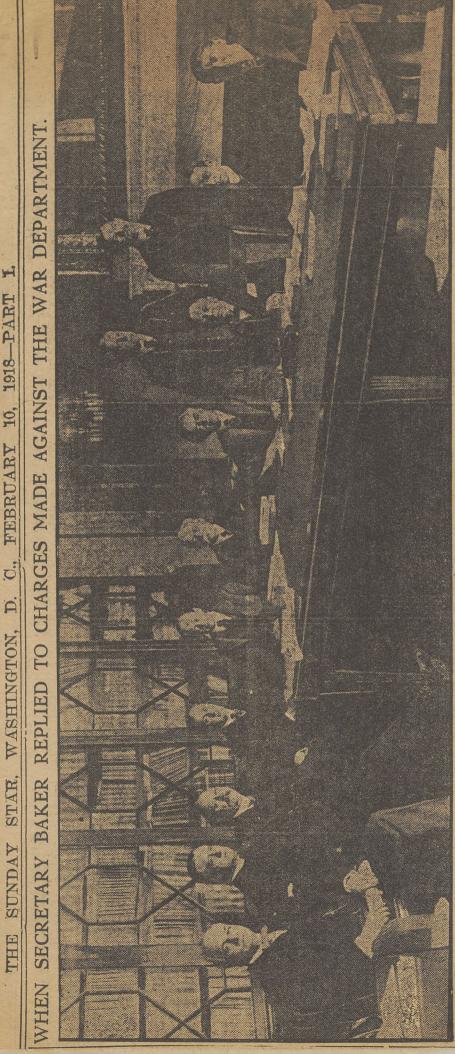


© Underwood & Underwood

WHEN THE BOLSHEVIK TROOPS BY THOUSANDS MARCHED INTO PETROGRAD

A psychological moment in the progress of the Russian revolution came, toward the end of Kerensky's régime, when 13,000 armed Bolshevik sailors were sent into Petrograd to intimidate the crowds of revolutionaries and so to take possession of the capital

TO THE TOTAL OF TH



n

y n

d

t

y

r

0

n

w

and S Ewing.) Senators (Copyright by Harris & 1 right, to chairman; left photograph a Those in the ock, George E. ock, quizzed repeatedly. committee has quancis E. Warren, the committee it Francis Jr.1 of War, whon. Wadsworth, James W. Wadsworth, and William F. Kirby. Secretary Baker, Reed Beckham, D. C. W. B 3. affairs and W. Weeks, New, John W. Ilar. Standing. military Harry S. New D. McKellar. on committee Senate con Fletcher, 1 Kenneth 1

REPUBLICAN WATCHMAN

AREA SERT M. SCREEK

Proprietor.

Terms\$1.00 Per Year

Single Copies 5 Cents.

Me. N. Y., February 8, 1918

Republican Politicians and Baker.

The politicians or political leaders, composing the Republican National Committee, are preparing to meet in St. Louis next week, and without regard to the slightest trace meet in St. Louis next week, and without regard to the slightest trace of squeamishness about partisanship in time of war, will devote themselves to winning the next Congress for the purpose of putting President Wilson in a hole or tying his hands so he cannot do anything. They propose to make Secretary of War Baker the issue, and have already turned their newspapers and orators lose on him, notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Baker has been the most successful and the most efficient Secretary of War in the history of the country. In ten months he has done almost the impossible. He has a million and a half of men in training, nearly 500,000 of whom are in France. And those men at the end of ten months are as well equipped and as well disciplined as were the soldiers of Great Britain at the end of twenty-three months, when they forcest their first battle. No one

soldiers of Great Britain at the end of twenty-three months, when they fought their first battle. No one could have done better.

The Republican politicians need an issue. They tried Daniels and fell down; they hounded McAdoo with the result that it was only senseless barks and now they are after Baker.

War with all its awful horrors—the dead and the dying in France—has made no difference with the Republican politician. While men and women of any and all parties lift their hands with holy horror at the awful carnage the Republican poliawful carnage the Republican politican ducks his head and deliberately and cold-bloodedly bucks Wilson. The success of this war is nothing as compared to politics. My, no!

is more or less murkiness in Washcontracts that are given out.

Search the records and it will be found that that has been the case in all wars in all countries.

It was not to be expected that this war would be an exception.

We cannot expect anything else until human nature undergoes a radical transformation.

Theer is the dust of scandal over war contracts and other things done in the heat and excitement and need of speedy mobilization, things that never can be done in a better way until the very structure of government is changed.

Commenting upon which Louis F. Post, in a publication called "The Public," says that through it all shines the light of the spirit of our two feremost leaders-Woodrow Wilson and Newton Baker.

Mr. Post says that they are executives and doers of deeds and harbingers and prophets of a better day.

Then he prints extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Baker before the Southern Society in New York that he says should be printed and widely read and distributed.

Not since Lincoln's day, says Mr. Post, has any war leader sounded the call to higher duties in an address so lacking in sounding brass-in the buncombe that will be tolerated no longer by the common man-that new sort of common man with his revolutionary habit of measuring all things with the realities of his daily life. How numerous and predominant that species of man is today we have no means of knowing. But he has shown himself in formidable numbers in those industries and those sections where the spirit of the president has been nullified by the acts of men working at cross purposes. And the "Public" ventures the guess that only as that spirit permeates our government, only to the extent that democracy is applied at home, is maintained and fostered and extended as a vital, effective, dominant force, will our enterprise command the requisite popular support. That is why Newton D. Baker is a great secretary of war, in a sense far transcending considerations of mere military efficien-

The Banner is pleased to make extracts from this wonderful address, which is commanding so much admi-

Mr. Baker said:

"There is a quality in this war which evokes a spiritual response and that will be a new kind of cement for the making of a stronger and more triumphant people when it is over.

"We are not fighting this battle alone. I am not even ambitious that the glory of the final conquest should come to us alone. I would far rather have the triumph of democracy the re-

cratic people everywhere, so that In the very nature of things there when the wara is over neither we nor they can have any monopoly of ington. It is to be expected that some that virtue, but will be partners in its scandal would result over so many glory, and so associates in the future progress which is to be made.

"For we must never forget, when we speak of democracy, that it is not an accomplishment it is not a thing that has been done; it is a system of growth, and though today we might achieve what our limited vision proclaims to us as the democratic ideal, its quality is such that when we stand on what now seems to us the highest peak of that range, there will be greater heights to tempt and inspire

"And so, when this war is over, and the crude madievalism which at last brings the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs to confront their fate in the young giant of the democratic spirit; when this contest is over and the David of democracy has dealt with the Goliath of medievalism and autocracy, there will still be work for David to do worthy of his best efforts. and in the accomplishment of it large benefits to the race still remain to be achieved. * * *

"It is a wonderful story, the alignment of the nations which can truly be called civilized, against the ancient medievalism which survives in the heart of Europe. The hope of mankind, so often frustrated, apparently, is now to be accomplished. It could not be done in Napoleon's time, in spite of the French revolution, and its philosophy and its promise, because of what Denton called 'The Allied Kings of Europe.' It could not be done in 1870 because they were still triumphant, but out of the west, out of the voungest and latest and most hopeful of the nations of the earth; out of this young giant, fashioned out of all the peoples, who originate in a new philosophy, little rivulets of it have gone over to other peoples in other parts of the world.

"And now, in the fullness of time, this giant is full grown, and she joins hands with other peoples, who, though older, are yet the children of her spirit and we are uartners now with great nations who have borne for three years heroically the brunt of this struggle, and at the end of it, out of the noise of battle and smoke of the battlefield, there arises the picture of a new fraternity of mankind-the sons and daughters of civilization ioining chands to wrotest abites eno. has played in the relations between to the influence the little word 'I' pillage and conquest can all be traced notes selfishness. War, devastation emphasis too much on the capital, de tle word "I" used too freely, with the son is spelled with a capital. This lit in which the pronoun for the first perglish language is the only language Strange as it may sound, the En-

eronomy vill, 17. hath gotten me this wealth."—DeutCHANGE OF FRONT?

distinguished senator from Oregon the fall elections program. chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, recently said in a reau of every department of the public address in the city of New United States government in a col-York that the United States govern lapsed condition the country is treatment had "fallen down." That every ed to the rather sad spectacle of bebureau of every department was inefficient. That the entire machinery of government had about ceased func-

No statement that he could have the harm he has done. uttered could have been more sween-

his speech in Germany?

Germany had but recently made the same boast. Those in authority had preparations that were being made ridiculed our army with the evident by our war and naval establishments intention of creating the opinion among the great body of the German people and throughout the German a bare handful of airships and the army that Germany had nothing to fear from the United States as the whole military and naval establish- ference with all the automobile may ments were inefficient and to make ready for war would require the work laid bare their secret processes of years.

That long before the United States would be prepared for battle, either on land or sea, Germany would have time to conquer her enemies.

Now, to bolster up these assertions. here comes a distinguished member of the United States senate, the very head and front of the committee on military affairs and publicly and amazingly confirms every statement made by those in authority in Germany.

Suppose that General von Hindenburg and Admiral von Tirpitz were to publicly proclaim tomorrow that Germany's military and naval establishment had "fallen down," what effect would it produce in this country?

What effect would it produce in Germany and throughout the war strick en territories?

It would be electrical and we would have a right to feel that Germany was ready to sue for peace.

We may well believe that Mr. Chamberlain's speech has had the same effect and the patriotic people of Oregon should be none too quick in asking for his resignation.

He has hit this country a solar plexus-a body blow. He has hit below the belt, because he is in a position to do so.

If there were any truths for his statements the effect of his utterances would be fatal.

Fortunately it has been shown that they are barren of facts. Mr. Chamberlain in a speech in the senate admits that his remarks were too sweeping. That they were made under the impulse of the moment. That had he been sitting at his desk and had time for reflection he would have spoken with more moderation.

He says that he spoke under the spell of the moment.

We must conclude that he was hypnotized. There seems no other explanation.

Mr. Roosevelt was on the platform WHY SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S with him and it is an open secret that a movement was on foot to place the ex-president on the "war council Hon. George E. Chamberlain, the board" which was to play its part in

> But instead of beholding every bunolding the chairman of the senate committee on military affairs trying to recover from an inglorious tumble His apology will hardly suffice for

The distinguished senator from Or egon made an address before the What must have been the effect of Florida Bar Association last summer and in the most eulogistic terms spoke of the magnificent and extraordinary

Among other things he said that when war was declared we only had were of an obsolete type.

The president had invited a co ufacturers in the country and the manufacture before him, and from te whole was collaborated a type of na chine lighter in weight and greater i horsepower than any machine ever de vised, and that aircraft to the num ber of seven thousand a month wer being manufactured and the num bers were to be increased.

That was but a sample of our busy and splendid preparations. The sam alertness and thoroughness were g ing on in every department of th government.

Senator Chamberlain's speech from start to finish was entirely eulogisti and electrified his audience with th most patriotic ardor.

Why his change?

HE OCALA DAILY BANNER

BAKER'S DEMOCRACY

In the very nature of things there is more or less murkiness in Washington. It is to be expected that some scandal would result over so many contracts that are given out.

Search the records and it will be found that that has been the case in all wars in all countries.

It was not to be expected that this war would be an exception.

We cannot expect anything else until human nature undergoes a radical transformation.

Theer is the dust of scandal over war contracts and other things done in the heat and excitement and need of speedy mobilization, things that never can be done in a better way until the very structure of government is changed.

Commenting upon which Louis F. Post, in a publication called "The Public," says that through it all shines the light of the spirit of our two feremost leaders-Woodrow Wilson and Newton Baker.

Mr. Post says that they are executives and doers of deeds and harbingers and prophets of a better day.

Then he prints extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Baker before the Southern Society in New York that he says should be printed and widely read and distributed.

Not since Lincoln's day, says Mr. Post, has any war leader sounded the call to higher duties in an address so lacking in sounding brass-in the buncombe that will be tolerated no longer by the common man-that new sort of common man with his revolutionary habit of measuring all things with the realities of his daily life, How numerous and predominant that species of man is today we have no means of knowing. But he has shown himself in formidable numbers in those industries and those sections where the spirit of the president has been nullified by the acts of men working at cross purposes. And the "Public" ventures the guess that only as that spirit permeates our government, only to the extent that democracy is applied at home, is maintained and fostered and extended as a vital, effective, dominant force, will our enterprise command the requisite popular support. That is why Newton D. Baker is a great secretary of war, in a sense far transcending considerations of mere military efficien-

The Banner is pleased to make extracts from this wonderful address, which is commanding so much admiration.

Mr. Baker said:

"There is a quality in this war which evokes a spiritual response and that will be a new kind of cement for the making of a stronger and more triumphant people when it is over.

"We are not fighting this battle alone. I am not even ambitious that the glory of the final conquest should come to us alone. I would far rather

ward of the associated effort of demo cratic people everywhere, when the wara is over neither nor they can have any monopoly of that virtue, but will be partners in its glory, and so associates in the future progress which is to be made.

"For we must never forget, we speak of democracy, that it is not an accomplishment it is not a thing that has been done; it is a system of growth, and though today we might achieve what our limited vision proclaims to us as the democratic ideal, its quality is such that when we stand on what now seems to us the highest peak of that range, there will be greater heights to tempt and inspire

"And so, when this war is over, and the crude madievalism which at last brings the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs to confront their fate in young giant of the democratic spirit; when this contest is over and the David of democracy has dealt with the Goliath of medievalism and autocracy, there will still be work for David to do worthy of his best efforts, and in the accomplishment of it large benefits to the race still remain to be achieved. * * *

"It is a wonderful story, the alignment of the nations which can truly he called civilized, against the ancient medievalism which survives in the heart of Europe. The hope of mankind, so often frustrated, apparently, is now to be accomplished. It could not be done in Napoleon's time, in spite of the French revolution, and its philosophy and its promise, because of what Denton called 'The Allied Kings of Europe.' It could not be done in 1870 because they were still triumphant, but out of the west, out of the voungest and latest and most honeful of the nations of the earth: out of this young giant, fashioned out of all the peoples, who originate in a new philosophy, little rivulets of it have gone over to other peoples in other parts of the world.

"And now, in the fullness of time, this giant is full grown, and she joins hands with other peoples, who, though older, are yet the children of her spirit and we are uartners now with great nations who have borne for three years heroically the brunt of this struggle, and at the end of it, out of the noise of battle and smoke of the battlefield, there arises the picture of a new fraternity of mankind-the sons and daughters of civilization joining hands to protect the sacred principles upon which the freedom of mankind rests. * * *

"The American people have shot through all their preparations for this war an influence of idealism and morality which is a new thing in the world. About our training camps new conditions have arisen. All sorts of modern, advanced notions with regard to the amusement and entertainment and recreation of young men, in order that they may be virile, strong and migh-minded, have been adopted, not because of any particuhave the triumph of democracy the re- lar wisdom in any place, but because of the unanimous judgment and demand of the American people and so, when our army goes abroad, it will be a knightly army, not an army of conquest that expects to come home with a chariot and somebody chained to the wheels and loaded up with material spoils, but an army that is going to live and die for the fine fruits of a high idealism and a purified national morality.'

CHANGE OF FRONT?

distinguished senator from Oregon the fall elections program. chairman of the senate committee on But instead of beholding every bumilitary affairs, recently said in a reau of every department of the public address in the city of New United States government in a columniation. York that the United States govern lapsed condition the country is treatment had "fallen down." That every od to the rather sad spectacle of bebureau of every department was in- nolding the chairman of the senate efficient. That the entire machinery of government had about ceased function recover from an inglorious tumble. tioning.

No statement that he could have the harm he has done. uttered could have been more sweep-

his speech in Germany?

same boast. Those in authority had preparations that were being made ridiculed our army with the evident by our war and naval establishments intention of creating the opinion among the great body of the German people and throughout the German army that Germany had nothing to fear from the United States as the whole military and naval establish ference with all the automobile management ments were inefficient and to make ufacturers in the country and the ready for war would require the work of years.

That long before the United States would be prepared for battle, either on land or sea, Germany would have time to conquer her enemies.

Now, to bolster up these assertions, here comes a distinguished member of the United States senate, the very head and front of the committee on military affairs and publicly and amazingly confirms every statement made by those in authority in Germany.

Suppose that General von Hindenburg and Admiral von Tirpitz were to publicly proclaim tomorrow that Germany's military and naval establishment had "fallen down," what effect would it produce in this coun-

What effect would it produce in Germany and throughout the war stricken territories?

It would be electrical and we would have a right to feel that Germany was ready to sue for peace.

We may well believe that Mr. Chamberlain's speech has had the same effect and the patriotic people of Oregon should be none too quick in asking for his resignation.

He has hit this country a solar plexus—a body blow. He has hit below the belt, because he is in a position to do so.

If there were any truths for his statements the effect of his utterances would be fatal.

Fortunately it has been shown that they are barren of facts. Mr. Chamberlain in a speech in the senate admits that his remarks were too sweeping. That they were made under the impulse of the moment. That had he been sitting at his desk and time for reflection he would have spoken with more moderation.

He says that he spoke under the spell of the moment.

We must conclude that he was hypnotized. There seems no other ex planation

Mr. Roosevelt was on the platform WHY SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S with him and it is an open secret that a movement was on foot to place the ex-president on the "war council Hon. George E. Chamberlain, the board" which was to play its part in

> committee on military affairs trying His apology will hardly suffice for

The distinguished senator from Oregon made an address before the What must have been the effect of Florida Bar Association last summer and in the most eulogistic terms spoke Germany had but recently made the of the magnificent and extraordinary

> Among other things he said than when war was declared we only had a bare handful of airships and the were of an obsolete type.

> laid bare their secret processes of manufacture before him, and from te whole was collaborated a type of na chine lighter in weight and greater i horsepower than any machine ever de vised, and that aircraft to the num ber of seven thousand a month wer being manufactured and the num bers were to be increased.

> That was but a sample of our bus and splendid preparations. The sam alertness and thoroughness were g ing on in every department of th government.

> Senator Chamberlain's speech from start to finish was entirely eulogisti and electrified his audience with th most patriotic ardor.

Why his change?

WASHINGTON-TIMES

A Pleasant War



How would you like to be Secretary Baker and push this wheelbarrow? The boys on the side line would do it better (in their minds).

bill before the Senate, and meeting with

abbatoir.

strength

The General Staff of the army is to be a General Staff. It is going to have a touch of the power and scope of that possessed by the German staff, or the British, or the French. In a nutshell, that is what Secretary Baker's order means.

The War Department indeed is coming into its own. Think of what the last two months has seen in the way of reorganization. Goethals, an executive whirlwind, is the materiaster General; Stettinius, one of the great organizing geniuses of the world, is surveyor general of purchases, with power far surpassing his legal authority; Gen. March is the new Chief of Staff, with every promise of measuring up to the golden opportunity before him. These are only the major changes; the remarkable reorganization effected beneath the ken of the headlines is even more pregnant with promise of reform. The army, therefore, is coming to itself, and by a route which the administration itself has chosen. Congress has differed with the President and Secretary Baker as to the means to the means if the end be in fact attained. With the Overman

136

direct control of Riga and Odessa. He must be content with the promise of trade concessions and freedom of the ports from a capitalistic Government. That is to say, he must be willing to leave Russia at the mercy of whatever commercial policies the future Germany and Austria may see fit to apply. The Bolsheviki cannot help thinking, too, of the internal problems which await them. Sooner or later the forces of reaction will assert themselves. We have the precedent of all history for that. The Russian people, in

their moments of trial and despondency, will be asked to

think upon what the Bolsheviki have done with a great heri-

tage, with a nation which they found pressing forward steadily to the community of the open seas, and which they left crippled and isolated. It is for these reasons that the Bolsheviki cannot permit Germany to "determine" a barrier of new states between Russia and the rest of the world. The "self-determination" which the Bolsheviki have in mind for the disputed Russian lands is like the compromise established in the ancient debate between Free Will and Determinism. The border lands are to have freedom of choice, but it is to be exercised within a sphere determined by Russia's necessities as well as their own.

The Breakdown of a Political Offensive

By "LAMOND"

BEFORE the War Department trenches there has broken down a promising political offensive. Instituted in the Senate, strengthened by an inadvertent Senatorial exaggeration at a mellow New York luncheon, reinforced by a hasty arrival from Oyster Bay, it was confidently believed that this move threatened a serious inroad upon the Presidential terrain. At first a distinct advantage was gained owing to a tactical error on the part of the War Department's commander, coupled with the enemy's use of some extremely effective ammunition. A hasty change of front by the defence, together with an effective return fire, well in the open, saved the day. The skirmish at this writing seems nearly over; the field commanders have already parleyed at a Capitol repast, and while the arms are not yet grounded, it is plain that the heaviest fighting is a thing of the past. More than that, the Presidential commander-in-chief has announced himself a "bitter-ender" in his refusal to countenance any hostile raid into his lines. Hence it appears that victory is bound to rest with his eagles.

This, in brief, is a military summary of the turmoil through which Washington has just passed. The attempt to constitute a super-Cabinet must fail before the President's unyielding opposition—he is reported to have asked those who first urged it what would happen to the super-Cabinet if it should fail to agree with him. A stern Presbyterian set of the jaw accompanied the fiat he has just delivered to the dozen Democrats called to hear his last word on the subject, and it is strengthened by his refusal to accept Mr. Baker's proffered resignation. Mr. Wilson will surely cling through the rest of his term to Mr. Baker as he has clung to Secretary Daniels. Him Mr. Wilson has seen grow, under a terrific fire of criticism, from a raw and tactless country editor into an efficient and entirely satisfactory Secretary of the Navy, inspiring and leading a service that has had no scandals and that is performing up to its highest traditions, to the great profit of the Allied

Now, why is it that the War Department is obviously not doing as well; that grave errors have been proved to its discredit; that Mr. Baker has made several fundamental mistakes, of which not the least was the manner of his first appearance before the Senate Military Committee; and what is going to be the upshot of the battle between Committee and Secretary? To answer the first question properly one would have to go far back into the history of the War Department and discuss its origin and the various attempts to reorganize it. Suffice it to say that, despite the efforts of

Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson, and Lindley M. Garrison, a thoroughgoing reform of the Department and the army has never been essayed; that throughout the preparedness campaign of 1915-16 the warnings of those who urged that the best preparedness would be, not to vote a single additional officer or soldier, but to constitute a modern, business-like War Department and to inject a really military spirit into the army itself, fell upon deaf ears. Curiously enough, the deafest ears were those of the very Senator-Mr. Chamberlain—who is now so surprised and pained that the antiquated War Department with its cliques and its "system" has failed to work as it ought to. Politics may have had something to do with this. On the other hand, well meaning as Mr. Chamberlain is, he is a man of distinctly limited mental vision and power. Like most of our legislators, he has never beheld an efficient military organization at close range. Any opponent of the Senator from Oregon would have scored upon him very easily had he simply pointed out that the Senator worked upon an army preparedness measure for nearly a year with the avowed object of fitting the army for the possibility of getting into the war. Congress and President followed his lead, yet we had no sooner got into the war than an entire reorganization of the army had to take place, under which the carefully built up National Guard organization was destroyed, and our regiments and brigades, divisions and corps, were hastily made over on the French model-after some of our troops had actually reached France. Throughout the Senator's army legislation there was a marked refusal to profit by any of the actual experiences abroad either before or during this war.

And that has been characteristic of the army itself; it is reported that it took the first American contingents about six weeks in France to find out that they really had something to learn, and that they would not be able to walk through to Berlin, for all their fine American adaptability and courage. That has also been the attitude of the War Department; such reforms as have come have been piecemeal; the Department could not be induced to see that it needed to be built over from top to bottom like a bankrupt industrial company. It has been so content with its red tape that the creation of a General Staff by Mr. Root failed in any considerable degree to change the situation. Hence the Department has been but little better fitted in system and spirit to cope with this war than it was with the Spanish War. Now, Mr. Baker not only failed to see through this and demand a complete reform; he has, to the disappointment of the younger element, flown in the face of European experience and retained many old generals who are too set and too rigid to learn new tricks. He is even using generals now retired for age in high commands-and they are not Hindenburgs. To remedy the defects of organization that he finds, he has had recourse to civilian boards like the Council of National Defence and the War Industries Board—whose very existence is proof positive that the War Department's organization is all wrong-and he has created a War Council, a General Munitions Board, and now a Surveyor-General of Purchases, whose duties are somewhat hard to define. There is thus being built up a many-headed organization which is undoubtedly speeding up matters, but which may prove terribly costly and cumbersome and more and more difficult to coördinate. Perhaps this is the best that can be done under fire; it is open to question whether any really thorough reform is now possible.

But the Secretary has at least shown that he can profit by mistakes. His tone at the second hearing was so straightforward and so earnest, and he showed such a readiness to admit mistakes and to profit by criticisms, that he largely disarmed his critics. The latter can properly flatter themselves that they have accomplished much good by their attacks. In the first place, the country has in consequence learned a great deal about the conduct of its affairs and the progress of its army, and has ascertained that much that is remarkable has been achieved—it has even been told things now that the Germans were previously quite aware of, but that our press was not allowed to communicate. Secondly, Mr. Baker has been awakened to the need of speeding things up, and to the realization that there are well-armed critics steadily watching him. There are already signs that this has had a good effect. For instance, a most dangerous powder situation has been taken in hand and remedied, and it is not likely that he will again yield to regular army leisureliness and take months to decide a question like that of the machine gun. His mistakes—one of the worst of them was the permitting of drafted men to go to the cantonments before the Medical Corps was ready to handle them and before there was adequate clothing for them-ought to be in largest measure behind him.

At the same time, he has much still to do. The organization of the Army Medical Corps still dates back to that of the British army of 1776, and Mr. Baker has not held Gen. Gorgas as rigidly accountable as he should have done. If we could only live to see some day one of the too easy-going or incompetent generals summarily shelved, it would do the army more good than any other one thing, and it would speed up the service amazingly. An army in which no officer is ever punished for inefficiency or laziness cannot approximate true military standards or hope to expand properly in war time. As for red tape and circumlocution, they are actually "losing" officers right in the War Department. At least there was a case of the Department's telegraphing frantically for an officer who was just two hundred feet away from the man who was writing the telegrams.

To the eradication of this sort of thing Mr. Baker must continue to devote himself. He has a long, long way yet to go in order to build a really effective war machine, and it is therefore disconcerting that he is boasting a good deal about what has already been done. His claim that a greater and better army has been raised than any in history has already been severely criticised as in bad taste, even if true. It would

seem to indicate, like his statement that we shall soon have a million fighters in France, that he does not know what constitutes a real army. There is much force in last week's statement by a German general that sewing shoulder straps upon men's shoulders does not make them competent officers and leaders in modern warfare. We do not even know whether we have a single general competent to command a division on the west front; hence it is surely the part of wisdom to have faith but to be modest, to boast sparingly until it can be shown that a really effective fighting force has been created. Gen. Pershing, it is officially stated, is complaining of the ignorance of many high officers sent to him.

But, when all is said and done, despite his numerous mistakes, Secretary Baker remains a very high type of the American official. His democracy, his earnestness, his zeal and devotion, his readiness to uphold labor standards, even in war time, offset many blunders. There is nothing of the military autocrat about him, and he lends no encouragement to the development of any militaristic tendencies in the service. He has shown an understanding of the position of the conscientious objector and a sweet reasonableness upon this and other subjects that have won the admiration of many observers. One has only to think what would be happening if a man of the type of Senator Chamberlain were Secretary to realize how fortunate the country is in having a man of Mr. Baker's characteristics and point of view at the right hand of the President. If Chamberlain were Secretary, we should then have a man there who would not only be preaching the doctrine of hate and abusing all who cannot agree with him, but we should be in the hands of a far less efficient executive. Any change now would only mean some man's coming in to lose six precious months in learning his job, during which time he would be entirely at the mercy of the War Department ring. It is all very well to talk about the duty of a Secretary to place himself in the hands of the experts, but it will some day appear that many of Mr. Baker's blunders are due to the fact that he did take the advice of experts. Sometimes the writer has felt that the most important function of the Secretary of War is to override the military experts, to shake them out of their ruts, to see that new blood is constantly transfused into their veins, and to protect the country from the utter narrowness of their point of view.

At least the nation owes Mr. Baker a debt of gratitude for refusing to accept the proposal to vote at this time that universal military service which has made modern militarism possible and which will inevitably corrode the life of any nation that adopts it. More than that, people are beginning to realize that a good deal of the criticism of Baker comes not only from bodies, like the National Security League, which are obsessed with the idea of "getting universal service across" while the excitement of war is on, but also from certain reactionary Republican elements which have been chilled by the President's peace proposals of January 9, especially by the squint in them towards free trade. The Republicans are desperately seeking an issue and an opportunity to oppose the President without appearing unpatriotic. The pitifully sterile Republican leadership in Congress will be bitterly disappointed, indeed, if the War Cabinet proposal vanishes into thin air. Whither shall they turn next in preparation for the fall elections, to meet and offset the old cry about not swapping horses while crossing the stream?



This Service Flag is published in honor of the sixty-one employes of The Call and Post who are serving their country.

Now We've Heard the Truth From Secretary Raker Lat's Cattle

Make your home radiate with filling around a decorations of beautiful flowers

If you wish to send flowers to friends in distant cities, have your local florist wire your order to a florist there, of fresh cut flowers are assured through this method.

Flowers are nature's provisions for happiness and makes us brighter and stronger in times of peace and war. Make the world happier. Send flowers to your mother, your sister, your sweetheart, to friends and relatives. See to it, too, that there are flowers in your home.

Local Florists are prepared with gorgeous displays of anature's most artistic handi-

lsn't it fitting and proper that on an anniversaty or any other day on which love, good wishes and happiness should reign supreme, that flowers which fairly radiate all these things should have their place.

place---bring smiles and happiness.



This Service Flag is published in honor of the sixty-one employes of The Call and Post who are serving their country.

Now We've Heard the Truth From Secretary Baker, Let's Settle Down and Win the War

Secretary Baker's honest, straightforward and manly reply to the critics of the War Department has cleared the air.

Amid all the talk of clever diplomacy and necessary tact, and all the turmoil of accusation and charges and counter charges, the secretary's plain, every day recital of plain, every day facts has quieted the stirring anxiety of the nation as a dash of clean, cold water has a thousand times and one brought a fainting woman out of hysteria and worse.

Nothing that Secretary Baker said in his reply to Senator Chamberlain was startlingly new to American ears in detail.

Most of the conditions of which the secretary informed us were already seriously suspected, if not absolutely known—but it is one thing to look at the figure "2" in one part of a debit and credit account and another thing to add that figure to another of the same denomination and find over again that 2 and 2 do make 4, no matter who is doing the adding.

Americans, more than almost any other civilized people, have a strange mental habit of assuming that 2 and 2 will sometimes make 5, if only some one is clever enough to find out a new way of setting down the figures.

If we did not know it before, it is quite plain now, or ought to be, to even the dullest intelligence, that no nation in the world can preach Peace at Any Price for years, plunge into war over night and then find all the guns loaded and all the uniforms of the national army a perfect fit.

When this war, so long threatened and so long put off, actually broke out, we found ourselves here in the United States in the position of a man who has inherited a fine large property heavily encumbered.

The property is his. He values it highly and would not give it up to any claimant on any grounds whatsoever, but he will not have been in possession of the news of his inheritance long before he will discover that he will have to pay the mortgage, interest and all, before he can either raise much money on the property, or move in and live there in any kind of security and comfort.

We are coming into full possession, here in this country, of a magnificent and successful army—but before we do that we shall have to finish paying up the back debts of our years of unpreparedness and redeeming the dead promises made in the days of our own blindness and folly.

War in this generation is no knock down and drag out, hit or miss, "come on, boys" affair.

It is a science—an exact, definite, cruel, deadly, accurate science—and we are fighting it with a definite, deadly, cruel, accurate foe.

We have had to furnish, in these last few months, not only an army, but clothes and food and shelter and arms and ammunition and transportation for an army.

None of these things spring up like mushrooms, and there is no modern Aladdin among us today who can rub any kind of a lamp whatsoever and bring to his aid any genie of supernatural wisdom, strength and achievement.

We are fighting this war ourselves, and we have had to furnish every single weapon with which we fight. Secretary Baker tells us that since our troops landed in France they have built 600 miles of railroad, an amazing line of docks and piers, and have erected warehouses and storehouses and depots enough to supply the armies of half a dozen moderate sized nations, besides building and equipping hospitals and training camps and isolation camps almost beyond the easy counting.

We have, at this present moment, 500,000 men ready for action, and we will have, at the same rate of progress during this year, over a million more ready to go to the front.

The War Department has had to find soldiers and drill them, find officers and drill them, find engineers and drill them, find doctors and drill them, find nurses and drill them—it has had to turn factories into munitions plants and teach ordinary manufacturers to go into the business of ordnance making; and it has had to do all these things 3000 miles away from the line of hattle

If what we have accomplished in the face of all these almost overpowering difficulties is inefficiency,

then what, in the name of common sense, can efficiency be called?

Now that the country knows from the lips of the secretary of war himself the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—the country has already drawn a long breath of relief and settled down in courage and determination to good, practical hard work, to WIN THIS WAR.

What all the diplomacy and all the tact and all the managing and all the veiled whispers and all the innuendoes on earth could never do, the plain truth has done IN ONE DAY.

There is no propaganda on earth, however subtle, however discreet and however dangerous, that can stand for one moment against the brave truth bravely spoken.

And there is not, in all the length and breadth of this country, one really loyal American who will find it in his heart, now that matters have taken this turn, to blame Senator Chamberlain for making the accusations he did make.

Believing them as he did, there was undoubtedly but one course for him to take, and that was the course he took.

He wanted to know—and he asked.

Now that he is answered, and answered without bitterness, without anger and without even a trace of petulance or small irritation, no one who knows Senator Chamberlain but believes that both he and the country are the better off today for the action which the senator took when he demanded an open investigation of the War Department's handling of the war situation.

There have been men, both known to fame and unknown to all but the unfortunate of their own families, who put their wives on an allowance of 50 cents a day for the family table and then grumble when there is not roast beef and plum pudding for dinner when they bring home unexpected company.

Senator Chamberlain does not seem to belong to

that type of man.

He is, so his friends say, and so his conduct leads all close observers to believe, not only a frank, honest and courageous man, but a just and reasonable man as well.

It is a good thing for the United States that we have such men as Senator Chamberlain to ask just exactly the questions he did ask, and it was a good thing for us that we have such men as Secretary Baker to answer as frankly, as fully, as courageously and as ingenuously as the secretary of war did answer.

There is no comfort in the ultimate outcome of this affair to those who would spread dissension in the councils of the nation.

The small minded politicians and egotistical self seekers who attempt to make personal capital out of this investigation and either its real result or the results for which they are trying to hope, will find that they have chosen the wrong hour for the wrong business.

And unless they are very careful, they will so provoke the temper of the American people that they will never be listened to with serious attention again at any hour upon any business whatsoever.

There is revolution in Russia, there is revolt in Finland, there is an uprising in Austria, and the people murmur in Germany.

Here in our own country we are standing firm, and it is such action as this just taken by our secretary of war, when he broke down all precedent and threw the rules of etiquette out of the window, tore up the red tape of the War Department by the double handfuls and gave us, man fashion and as man to man, the plain, honest, fearless truth we craved so eagerly

It may be well for a subtle diplomacy to set the pace which must be followed by those who rule in countries differently organized than ours.

In this country such a course of action never has led and never can lead to anything but black disaster.

Secretary Baker has shown how a plain American deals with a situation of this sort, and if ever there was a lesson of triumphant democracy, this is and should be such a one.

BLIND TO OUR ACHIEVEMENTS



BAKER ASSURED THE PEOPLE STAND BEHIND HIM

Daily Metal Reporter Bureau, Washington.—(Special)—Secretary of War Baker and the President, are "hearing from the country', as a result of the attitude taken by the war secretary when he asked to be heard by the Senate Military Affairs Committee in connection with a statement prepared by him touching the actual accomplishments, as far as it was considered wise to go, of his department during the present war. The messages which Secretary Baker is getting are, in a word, that the people are back of the President and back of his Secretary of War. These messages say in so many words that this is no time to take any step which would tend to hamper the President in the handling of the war, and that the disclosures made by Secretary Baker prove that he has faced a superhuman task in a way which is getting the best of results.

Not only gratification but genuine surprise is being expressed by people from all sections of the country over the accomplishments of the War Department up to the present time, these accomplishments meaning that as a result of them concrete results may be expected to come in rapid fire order from now on. Due to the necessary policy of keeping from the public to a great extent what was being done in the beginning, for the simple reason that first results had to be accomplished without telling to the world in detail the department's plans, such progress has been made as promises in the near future all and even more than the country could have expected in less than one year.

The human element has entered into the mobilizing of a great army and, as a result, some mistakes have been made, but by individuals not in intimate touch with the war department head. But where mistakes have been brought to light immediate steps have been taken to remedy them. All who know Secretary Baker admit readily that he, of all men, would leave undone nothing which would tend to protect the health and the lives of the young men now in camp in this country, or serving under the American flag abroad.

It is true that no single instance of alleged neglect or mistreatment of an American soldier here or abroad has been brought to the attention of Secretary Baker which has not been followed by the most drastic steps possible looking to the fixing of blame where it belonged, and punishment, if anyone was derelict, either meted out or steps to that end taken. In fact, criticism of Secretary Baker has been that he was "too human" for times such as these. Therefore, suggestions of isolated cases of ill-treatment or neglect of enlisted men, deplorable though they may be, judged on the basis of Secretary Baker's alleged strongly human qualities, would of themselves be inconsist-

ent if the head of the war department were to be sought to be charged with responsibility for them.

When the history of the present war is written, those in an exceptionally good position to judge are asserting, the constructive work done by Secretary Baker in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties will stand out as one of the bright pages of the story. That the country was not prepared for war, it will be pointed out, was not the fault of the Secretary. Also, that once it was entered upon, or even before, there began preparation which netted results which, when the story was told on the witness stand by Mr. Baker, amazed the public by their character, and answered completely and satisfactorily, at least to the great majority of the American people, suggestions that the United States had not accomplished what it should have accomplished up to January 1.

ARGUMENTS ON THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY.

No one who reads the stenographic report of the testimony given before the Senate Military Committee in January by Secretary Baker can fail to take great pride in the information presented as to the conduct of the War Department of the army and feel great admiration for the manner in which this material was presented.

Secretary Baker stood cross-questioning from a number of Senators who did not participate in the hearing in a spirit of co-operation; but never once did he permit himself to be led into a false position or to be tripped by questions that were evidently meant to trip.

Most interesting at this time, when Senator Chamberlain is pressing the bill for the creation of a ministry of munitions, is the following colloquy between Senator Chamberlain, the chairman of this committee, and Secretary Baker on this topic. This is from the stenographic report of the hearings before the Military Committee of the Senate on January 12 last.

The Chairman (Senator Chamberlain): What is your serious objection to a socalled Secretary of Munitions, a member of the cabinet, and an office created during the existence of the war?
Secretary Baker: Of course, I have no

right to comment on a question of adding a member to the President's cabinet. That is a question on which I have no right to comment. My objection to the bill, as you have drawn it, is, first, that it creates an impossible task. I think that the committing to a single agency, and all of the theorizing on the subject, deals with an individual, to some one person who can decide. I think that no human being can be found who can decide all questions which that bill would commit to an individual.

The Chairman: That is what you are doing? The Secretary of War practically does it here.

Secretary Baker: Quite the contrary, Senator. I am dealing with the War Department needs only. You are proposing to give to a single individual the War Department needs, the Navy needs, the allies purchase needs, the Shipping Board needs. You would have to equip that individual with control over fuel raw material, in other words, you would have an industrial dictator of the entire industry of the United States.

The Chairman: Well, of course, no

man can do all of that except through organized agencies.

Secretary Baker: Exactly.
The Chairman: What is to prevent such a man at the head of such a department from utilizing the governmental agencies to do that very work? You have undertaken to do it?

Secretary Baker: Nothing is to prevent him from doing it and he would

have to do it, of course.

The Chairman: Of course, everyone realizes that one man could not do it.

Secretary Baker: Therefore you would simply be changing from a thing which is already being done to the same thing done by another man with another name. Senator Kirby: Which necessarily would have to be done through the agencies already developed or to be developed?

Secretary Baker: Exactly so . An improvement should not be revolutionary, which means stopping and starting, but should be progressive.

And a little later during the discussion of the methods by which ordnance is now ordered:

Senator Wadsworth: I would use that kind of ability (in reference to a civilian who had recently been made a Colonel and chief of the procurement section of the Ordnance Department) as a civilian in the department that had control of the industries.

Secretary Baker: You would put him in the munitions department?

Senator Wadsworth: I would. Secretary Baker: And would be then decide not only the question of the me chanical production of the weapon, but its use to soldiers?

Senator Wadsworth: Not at all. Secretary Baker: Who would decide

Senator Wadsworth: The soldiers. Secretary Baker: How would they get correlated?

Senator Wadsworth: Just the same as they do in England-the Ordnance Department. It tells the munitions ministry what it wants and the munitions ministry produces it if it can.

Secretary Baker: Then you have exactly what we have, you have two people deciding two questions and bringing them to a common meeting place. That is exactly what we have here.

Senator Wadsworth: But all the production is under one head.

Secretary Baker: This is all under one

Senator Wadsworth: No: Mr. Secre-

tary, it is under five heads.

Secretary Baker: I feel as though I had only one head. It is all under me.

Here are, in brief, the arguments for and against the ministry of munitions urged by Senator Chamberlain. As Secretary Baker points out, it would be simply upsetting things as they have now been reorganized and re-establishing them afterward with a new name. Secretary Baker's reorganization of the War Department has all the advantages to be found in the Chamberlain bill, and it is now established and working well. The Chamberlain bills, together, would result in eliminating the present Secretary of War from the part that he is naturally supposed to play in war time. Lee L. Robinson, En

8. Louisville Evening Post

NATION BACKS ITS CHIEF AND WAR SECRETARY

n

he

ret

try

ex-

ple

one

1 I

nts

ni.

in.

it

28

aa

or-

the

ab-

ary

at-

me.

Administration Is Hearing From the Country Following Statement

BEFORE THE SENATORS

Gratification and Surprise at the Great Preparations for War.

(By Lee L. Robinson.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Secretary of War Baker and the President are hearing from the country, as the phrase goes, as a result of the courageous attitude taken by the War Secretary when he asked to be heard by the Senate Military Affairs Committee in connection with a statement prepared by him touching the actual accomplishments, as far as it was considered wise to go, of his department during the present war. And the messages which Secretary Baker is getting are just what was to be expected from the American people in a crisis.

They are, in a word, to the effect that the people are back of the President and back of his Secretary of War. These messages say in so many words that this is no time to take any step which would tend to hamper the President in the handling of the war, and that the disclosures made by Secretary Baker prove conclusively that he has faced a superhuman task in a way which has gotten, and is getting, the best of results.

Gratified and Surprised.

Not only gratification but genuine surprise is being expressed by people from all sections of the country over the accomplishments of the War Department up to the present time, these accomplishments meaning, naturally, that as a result of them concrete re-sults may be expected to come in rapid-fire order from now on. Due to the necessary policy of keeping from the public, to a great extent, what was being done in the beginning, for the simple reason that first results had to be accomplished without telling to the world in detail the department's plans, such progress has been made as promises in the near future all and even more than the country could have expected in less than one year.

The human element has entered into the mobilizing of a great army, and as a result some mistakes have been made, but by individuals not in intimate touch with the War Depart-ment head. This means that mistakes here and there have been made. But where mistakes have been brought to light immediate steps have been taken to remedy them. All who know Secretary Baker admit readily that he, of all men, would leave undone nothing which would tend to protect the health and the lives of the young men now in camp in this country or serving under the American flag abroad.

To Remedy Evils.

It is true that no single instance of alleged neglect or mistreatment of an American soldier here or abroad has been brought to the attention of Secretary Baker, which was not followed by the most drastic steps possible looking to the fixing of blame where it belonged and punishment, if anyone was derelict, either meted out or steps to that end taken. In fact, criticism of Secretary Baker has been that he was "too human" for times such as these. Therefore, suggestions of isolated cases, deplorable though they may be, of illtreatment or neglect of enlisted men, judged on the basis of Secretary Baker's alleged strongly human qualities would of themselves be inconsistent if the head of the War Department were to be sought to be charged with responsibility for them.

Bright Page.

When the history of the present war is written, those in an exceptionally good position to judge are asserting that the constructive work done by Secretary Baker in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties will stand out as one of the bright pages of the story. That the country was not prepared for war, it will be pointed out, was not the fault of the Secretary. Also, that once it was entered upon or even before there began preparation which netted results which, when the story was told on the witness stand by Mr. Baker, amazed the public by their character and answered completely and satisfactorily, at least to the great majority of the American people, suggestions that the United States had not accomplished up to January 1.

Reorganization.

Consideration by the President and Secretary of War Baker of a plan for centralized control of buying and production has reached a point, it is said, where the war industries board of the Council of National Defense will be reorganized in such a way as to achieve practically the same results as are being sought by those members of Congress who are backing the measure providing for a director of munitions. That this plan has been under consideration for some time, and is not an

That this plan has been under consideration for some time, and is not an outgrowth of the activity in Congress looking to provision for a munitions minister, is asserted by those familiar with steps which have been taken toward the appointment of a new head for the war industries board to succeed David Willard, pastered.

for the war industries board to succeed Daniel Willard, resigned,
As reorganized, the war industries board will have much more specific duties than at present, its present powers being of an advisory character. It is generally believed here that Bernard M. Baruch, now of the war industries board, will be chairman of the reorganized body, and that Edward R. Stettinius, recently made suveyor general of supplies, will be prominently connected with it

Stettinius, recently made suveyor general of supplies, will be prominently connected with it.

These reorganization plans will bring about centralization in production and purchase of supplies, and do away with the purely advisory bodies which have acted since the war began in lieu of some body such as is now proposed.

ATHENS Ga. BANNER.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

There has been much criticism by some people of the war department as to the laxity and slowness of preparations for the great struggle which is now going on. It has been charged that munitions and guns have not been supplied and that few soldiers have been transported. These and many other criticisms have been going the rounds, besides criticisms of the officials for not giving out more specific information as to the movements of the war and navy departments. In such times it may be expected to have criticism, but the Banner has felt that if the war and navy departments, if subject to criticism at all, might rather have been criticised for giving out too much information. This is no time to allow information sent broad-cast to the world, but the preparations by the officials should be kept an absolute secret. The announcement of the large number of submarine boats recently built and ready for service was ill in effect and should have never been given out by the department. The first information to be made public should have been an announcement of the boats in action, sinking German submarines. Since it has been announced, however, the Germans are posted as to America's actions and certainly they are awake to its importance and every resource will be employed by them to block and defeat the purpose of this country in its operation of the submarines.

Reports of deaths, casualties, names of those who meet death, and their address should be given publicity, but not until they have occurred and have been passed upon by the proper officials.

Secretary Baker has done his duty; he has an undertaking of tremendous importance and of immense proportions and it requires every faculty to cope with the conditions he has been facing since the declaration by the president placing this country in a state of war. He has done well his part by this country and his services should be appreciated and no criticism should be directed against him until it has been proved that he has failed to carry out the duties imposed upon him as secretary of war or that he has violated or been negligent of the trust delegated to him by the president.

So the People May Know

There can be no mistake over the issue at Washington. It is the Profiteer against the Patriot, partisanship against loyalty, Roosevelt, the egotist, against Wilson, the leader.

"Truth is not treason" is the reply of the defenders of Theodore Roosevelt-but not even that epigram wipes away the fact that Roosevelt has been dealing in half-truths, tenthtruths, untruths in his mad desire to destroy the confidence of the people in President Wilson, and has been using them in a manner that would be denounced as treasonable on the lips

of a less notable personage.
"Our troops had no shoes but they had plenty of coffins. Their ammunition was defective and they had neither cannon nor auto-rifles, but they had plenty of coffins," was the charge which he printed yesterday in the Kansas City Star—a picture so sinister that it could have but one effect. It was calculated to strike terror into the heart of every father and every mother who has a son in France or in training. It was a picture well calculated to stifle patriotic enthusiasm in every cantonment. It was a picture drawn to discourage, to divide, to disrupt—and it was false.

Every correspondent, with the single exception of the one quoted by Roosevelt, and it is now shown that he never visited an American camp in France, declares that our army

there is well equipped, well housed, well trained.

The work accomplished by the Wilson administration since the declaration of war is an example of almost miraculous efficiency. There have been mistakes, it is true. But they have been minor mistakes.

Industry has been organized for tremendous production

Laws have been passed and put in force for the conservation of foods and fuel.

The selective service law for raising an army was adopted and put into effect months ahead of any of the allies. We have created a new type of airplane motor and ar-

ranged for its production on a gigantic scale.

We have more men on the fighting front than had England within the same time after she entered the war-and a greater army in training to supplement that force.

Despite these accomplishments, Roosevelt declares that we

produce only coffins.

His drive, which begins today for a new "coalition cabinet" to outrank the present cabinet, is not a blow at the cabinet, but at Wilson, for it is intended not to supplant

Baker and Daniels and the others, but Wilson himself.

The plain truth of the matter is that greedy, plunderous interests have been kept from making huge profits out of the war. They have been held back by the fixing of a limit on profits. They have been stopped by the price fixing of foods and fuel. And it is these interests, using the spleen of Roosevelt, that threw the everready Lodge, who has always been a spokesman for greed, and Penrose, the perfect representative of the profiteers, into the arena to defend Roosevelt when Senator Store disclosed the camouflage of the man he called "the most potent aid of the

The question rises above personalities. It is not a choice between Roosevelt and Wilson. It would be a fine thing for the nation could this be so, for there would be no mistake about

the answer.

It is now a question of whether Roosevelt, working through a paper managed by August Seested, who eight months ago swore he was a "subject of the kaiser," will be permitted to divide the people in their loyalty, will be permitted to traffic upon the war, will be permitted to destroy with half truths and whole lies.

Truth is not treason. But fragments of truth, which are just the things Von Bernstorff paid real money to disseminate,

Will you follow Shadow Huns or follow the flag?

So the People May Know

Woodrow Wilson was elected by the people of the United States as president, and by the constitution of the United States, during the time of war, becomes the active commander-in-chief of

the army and navy of the United States.

He is the supreme power of our country in the conflict of this war and it is treason in the army or in the navy to criticise the president's conduct of the war and would not be tolerated for an instant in the army or in the navy of the United States, but, unfortunately, it remains for the civilian and the politician and for the idle and irresponsible and for the pro-German to run riot throughout the country with criticisms and complaints that would be answered by a court-martial and a firing squad if made either in the army or in the navy.

Let the people remember that their country is at war; that the future of the entire human race depends upon the success or failure of this war; that the freedom of the world is involved; that the liberties of all mankind are threatened and that the only way this war will be won is through the universal loyalty

and patriotism and support of the American people.

All criticism, all suspicions, all doubts as to the conduct of this war or as to the efficiency and intelligence of those in power who are conducting the war might well be stamped with that most odious of all phrases "made in Germany," for it, beyond any question, is a part of the most subtle and dangerous German propaganda.

It is time right now to look this question squarely in the face and for each citizen to answer to himself "Are you taking any part in the dissemination, in the repetition or in the retailing of this 'made in Germany' criticism of the government

in its conduct of the war?"

If you are, stop it at once for the sake of your country, and for the sake of yourself, because any serious division of the people on this question can have but one effect—either to prevent our winning the war or delaying our winning it indefinitely. We cannot win the war with a divided country. Make up your minds to that now.

Also remember that the present administration is the only administration we have; that it will remain in power at least three years longer, and that maybe-just maybe-Mr. Wilson and his cabinet are at least as patriotic, as honest and as efficient, and as intelligent as you are, and maybe they have vital secret information that they cannot give to the people and which you do not possess; and under these conditions maybe they know a heap more about what should be done and what should not be done than you.

Nothing could be more unfortunate at the present time than politics intruding its selfish and suspicious head into the conduct of this war. This is not the time for any political divisions in the country—it is a time for united patriotism; it is a time for every man to sustain his government, to back up President Wilson and his administration with every ounce of loyalty, with every dollar of money and to encourage every soldier and sailor in loyal service

to the country

It is a time for every man to remain sane and tranquil and determined. It is a time for every man to stand willing to sacrifice everything he possesses—even to his very life itself—to win this war. It is not a time to play politics. It is not a time to gossip and scandal. It is not a time for criminations and recriminations; it is a time for universal loyalty and universal service, even without asking one question.



So the People May Know

How far the country can be deceived and divided by the ery of Roosevelt to "Tell the truth and speed up the war, remains to be seen. It would be appalling if this country, having exposed the German hard behind the pacificts' appeal, the Hun gold behind the I. W. W. outrages, should now fall into worse perils through the egotistic leadership of a man who would use the war for partisan or political advantage.

Every criticism made by Roosevelt has been so phrased that its only possible effect is a weakening of our war will, a sentiment of discord and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the army, a fear in the hearts of the mothers and fathers of the

His journey to Washington at this time, the calling in of congressmen, his "reception" to newspaper correspondents, all point to his sinister purpose to wage war upon President Wilson and to destroy the united loyalty which the country has given to

He calls as witnesses to his charge of inefficiency two men-Leonard Wood, whom he created, and Caspar Whitney, a correspondent of the New York Tribune, who, it is already shown, never visited a camp of the American army in France and who stands

alone in his criticisms.

There have been scores of patriotic, trained and competent correspondents in France. They have watched with eagle eye for flaws. They have not been stifled with censorship rules. Many of them have returned.

The reports of these men are that America is doing her share, that her men there are well equipped, that the allies

are satisfied with what this country is doing.

It is significant that the one correspondent who tells a different tale printed his first attack on the day that Roosevelt made his appearance at Washington to organize an opposition party to the president.

The truth is that this nation has accomplished miracles in the way of preparation for fighting, in raising an army, in

organizing industry on a war basis.

The truth has been told. It is told in official reports. It is told in the stories of unbiased correspondents at the front. It is told by the whirl of machines in countless factories, by the hum of industry in every city, by the bugles in every camp, by the letters home from the fighting forces.

Will the half truths, the magnifying of minor mistakes which were nevitable, the distortions from the brain of an egotist who can be no good in any but himself, avail against the splendid byalty and patriotism which has thus far inspired us as a nation.

Will a Roosevelt be permitted to win where a Haywood and

Goldman failed?

Jan 23

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

Germany remains defiant. Her chancellor speaks for war, more war, with loot and conquest as the prize.

She does this in the face of disintegration in Austria, which is weary of war and is torn by strikes; with Russia, again defiant and preparing to resist with her own people demanding some relief from the terrible tolls which are taken of her blood and treasure.

Her boldness can come from but one source-and that is confidence that the condition in America can be so painted, perhaps exaggerated and distorted, as to keep alive the waning hopes of her people that she can still win.

She can point to the charges of Roosevelt that the country is shipping coffins, not guns, to France.

She can point to his charge that our war department has failed in every particular, that our soldiers are dying in camps like flies, that we have no armament, that every cabinet officer is inefficient.

She can point today to the attack by Medill McCormick, a satellite of Roosevelt, upon General Pershing, an attack which reveals the evident conspiracy to belittle that great soldier and to place in his stead Gen. Leonard Wood, the political creation of Roosevelt.

The declaration of McCormick came after consultation with the trouble making Roosevelt. It was a bold bit of effrontery for him to declare that Lloyd George had asked him to send Wood to France-and to omit any reference to the accomplishments of Pershing, with the inevitable inference that the British premier and allies have no confidence in Pershing.

These facts back up the charge of Senator Stone that Roosevelt is the most potent aid of the kaiser—the best servant because he is sowing dissension and distrust, is organizing a political cabal for his own uses, is trying to destroy and tear down and force, if he can, his protege, Wood, to the front.

It is time, when reviewing this seditious situation, to remember that it was the Kansas City Star that first gave Roosevelt a hearing—that he was employed by a paper whose general manager, August Seested, less than a year ago swore that he was a subject of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Lesser men have been interned on a less suspicious set of cir-

circumstances.

A subject of the kaiser for years, hurriedly wrapping the Stars and Stripes over his alien enemy status, hires a writer whose every word is an attack on the government.

That writer, given free rein, tries to build his political for-

tunes upon the sentiment of dissension.

Every impetus that it gained came from the syndicated utterances, managed by this former subject of the unspeakable

It is time for Americans who have learned the ways of the kaiser, who know what Bernstorff and other propagandists accomplished by the devious methods of poisoned press, to to weigh carefully the circumstances.

Ask yourself these questions:

If there were a publisher in Berlin today, who was trusted by President Wilson, who managed a great paper there, who had the opportunity of reaching the German people with his messages, what kind of matter would Wilson ask him to obtain and print?

Would it be different in kind or character towards the kaiser than that which August Seested, former subject of Wilhelm, prints daily concerning President Wilson and this

government?

Jan 20

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

If Representative Borland desires to rid himself of the sus-· picion that he has aligned himself with that political cabal headed by Roosevelt, for the purpose of destroying confidence in President Wilson, he will at once take steps to have his name taken from the bill which he introduced on January 7

providing for a director of munitions.

It is significant that the bill is literally word for word the same bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain, a measure which is opposed strongly by the president and which was a part of the program to discredit Wilson, to overthrow Secretary Baker, and to place Roosevelt and his friends in a sort of po-

litical dictatorship.

Prompt action by Borland may remove widespread criticism of some of his actions on his most recent visit home. is recalled that shortly after he returned he changed the keynote of his public speeches from fervid support of the administration to attacks on his own political enemies, a change which it was suggested came from the advice of enemies of

of the president.

It is recalled, too, that at a luncheon given to Roosevelt Borland was called upon as a witness to substantiate charges by Roosevelt of inefficiency in the army and that he it was who gave public promise to Roosevelt to go back and do some of the things which Roosevelt demanded; that he sat silent when charges were made that Leonard Wood had been punished because he was the friend of Roosevelt, silent when the open attack was made on the president and the war depart-

For the sake of confidence of the people at home, he should at least refrain from those things which tend to show that it was not an idle boast that August Seested, the subject less than a year ago of Kaiser Wilhelm, is said to have made in the declaration that "Borland was on trial. He, had to perform for us and he didn't dare to turn down Roose-

The political friendships of Borland are a matter of small moment—as long as he represents the sentiment of this com-

The creation of a munitions department was plainly and openly a part of the general plan to discredit President Wilson. It was one of the schemes to create turmoil and discord, to arouse suspicion within and without the army, to give color to the mad charges of Roosevelt, who is trying to disrupt the nation for his own political advantage and who operates from Kansas City as a base, sending out his propoganda through a paper managed by a man who swore that he for years was a subject of the kaiser.

There is no question of the sentiment of this city and this section of the country. The people believe in the presi-They want him helped, not hindered. They want a

united, not a divided people behind him.

If Congressman Borland desires to share in that confidence, he should line up promptly behind the president, acknowledge the error of his ways and take his name from a measure which is admittedly most obnoxious to the president.

The people want patriotism, not politics. They demand loyalty and support, not division and dissension.

So the People May Know

Yesterday President Wilson warned a group of senators that the criticisms, attacks and debates upon our war department, garbled and exaggerated, were being used by the kaiser to hearten the people of Germany-and that they are, at the present time, the most potent weapons the kaiser has with which to keep his own people in the war.

Today Theodore Roosevelt, still using the Kansas City Star as his medium of distribution, publishes again his blasted charges of inefficiency, of "punishment of General Wood," of

sending coffins, not guns, to the battle front.

Others who have criticised the war department were silenced by the complete answer given by Secretary Baker. Before the truth, before the wonderful showing of accomplishment, before the fact that our nation has performed the miraculous, sincere and impatient critics stand silent. Some have apologized. Every really loyal paper which had printed and encouraged the attack, changed frent.

The people knew that there had been no avoidable delay, that our war program had been carried out with an almost unbelieveably small number of mistakes, that a fighting machine had been

prepared and was ready to strike.

It remains for Roosevelt alone to continue that attack-continue it while the warning of President Wilson that such attacks

are aiding the kaiser had but reached him.

The personal enmity and malice that move Roosevelt is revealed by his insistent harping that Gen. Leonard Wood is being "punished. The truth is that Wood is being used in the only manner in which he can be used-and the fact that most of the alleged mistakes of the army program, charged by Roosevelt and his conspirators, were due to the advice and recommendations of Wood raises a question of his usefulness at all.

The old charge that coffins are being sent to France, instead of guns and shoes, is repeated with variations. Roosevelt is not sure that it was not clay pigeons, or hospital cots that were sent instead of those gruesome coffins with which he tried to terrify and arouse the mothers and fathers of the nation against the

government

He adds to the seriousness of his offense by declaring that he makes his charges on authority of officers of the army whom he cannot name because they might be "punished."

Roosevelt's friends may have the choice of two explanations for his latest outburst. They are either the ravings of an egotist whose madness has reached the point where an alienist should be called-or Roosevelt is deliberately doing the things which he and everyone knows are aiding the kaiser in this war.

Others who have given less aid and comfort to the brutal

butcher of Germany have been interned.

This is the hour when the people must stand together. They must fight together, sacrifice together, think together. He who wantonly tries to divide that spirit is a traitor-or

The people of this community should take steps to learn how far the influence of a former subject of the kaiser is responsible for the circulation of this poison from this city.

So the People May Know





TIVEPERDUSTY OF ADIL TRUE PRODUCT OF ADIL TRUE PROJECT OF \$250 on all frond follow to the proportion. Large variety to select to the modest to the select the modest to the select to the modest to the modest to the modest to the modest to the select the modest to the m

ENNEBAL PRICES REDU





today, a rise of four feet in 12 hours. Much damage is reported there.

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

Make no mistake about the conspiracy to foist a war cabinet and a munitions director into the government machinery.

Stripped of its pretense, it is an effort to practically remove Woodrow Wilson as president, take away his powers, and turn over to that political cabal headed by Theodore Roosevelt the conduct of the war.

Roosevelt has been the instigator of the program. His satellites have carried it forward, unrestrained by the fact that every attack they make upon the administration, every so-called criticism has been cabled to Germany to keep alive the fast fading hopes of the German people that they can win.

the fast fading hopes of the German people that they can win.

Even yet, the cry from the newspaper supporters of Roosevelt is that we may be "too late"—a slogan that the kaiser himself might have invented, one more devilish in its purpose and effect than any made by those ill-advised pro-German editors in this country who have been interned for their lack of patriotism and their seditious utterances.

The first Roosevelt attack was centered on Secretary Daniels. The demand was made for his head. President Wilson refused to confuse the noise of these enemies for the voice of the people—and now those who were demanding the job of Daniels admit that he has performed miracles in preparation and that the navy is on the best possible basis.

Then the Roosevelt politicians turned from Daniels to Baker—and their bitterness increased. They charged that the army organization had completely broken down, that coffins, not guns, were being sent to France, that the cantonments were pestilential places where our boys were dying like flies, that they were unclothed, unwarmed and uncared for.

It was a devilish cry that was raised, intended to arouse every father and mother in the land to the point of rebellion, devised to bring despair and unrest into the heart of every enlisted man.

Then came the revelation of Secretary Baker. It showed that an army had been raised by selection without a charge of fraud or preference, with no taint of political pull, an army which went to training in the belief that each man had been given a square deal.

It showed that foresight in a war program had been coupled with tireless energy and that the industry of the nation had been organized quickly and completely to furnish munitions, equipment and food to the army wherever used.

It showed the minimum of mistakes and those promptly corrected with a maximum of accomplishment.

Representatives of the other nations fighting the battles of democracy have been amazed at what has been accomplished—and not all the lies, all the exaggerations, all the viciousness has been able to shake in even the slightest the confidence of of those other nations in our willingness and ability to do the things which will win the war.

In the face of this the demand goes on for a war cabinet. It is proposed to put three men over and above the president's cabinet and to give them all the power to direct our war effort. It is proposed to make these men military dictators of the nation and to shove into the background that magnificent man who was elected by the people to do this very thing, if need be.

It is easy to trace the source of the influence which has given the impetus to the Roosevelt political conspiracy.

Our other wars have been gala times for profiteers. The greedy have fattened on the people's necessities. They have reaped rich profits from hurried preparations—and the stench of embalmed beef under that old organization which is lined up with Roosevelt is still in the people's nostrils.

There have been no petted favorites in this war. Profits have been held to the minimum. No man is allowed to get rich out of the war—and instead the government has laid a heavy hand upon the incomes of the rich with which to pay the bills.

These are the interests that clamor for a war cabinet—these and their subsidized organs of greed, their satellites who want a Roosevelt in power and their friends on guard so that they may reach into the public coffers for the billions which the people have

sed and will raise in defense of liberty.

The voice may be the voice of Roosevelt. The words are vords of the Prussian kaiser—and it is time for the people sent this greedy, sinister endeavor to undermine President n, and to stand by their leader and their country.

So the People May Know



"Tell the truth" was the camouflage which Colonel Roosevelt threw in front of his attack upon President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, an attack which he began in this city and whose viciousness is now revealed by the plain statement of facts given by the war secretary before the senate

United States Secretary of War.

committee.

Before the magnificent showing of the war department, the attack stands revealed for what it was-an effort on the part of a mad egotist to divide the people of this country into warring camps, to capitalize the war for political purposes, to discredit the leader of our nation in its most critical hour.

America has accomplished the miraculous. It has produced guns in record time. It has equipped an army of greater size than any of the allies dreamed was possible. It has fed that

army in a way no other army was ever fed.

Out of the million and more men called to camp, the Roosevelt propaganda called attention to two isolated cases of hospital neglect. Secretary Baker admitted 18 complaintsand showed the prompt measures of correction and punishment where there was guilt, a revelation of efficiency never be-

The record as given by Mr. Baker is the answer to Roosevelt, who prated that this country was sending coffins, not guns, to France; that it had prepared for the slaughter of our

boys, not their safety and fighting force.

America has produced a great fighting machine. It has prepared to deliver the death blow to kaiserism. It has equipped that army. Every move was directed by the best brains of the country, acting on knowledge of conditions, using every resource of industry and labor which the country possesses.

The part played by the Kansas City Star in the Roosevelt disgrace can be traced only to the fact that it has as its general manager a man whose abjuration of loyalty to the kaiser

came after this country was at war with Germany.

How far it was ready to go to spread suspicion was shown today in its distortion of a letter from Mary Roberts Rhinehart, authoress and patriot. Her letter to Secretary Baker asked only that he give to American mothers the truth that their sons were being cared for, that every protection of health is thrown about them, that they were under better conditions than they were in their own homes, and that the fear conjured by the ghastly picture of ship loads of coffins, of neglect in hospitals be dissipated by the real facts.

The Star attempted to use that letter as a justification of its own poisoned propaganda of distrust and an appeal for

"Tell the truth," said Roosevelt as a cover for his unfounded charges.

The people have the truth, and it brings reassurance and increased confidence in President Wilson and our war machine.

The one good result is that the people now know and will be prepared against any future effort to sow suspicion, to spread disruption, to inspire revolt and bring chaos in an hour when undivided loyalty and a unanimous purpose is needed.

The people learn not to trust the rabid statements, that could bring comfort only to the kaiser, printed under the direction of a man who swore less than a year ago that he had lived his life as a subject of that mad autocrat.

Tell the truth? Certainly. Only let it be told by men who know, and not be confused with the slanders published by very

recent Ht

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KN

Make no mistake about the conspiracy to foist a war cabinet and a munitions director into the government machinery.

Stripped of its pretense, it is an effort to practically remove Woodrow Wilson as president, take away his powers, and turn over to that political cabal headed by Theodore Roosevelt the conduct of the war.

Roosevelt has been the instigator of the program. His satellites have carried it forward, unrestrained by the fact that every attack they make upon the administration, every so-called criticism has been cabled to Germany to keep alive the fast fading hopes of the German people that they can win.

Even yet, the cry from the newspaper supporters of Roosevelt is that we may be "too late"-a slogan that the kaiser himself might have invented, one more devilish in its purpose and effect than any made by those ill-advised pro-German editors in this country who have been interned for their lack of patriotism and their seditious utterances.

The first Roosevelt attack was centered on Secretary Daniels. The demand was made for his head. President Wilson refused to confuse the noise of these enemies for the voice of the people-and now those who were demanding the job of Daniels admit that he has performed miracles in preparation

and that the navy is on the best possible basis.

Then the Roosevelt politicians turned from Daniels to Baker-and their bitterness increased. They charged that the army organization had completely broken down, that coffins, not guns, were being sent to France, that the cantonments were pestilential places where our boys were dying like flies, that they were unclothed, unwarmed and uncared for.

It was a devilish cry that was raised, intended to arouse every father and mother in the land to the point of rebellion, devised to bring despair and unrest into the heart of every

Then came the revelation of Secretary Baker. It showed that an army had been raised by selection without a charge of fraud or preference, with no taint of political pull, an army which went to training in the belief that each man had been given a square deal.

It showed that foresight in a war program had been coupled with tireless energy and that the industry of the nation had been organized quickly and completely to furnish munitions, equipment and food to the army wherever used.

It showed the minimum of mistakes and those promptly

corrected with a maximum of accomplishment.

Representatives of the other nations fighting the battles of democracy have been amazed at what has been accomplished -and not all the lies, all the exaggerations, all the viciousness has been able to shake in even the slightest the confidence of of those other nations in our willingness and ability to do the things which will win the war.

In the face of this the demand goes on for a war cabinet. It is proposed to put three men over and above the president's cabinet and to give them all the power to direct our war effort. It is proposed to make these men military dictators of the nation and to shove into the background that magnificent man who was elected by the people to do this very thing, if need be.

It is easy to trace the source of the influence which has given

the impetus to the Roosevelt political conspiracy.

Our other wars have been gala times for profiteers. The greedy, have fattened on the people's necessities. They have reaped rich profits from hurried preparations—and the stench of embalmed beef under that old organization which is lined up with Roosevelt is still in the people's nostrils.

There have been no petted favorites in this war. Profits have been held to the minimum. No man is allowed to get rich out of the war-and instead the government has laid a heavy hand upon the incomes of the rich with which to pay the bills.

These are the interests that clamor for a war cabinet—these and their subsidized organs of greed, their satellites who want a Roosevelt in power and their friends on guard so that they may reach into the public coffers for the billions which the people have sed and will raise in defense of liberty.

The voice may be the voice of Roosevelt. The words are vords of the Prussian kaiser—and it is time for the people sent this greedy, sinister endeavor to undermine President n, and to stand by their leader and their country.

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

The expected has happened. The Hun, after months of effort, has been able to sink a transport carrying our soldiers to the fields of France. Numbers of our brave boys have

made the supreme sacrifice.

That the blow has not fallen sooner is one of the miracles of the war. It was this danger that caused the greatest concern when we were drawn into the war—a fear that this ruthless enemy with his submarine forces might prevent our men and our supplies from reaching those foreign shores. One ship and less than one man to every 1,000 sent abroad has been his only victory.

The nation will today pause in sorrow for those soldiers who gave their lives for our liberties. Then there will be a new elinching of the fist, a new determination to win, a new pledge to fight on until this monster of hate, of military menace, of brutal mad-

ness is crushed and driven from the earth.

The hour is not one of panic and of fear, but of courage and

will, of new devotion, of greater and deeper sacrifice.

It is also the hour when useless criticism must end, when political attacks must cease, when the nation must stand together.

How far Germany was influenced to go to the limit of daring in striking this blow by the recent news from Washington cannot be known. Certain it is that the bitter attacks upon Secretary Baker, which drew from him the declaration of our readiness to send 1,500,000 men to France at once, must have caused such a fear throughout Germany that a dramatic answer was needed to put heart into the people of that nation and keep them in the war.

The kaiser needed a reply. He must have needed it badly when he sent one of his submarines far from the beaten paths

to wreck one ship.

The pity of it is, if this extra effort of the Hun was prompted by criticism of our forces, that the criticism was base-

less, the attack unwarranted.

Were proof needed it comes from Captain Andre Tardieu, the French high commissioner to this country, the military expert of that nation, who is in this country working with our war department.

Listen to his speech last night and there learn how little basis, save in the political ambitions of the conspirators or the personal venom of the assailants, there was for the assaults that sought to

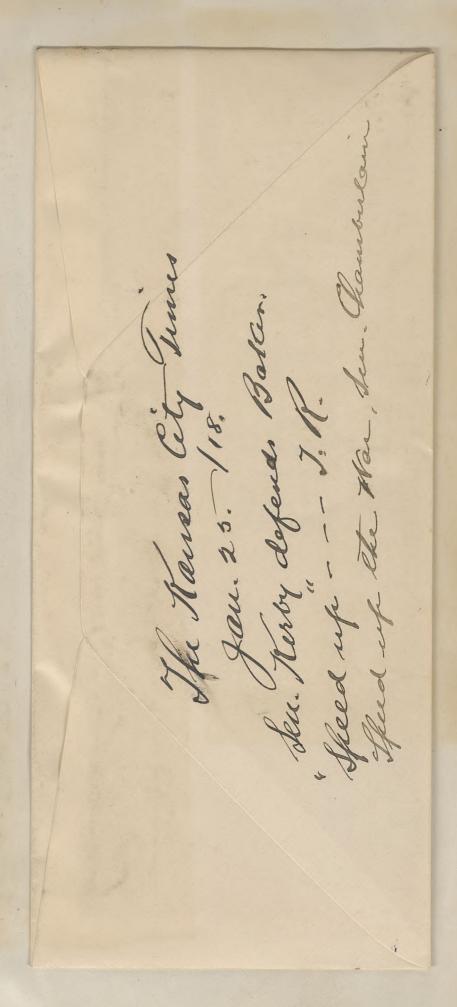
disrupt our country.

"America's military effort has been wonderful and splendid. It has been a surprise to the enemy," said Captain Tardieu. "I have cooperated for nearly 10 months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization. What you have done is magnificent, worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves."

There is the testimony of France.

It is the answer to the politicians, to the disturbers, to those ruthless ones who have trafficked on our necessities.

2-7



All the Members Sent Resignations to ination of Postmaster General Burleson. Mayor Edwards, Charging Lower House Vith Politics.

DOCTOR COON GOES, TOO

The Director of Public Health Says He gave Up When Politicians Proved Supreme.

Mayor Edwards Expressed Surprise When the News of the Action Reached Him.

CONDITIONS ARE CRITICAL

Smallpox Epidemic Danger Nay be war preparations and he gave con-Increased by Other Outbreaks Is Indicated.

Kansas City is facing a crisis to- York speech, which the President had night day such as it has not faced in challenged, and showed, and put it, M. Kameneff, who returned from Brest. The premier declared that the situayears. With a rapidly increasing dent did not. epidemic of smallpox, an epidemic The Oregon senator has been one of gation had stayed there in order to avoid true friend of Russia," he said, "Japan the War Department was by Senaof other disease threatened, it is the administration's strong leaders in the appearance of an immediate rup to earnestly hopes that country may suctor Kirby just before adjournment.

Senator James, Democrat, interrupted to explain that the President had reto explain the President had dent has been unchallenged. His manpital and health board.

agement of the investigation by the mili-The resignation of Dr. W. H. Coon, health director, was tendered the hospital and health board at its meeting yestion of the board in a body. It was sent to the home of Mayor Edwards by meeting to the home of Mayor Edwards by meeting to the home of Mayor Edwards by meeting to the facts.

Senator Kirby, a member of the military committee, on behalf of the desire to go after anybody. It has been eminently fair and devoted to getting the facts.

Count Terauchi said also that Japan joined unreservedly with the allied powths the chairman's assertion that facts the impression that the formulation not to sheather the sword until an honorable peace is shown no desire to go after anybody. It has been eminently fair and devoted to getting the facts.

Senator Kirby, a member of the investigation with the military committee, on behalf of the desire to go after anybody. It has been eminently fair and devoted to getting the facts.

"We were unanimous that they should be rejected. Final decision, however, must rest with the soldiers' and work- the sword until an honorable peace is shown no desire to go after anybody. It has been eminently fair and devoted to getting the facts.

Senator Kirby, a member of the military committee, on behalf of the desire to go after anybody. Senator Chamberlain said also that Japan joined unreservedly with the allied powths the chairman's assertion that they would offer.

"We were unanimous that they should be rejected. Final decision, however, military committee, on behalf of the desired in Congress with the senator of the based of the stable povernment."

The investigation by the military committee, on behalf of the desired in Congress with the senator of the based of the stable povernment."

The investigation of the based of the stable povernment."

The investigation of the based of the stable povernment."

The investigation of the based of the stable povernment."

The investigation of the based of the stable povernment."

The investigation of the based of the stable povernment."

The investi The resignation of Dr. W. H. Coon, to the home of Mayor Edwards, by mes- of a flood of complaints from parents of men's delegates. senger, just as the mayor was leaving boys in the camps about conditions there. for a social call. As it progressed most of the members

MAYOR FAVORS DELAY. "I am surprised at the action in a time like this," he said. "I will see the members of the board in the morning. I think they should remain and give the was needed badly at the earliest pos-

by Doctor Coon, reads as follows:
On account of decided and openly expressed determination of the lower house members of the common council and other city officials not to co-operate with the health director and the hospital and health board, we hereby tender to constitute the common council and the common council and the common council control of the common council counc

of the board is its last word and it will their immediate enactment. the state of the way and given neither moral nor financial support in a crisis like that now confronting the city. There are state of the way and given neither moral nor financial support in a crisis like that now confronting the city. There are state of these eighty ships become enemy ships, it argues, and a Nation sanctioning such a deal is guilty of a breach of neutral-ity.

Senator Kirby called Senator Chamberlain's speech. His purpose was these eighty ships become enemy ships, not to argue for these specific bills. It is argues, and a Nation sanctioning such a deal is guilty of a breach of neutral-ity.

Senator Kirby called Senator Chamberlain as and congress and washing the chairman of the Senator conditions of the state prisoners to help in road building. The berlain's speech the "condemnation of ington today, the chairman of the Senator conditions of the state prisoners to be used in constructive state prisoners to help in road building. The berlain's speech the "condemnation of ington today, the chairman of the Senator Kirby called Senator Chamberlain as and congress and washing it argues, and a Nation sanctioning such a deal is guilty of a breach of neutral-ity in the chart of the state prisoners to help in road building. The berlain's speech the "condemnation of ington today, the chairman of the Senator Kirby called Senator Chamberlain as and congress and washing it argues, and a Nation sanctioning such a deal is guilty of a breach of neutral-ity in the chart of the condemnation of inglor today, the chairman of the Senator Kirby called Senator Chamberlain as and congress and washing the chart of the condemnation of inglor today, the chairman of the Senator Chamberlain as and congress and washing the chart of the chart o financial support in a crisis like that now confronting the city. There are about four hundred cases of smallpox in order to speed up America's part in adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the Gazette," when the inevitable adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the Gazette," when the inevitable adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the Gazette," when the inevitable adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the Gazette," when the inevitable adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the Gazette," when the inevitable adds the Gazette, "when the inevitable adds the inevitable adds the inevitable adds the inevitable a These are the ones which have the war. open reported. The Provident Association investigators place the number of victims at a greater figure.

the war.

Obviously he could not go into details of German atrocity."

The Dusseldorf Nachrichten speaks of Holland as in the war service of the been reported victims at a greater figure.

Sharon last night. "Let the lower house to our allies, in that they have had to ships for war transport service. of the council run the department and furnish it equipment that is sorely fight the epidemics with no money, no men and no equipment. I am willing to give it a trial, and it apparently be
Italy. He could point out the break
Wife of St. Joseph Patrolman Saw It

Rall in the Snow.

State board of administration today.

VOTE BIGGER BRITISH ARMY.

and have got my fill of peanut politics could point to the delay in every sort field, a police patrolman, has a lump of and rubber heel methods. It was no of equipment that has hindered putting metal which he believes is a piece of use, there was a fight every time we spent five cents that had not been specifically designated in advance. We believe Doctor Coon a thoroughly capable and competent man and that he would could point out the amazing gaps in the ore, and is streaked with a substance rehave made good if given half a chance. But the personal fight on him prevented his even getting a fair start."

The strain of the health situation caused Doctor Coon to suffer a pervented by a concealed from himself the deficient caused Doctor Coon to suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the suffer a pervented by the House of Commons and the would be but little better than the presentation of the soldiers now," he said.

Having passed the third reading, the of the soldiers now," he said.

Meanwhile it is hoped sentiment from the health as been done.

Meanwhile it is hoped sentiment from the health and director of munitions legislation of the soldiers now," he said.

The piece of metal was found by Mrs. Critchfield soon after the people know, and the the health and director of munitions legislation of the soldiers now," he said.

Meanwhile it is hoped sentiment from the health had been proposed, knowing that the veil of complex on the health and director of munitions legislation of the soldiers now," he said.

Meanwhile it is hoped sentiment from the veil of complex on the health and director of munitions legislation of the soldiers now," he said.

Meanwhile it is hoped sentiment from the veil of complex on the health and director of munitions legislation of the soldiers now," he said.

The proposed of the soldiers no The strain of the health situation caused Doctor Coon to suffer a nervous breakdown. He was confined to his

night followed Doctor Coon's action. "Yes, my resignation went in and was accepted today," said Doctor Coon at his home last night. "This has been under- dous struggle ahead. stood for some time. I could not perform the impossible. I am no longer ought to contribute toward creating an A 2 Million Issue for Good Roads Carconnected with the department and it is alert public opinion that will insist on a relief to be free again.

MUST TAKE ACTION "It is no use to try to make any

house, when told of the action of the board, spoke of its members as "quitters to run under fire at a time like this and seriously embarrass the man who appointed them, the mayor."

THE WEATHER.

night; partly cloudy and much colder Saturday

day, probably light snow in west section; fresh

The highest temperature in Kansas City vester

lay was 51 and the lowest 30 The hourly thermometer read

Savings Stamps.

oma and Arkansas-Fair Friday and Satu

..30 5 p. m. ..34 6 p. m. .36 7 p. m. .38 8 p. m. .41 9 p. m. .43 10 p. m. .45 11 p. m. .48 Midnight

ses ...7:30 a. m. Sun sets5:31 p. m. of the river....

Don't wait. Do it now. Buy War-

The Almanac Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The forecast:

'If the mayor had said we could have the money the board would have been, given funds long ago." Duvall continued. "I tried yesterday to get him to let us ave the money. I am against discharging any more city employees to get the funds, but the mayor insists that is the only way it can be done and leave a clean record behind."

Alderman Amos Townsend, chairman of the public improvements committee of the lower house, which has had under consideration ordinances affecting this board, was more mild in his comment

than was Speaker Duvall. I hope the mayor will appoint somebody who will get busy and clean up the town," he said, assuming that this board is out for good.

Missouri Savings, 920 Walnut. Open \$ to 5. Saturday to 7 p. m.-Adv.

MR. WILSON RENAMED BURLESON' SLAVS SPURN HUN TERMS FLIERS SPOIL DUCK HUNTING. letion Taken to Comply With Law Regarding Holdovers.

law which stipulates that the Postmaster

General shall not hold office for more

than thirty days after the end of the term for which he was appointed. None

of the other Cabinet members has been

SPEED UP THE WAR.

is not nece

non is necessary.

The

Washington, Jan. 24.—President Wil-SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S COUNCIL son today sent to the Senate a renom-TO DECIDE PEACE OR WAR. This action was taken because of a

Rejected the German Ultimatum When the Mailed Fist Was Threatened.

renominated, but it is contended that husual situation was brought a recent agitation contending peace conference have decided unani. JAPAN STANDS READY TO ACT. Il holdover members of the Cabi- mously to reject the terms offered by Sprend of Disorders in Russia Will Be were in office illegally. Except in the Germans.

case of the Postmaster General, the The decision of the delegates was anadministration contends no renominaby M. Kameneff, a member of the Rus-nance of peace in this part of the world the terms laid down by them were their and consequently, in the event of that Senator Chamberlain accomplished last offer and that if the Russians did peace being endangered to the inevitable two great public services in his speech not accept them hostilities would be re- detriment of our interests, the goveryesterday afternoon. He centered the sumed and the Germans would capture ment of Japan will not hesitate a mocountry's attention on deficiencies in its Reval in a week.

PEACE OR WAR UP TO CONGRESS. vincing evidence that criticism of these deficiencies is due, not to politics, but remaind to loyalty to the Nation. Incidentally congress of so and workmen's disorders in Russia spreading to the deficiencies is due, not to politics, but Kameneff said further, rested with the he established the veracity of his New delegates, which was convened here to-

that he knew the facts, while the Presi- Litovsk with Foreign Minister Trotzky, tion in Russia was causing him the reply to Senator Chamberlain's atsaid the remainder of the Russian dele- greatest measure of anxiety. "As the tack today on the inefficiency of public life and let somebody subservient

UNANIMOUS ON REJECTION.

of the committee became genuinely imperial German chancellor, Count Von Hertling, in his address before the

The President's opposition to these eighty Dutch ships in American ports. heard of it. The resident's opposition to these of funds that it is absurd to continue. We desire to thank you for your personal assistance and support.

Mr. Sharon said that the resignation on the subject. Yet it obviously blocked the coastwise service of an opposition to these suppositions of the Declaration of London, and according to Anglo-American marine law, declares the newspaper, ships in the coastwise service of an opposition to these suppositions of the Declaration of London, and according to Anglo-American marine law, declares the newspaper, ships in the coastwise service of an opposition to these suppositions of the Declaration of London, and according to Anglo-American marine law, declares the newspaper, ships in the coastwise service of an opposition to these suppositions of the Declaration of London, and according to Anglo-American marine law, declares the newspaper, ships in the coastwise service of an opposition to these suppositions of the Declaration of London, and according to Anglo-American marine law, declares the newspaper, ships in the coastwise service of an opposition to these suppositions of the Declaration of London, and according to Anglo-American marine law, declares the newspaper, ships in the coastwise service of an opposition to these suppositions of the Declaration of London, and according to Anglo-American marine law, declares the newspaper. enemy country become enemy ships, not longer attempt to perform what it This hasty review of events is neces- even though they fly a neutral flag and considers the most important service in sary to give the setting for Senator the owners are neutral subjects. Hence the first county in Kansas to ask for down." the city, the guarding of the public Chamberlain's speech. His purpose was these eighty ships become enemy ships, prisoners to help in road building. The Senator Kirby called Se

"We just got to the point where we delays in the ordnance department that "States, arguing that the charwere tired; that's all," said President have made the American force a burden European waters, set free American

All this he could and did do in admira- at their home and picked it up. tomo yesterday when his resignation ble spirit. It is impossible to read the into about six inches of snow, and when was presented to the board and accept- accounts of his speech without recogniz- found it was still hot, she says. There The resignation of the board last ing the manifest sincerity of the man is no report of the meteor being seen and his earnest desire to help organize after the explosion in space over the

Knowledge of the facts he presented BUCHANAN VOTED THE BONDS.

ried, 6,288 to 1,442. knowing the truth and not merely rosy St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 24.—The voters dreams about war preparations; that of Buchanan County today authorized "It is no use to try to make any progress and to initiate and carry out of out in this country as they have the issue of 2 million dollars in bonds

Kansas Side Business House Lost \$300 Worth of Goods.

the Kansas side last night and a few closed, pried the lock off the front door,

Hotel Clerk and \$4,500 Disappear. DENVER, Jan. 24.-James R. Benson, auditor and night clerk at the Savoy Hotel, and \$4.500 from the hotel's safe disappeared early today. The money many stockmen here for stock show week. He came here from Houston Tex.

ties-in The Star's Want Ad columns.

Airplanes Frighten Hens, Too, and Cut Egg Output Ner Fort Sill.

LAWTON, OK., Jan 24.—Duck hunters claim that the airplates which have encircled the surrounding country during Senator Kirby of Arkansas Takes the last few months sared away all the Delegates to Brest-Litovsk Conference wild ducks from their old haunts in this section and now poultry raisers are claiming that the airplanes which pass over the barnyards at a low altitude in the vicinity of the aviation camp at Fort Sill frighten the hens so badly that PETROGRAD, Jan. 23 (delayed).—The they scurry to cover and neglect to lay

Combated, the Premier Said.

Tokio, Tuesday, Jan. 22.—"Japan ounced to the Associated Press tonight holds herself responsible for the mainte- Nothing Brought Out in Senate Probe WON'T BE A "RUBBER STAMP. ment to take the proper measures."

Final decision as to peace or war, M. premier, spoke at the opening of the Russian possessions in Eastern Asia.

cessfully settle its difficulties without When the Oregon senator concluded, ferred to the war cabinet bill in com-"We were told," he added "that the much further loss of time and establish Senator Kirby, a member of the plaining that legislation was being in cleaning of incompetents, more

Ger.

"We were unanimous that they should be rejected. Final decision however ore in the determinant of the chairman's assertion that facts ferred to the munition director bill be rejected. Final decision however ore in the determinant of the chairman's assertion that facts ferred to the munition director bill be rejected. must rest with the soldiers' and work- the sword until an honorable peace is proved the War Department ineffi-

BERLIN (via London), Jan. 24.—The Enemy Agents Paid With Lives, Decussion. fense Society Learns.

New York, Jan. 24.-G. S. Thompson, Reichstag today, said he still holds fast chairman of the press committee of the White House or the War Department on Senator James, referred to above, folto the house a chance to do business. I sible moment, and that the outcome of negotiations will reach a satisfactory

WILL USE CONVICTS ON ROADS. Benefit Under New Law.

ties are to provide quarters and pay the men and also furnish the food. The state is to provide the guards.

Labette County has been allotted federal aid in the building of forty-three miles of gravel road in that county. The work is to begin early in the spring as soon as the ground is in suitable condition for road operations. The application for prisoners was filed with the

I have been fighting for two years widespread sickness in the camps. He St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 24.—R. E. Critch- No Opposition to Man Power Bill in Commons. London, Jan. 24.—The House of Com-

a piece of meteorite fall into the garden at their home and picked it up. It fell into about six inches of snow, and when found it was still be obtained.

These men will be obtained in the fighting forces of the fighting forces of the best talent in the country.

Will become law. It will provide for the dand that where deficiency occurred action, will convince President Wilson would be but little better than the presented at their home and picked it up. It fell of the empire of from 450,000 to ½ million men. These men will be obtained in men. These men will be obtained that where deficiency occurred action, will convince President Wilson would be but little better than the presented at the country of the same that a reorganization in the war machinery in the country.

These men will be obtained in the country of the fighting forces of the fighting forces they had been remedied by volunteer that a reorganization in the war machinery more capable of hand-in the country.

Otherwise President Wilson's Peace Terms Partly Satisfy Count Czernin. BASEL, SWITZERLAND, Jan. 24.-A disany constructive methods under present conditions. The time has come for the United States government to step in United States government now and take a hand, as something must be done, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and that guickly if the health control as is needed to give tiveness to America's war machine, and the guickly if the health control as is needed to give the control as is needed to give be done, and that quickly, if the health of the people of Kansas City is to be safeguarded."

Another proposition that the senator tions regarding peace as showing a perceptible approach to the Austro-Hungari-bassador Gerard, over in Germany, said to get American troops where they may county outside the city the totals were ceptible approach to the Austro-Hungari-bassador Gerard, over in Germany, said to safeguarded."

Another proposition that the senator tions regarding peace as showing a perceptible approach to the Austro-Hungari-bassador Gerard, over in Germany, said to safeguarded."

The done, and that will compel well ordered haste tions regarding peace as showing a perceptible approach to the Austro-Hungari-bassador Gerard, over in Germany, said to safeguarded."

The done, and that will compel well ordered haste tions regarding peace as showing a perceptible approach to the Austro-Hungari-bassador Gerard, over in Germany, said to safeguarded."

The done, and that will compel well ordered haste tions regarding peace as showing a perceptible approach to the Austro-Hungari-bassador Gerard, over in Germany, said to safe the city the totals were continuous to safeguarded."

opened the back door, loaded \$300 worth Missourian Killed by Falling Slate. of goods into a wagon and drove away. Columbia, Mo., Jan. 24.—Edward to put our men in the trenches in France The robbery was discovered by a night Perine, 48 years old, was killed by a and supply them with heavy guns. We watchman who noticed the broken lock. ledge of slate weighing a ton falling on miles east of Columbia.

The Nieuw Amsterdam to Sail. AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—The Hollandthe United States

Rosy View of War Department's Work.

Member of "Willful Dozen" and Consistent Foe of War Measures 0. K.s Everything.

to Prove Otherwise, Is His Assertion.

WHY SHOULD WE BE READY

Thus, Count Terauchi, the Japanese Wasn't Last Campaign Conducted on the "No War" Issue? He Asks.

"The congress is expected to take up tomorrow the question of peace or war."

Secured.

Secured.

Secured.

Secured.

FOURTEEN SPIES IN U. S. SHOT.

Secured.

Secured.

FOURTEEN SPIES IN U. S. SHOT.

OTHERS TO REPEY, TOO. There was no comment either at the prising proposal" for a war cabinet. It ink they should remain and give the lower house a chance to do business. It is known, if the chamberlain speech. It is known, if the chamberlain speech it is chamberlain speech. It is known, if the chamberlain speech known is the chamberlain speech. It is known, if the chamberlain speech known is the chamberlain speech. It is known, if the chamberlain speech known is the chamberlain speech. It is known, if the chamberlain speech known is the chamberlain speech. It is known, if the chamberlain speech known is the chamberlain speech. It is known, it is the ch

cuted in the United States he had never heard of it.

Senate committee on military affairs beard of it.

Senate committee on military affairs to your kind inquiry and let you know all the facts of the case as you desire. condemnation of the senator's charges. "I challenge the statement of it all," Labette First County in Kansas to committee does not warrant much that has been said today or the statement that

floor first in a speech. A GUN SHORTAGE, BUT-

been properly equipped, he said.

Speaker G. W. Duvall of the lower help win the war before it is too late. 2,238 for the bonds and 416 against them. an point of view. There were, he said, the German people were unfriendly and realize that my reputation is all I have ROB STORE ON DARK STREET. several points to which Austria-Hungary that some day we are going to have joyfully could subscribe, but that the trouble. Do you suppose that the ordfollowing principle first must be laid nance department or the Secretary of stroyed and that love gone, life has no War is going on what the ambassador to "That where these propositions con- Germany might have reported here in a Burglars took advantage of the fuel cerned Austria-Hungary's allies, as in secret way? Would we have expected closing order and the lightless night on the case of Germany in Belgium, or anything of that kind? No. No man would minutes after the Collum Commerce her alliances and would fight to the end have excused it, if money had been exlieve me when I tell you that there is against Germany; and he now does all he can Turkey, Austria-Hungary was faithful to have expected it, and no man would A "HIGHER EFFICIENCY."

> and supply them with heavy guns. We have them. They are there. They are have been so grossly maligned by him have been so grossly maligned by him with the shipping situation. After comhim this afternoon in a coal mine three in the hands of our soldiers today and can be used effectively when we see fit Senate to put our men in the fighting front. American line steamship Nieuw Amster- buy them from France. We have to buy fact that he felt he had had a rather had been deposited by guests, including dam has obtained permission to sail for them from France, instead of trying to tough deal out of the whole situation, taken a longer time. It seems to me trouble, but only to help President Wil-Gilbert Jaffy, phenomenal violinist, that that is conclusive evidence of high war with more vigor. At the same time, war with more vigor. At the same time, now had that would amount to a million on the war with more vigor. difference where, so you can supply it.

That was done. I do not see any ineficiency there.' "HASN'T FALLEN DOWN

Senator Kirby said the uniform today is the same weight it always has been in the United States Army "Every man," he added, "on the other side, has been supplied with clothing with ammunition, with rifles, with ma-

equip him for effective fighting. 'I want to assume entire responsibil REPLIES TO CHAMBERLAIN ity for what I have said, and I say it to you as a man who has heard this inves tigation, as a man who is accustomed to reading testimony, as a man who is accustomed to rendering judgment, that my opinion of the condition as it exists today is that the military department has not fallen down.

Chamberlain Resents the President's

Charge of Meddling. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Near the close of his address this afternoon Senator Chamberlain re-read that part of President Wilson's statement assailing con gressional investigations

"With all due respect to the President, who has served notice on Congress that there must be no meddling, and must be no investigating unless meets the smile of executive favor," said he, "I differ from that view. We are Washington, Jan. 24 .-- The only a co-ordinate part of the government. When I become a rubber stamp in my duties I'll get out of the Senate and

troduced in Congress without his con- stress on the really vital spots of the

munitions, but gave no details and that Press Club. He held forth the warnhe had learned from others or the "sur- ing that all the best intentions on

would prove a namy best convinced that there must be a divorce of the business and the military sides of the government, and that there must be a supreme council to do the planning and to insure the teamwork that have been so conspicuously lacking. To been so conspicuously lacking. To lashieve the first result they proposed achieve the first result they proposed approach to operate against Petrograd, or to push the United States of the United States since the beginning of the war. At least two of the spies were from Detroit. We believe that this is the sort to information that the public should achieve the first result they proposed and expose means of information that the public should achieve the first result they proposed and expose means of information that the public should achieve the first result they proposed a true of the controversy that I fell it my duty to write to the capture. The closure of information that the public should thought the first result they proposed and expose means of the other day to the were it be found, high or low, that delay that particular proposal had been about the understanding is that I also will be referred to the naval committee later.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Major General ferred to the naval committee later.

"No TRUTH IN ANY CHARGE."

"No TRUTH IN ANY CHARGE."

"No TRUTH IN ANY CHARGE."

"The American people," he said,

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—Labette County is the military organization has broken Washington, Jan. 24.—If the country the full telling of the truth will wake generally receives the speech by Senator the American people up to a sterner Senator Kirby maintained that the army, the war machinery and Secretary turned into achievement and a success, chairman of the military committee of War Baker. For seldom has an ad- so that as speedily as possible we may should have reported to the commander- dress struck the Senate and the many harden our giant, but soft and lazy in-chief if he believed the examination spectators so squarely between the eyes strength, and exert it to the fullest de had disclosed a dangerous situation, as did the defense of the Senate leader gree necessary to bring the peace of librather than to carr. it to the Senate against the charge that had been made erty in this mighty conflict for civilzaon his truthfulness by President Wilson. tion and the welfare of mankind.

ministration, admitted there was a ent the movement to press the war cabi- Senate military affairs committee in shortage of military equipment such as net and director of munitions bills will probing into army conditions and betrench mortars and machine guns, but not be pressed actively on the floor of hind the stand taken by Senator Chamadded preparations were being made to Congress. President Wilson's emphatic berlain, the Democratic chairman of deliver in quantity next month. Every opposition has ended both measures for that committee. man that has been sent to France has the time being. But the investigations een properly equipped, he said.

"There hasn't been enough rifles in the other hand, will continue. They will gating committee under Senator Chamberlain has mons tonight passed the third reading of the camps recently because they couldn't go on as they have been conducted in rendered the highest service to this country. I the Man Power Bill. The vote was be manufactured in sufficient quanti- the past—a fair and unbiased effort to unanimous.

be manufactured in sufficient quanti- the past—a fair and unbiased effort to ties," he said. "The War Department get at the exact facts of the war proghas done well and rifles are in the hands ress and let the people know just what and director of munitions legislation

where the Compulsory Service Law is ent that war was going to come on, the effective. The support of the British ordnance department was absolutely pretty soon. France is expecting us sition to the Senate continuing or constitution of the British ordnance department was absolutely pretty soon. labor parties already has been given to quiescent and that no move was made to and the other Allies are expecting us, ducting such investigations, manufacture heavy ordnance. He cites and it seems to me, my friends, that the that as an instance of why the military only way to speed up our preparations, "AUSTRIA FAITHFUL TO ALLIES" establishment is inefficient. In 1914 the the only way to get 'over there' is to read from Mr. Wilson's work on congressional United States had not gone into the war arouse America to the necessity of the government, in which Mr. Wilson, then a proand since 1914 we fought out a presi- time and the danger of the crisis. When fessor, said that the most important function of dential campaign on the proposition that once aroused I have no fear but that Congress, even more than the legislative funcwe should not go into war. Then why America will rise in her might and make tion, was that cf informing the people by in-

other attractions for me; but with my reputation assailed, with my country in danger, and my appeal made only in behalf of my country, I know that you will

That illustrated well the tone of Sen-"Yes, but the senator said we have to ator Chamberlain's speech. Despite the situation more than ever else out high manufacture them, which would have vet his one desire was not to raise

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Good Intentions Won't Win the War, He Says in a Speech at the Capital. chine guns and everything else to best

PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW ALL'

Such a Set of Cowards and Weaklings That Truth Should Be Concealed.

Chamberlain and Senate Committee Have Rendered Highest Service to Nation.

STONE STILL SERVES FOE"

Turns Wilson's Own Words Against Him by Quoting From Book by President.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt drove home with sledgehammer blows of earnestness the ferred to the munition director bill, but on the part of the American people Senator James said he had a letter themselves of the stern task ahead, The President's letter of yesterday to earth on our part would not win after our efforts the words "too

> SHOULD EXPOSE INEFFICIENCY. It was a typical Roosevelt speech, full of all the sincerity and energy of the man. It epitomized the advice he had been giving the many members of Congress who had consulted him on the situation in his visit to Washington this

"Support to the limit every official, high or low, just so long as that official does well in making more efficient the Nation's war forces and speed up the war," he said. "But, on the other hand, oppose and expose inefficiency where it be found, high or low, that delayed or bungled the effectiveness with which the United States could throw its great strength into the

"The American people," he said, "is a strong people. We are told now and "AMERICA MUST BE AROUSED." then that the truth would frighten our people so that they would not go on with "The examination before our only Way to Speed Up War Prepara- the war. If they are such a set of tions, Is Chamberlain's View. | weaklings and cowards then nothing can save us. On the contrary, I believe

The immediate effect of the whole sit- | Colonel Roosevelt threw his unquali-Senator Kirby in defending the ad- uation will be about this: For the pres- fied indorsement behind the work of the

PRAISE FOR CHAMBERLAIN do not believe it-I know it."

the country.

This viewpoint was pointedly given in the closing paragraphs of Senator by a careful combing out of the industries of England, Scotland and Wales, said, "that in 1914, when it was apparations the Company of the country.

This viewpoint was pointedly given in the closing paragraphs of Senator Chamberlain's speech when he said:

"If America is going to play any part wilson directly. That was in referring to the country.

"WHY SHOULD WE HAVE PREPARED?" in the closing paragraphs of Senator Chamberlain's speech when he said:

"If America is going to play any part wilson directly. That was in referring to the country.

The colonel, with a typical Rooseveltian grin, said he subscribed to that doctrine enunciated "My friends, I apologize for having by Mr. Wilson some years ago and thought it

ONLY CONTEMPT FOR STONE. In his speech Colonel Roosevelt took occasion to express his contempt for the brand of patriotism exhibited by Senator Stone of Missouri. He was cheered and applauded as he said:

"Senator Stone did all he could to serve Ger-America who would go to the relief to serve Germany against the United States by of President Wilson more quickly than endeavoring to prevent the United States from I, and show a deeper interest in all that becoming efficient in the war against Germany."

in that public statement. I thank the Senate."

up the shipping situation. After complimenting the pavy for its efficient work in recent months, the colonel said the situation more than ever, else our big efforts in other lines would be in vain He said there was immediate need for co-ordinating the operation of the ships

tons of shipping. He also appealed for

greater efforts behind the shipbuilding them from the President of the United

LIKE SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM. "Let the government have it understood that in such work as the ship building works, the munitions works, all work done for the government for the purpose of aiding the war, the employer and the employee alike are to be held states by endeavoring to prevent the to the responsibilities of the soldier in United States from becoming efficient

Colonel Roosevelt said the laborer should be paid a high wage, given ex- "I care not a snap of my finger for the cellent housing and living conditions politics of the man who is doing good

"Tolerate," he said, as he pounded home his to support, to the very best of my abil-point, "neither from employer nor from work-ity, Senator Chamberlain and his assoing man, neither from man of big fortune nor conducting the investigation into the from the strongest labor union in the country, management, the administration and the nor from the biggest corporation any practice maladministration of the War Departin this war that interferes in the smallest de- ment. I have followed pretty carefully

TRUTH SHOULD BE TOLD. All the way through his speech ship."

public officials should follow the same rule-that the public might know the exact condition.

'The worst offense that can be compublic servant from having his inefficiency exposed," was given as the Roosevelt slogan for handling the news

The Press Club rooms were jammed and packed until no more could get in to hear the Roosevelt speech for speed and efficiency. There were numbers of men in army and navy uniforms in the audience. From the opening sentence to the close Roosevelt was given a rousing reception and frequently had to stop his speech while the audience applauded

MUST BE ALL AMERICAN. Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"At this time no man is a good American. There is no such thing now as an American with some alloy in him. Either he is straight. United States or he is not United States at all. If he is not anti-German he cannot be pro-American. If he is not in favor of putting this war through to the peace of complete victory, he is not a loyal American. The men whom, at the longed and what I said in the last six months, except that I have been more in moderate and guarded in the last six months.

I was a part of the party to which I belonged and what I said in the last six months, except that I have been more in his call for a special session of the legislature the demand of Kansas City for the submission by the general assembly of a constitutional amendment giving the city right to increase its bonding power; or a chance that, should this be included in the call, the legislature the demand of Kansas City for the submission by the general assembly of a constitutional amendment giving the city right to increase its bonding power; or a chance that, should this be included in the call, the legislature the demand of Kansas City for the submission by the general assembly of a constitutional amendment giving the city right to increase its bonding power; or a chance that, should this be included in the call, the legislature the demand of Kansas City for the submission by the general assembly of a constitutional amendment giving the city right to increase its bonding power; or a chance that, should this be included in the last six months after this war through to the regiment can be assembled within assembly of a constitutional amendment giving the city right to increase its bonding power; or a chance that, should this be included in the call, the legislature the demand of Kansas City for the submission by the general assembly of a constitutional amendment giving the city right to increase its bonding power; or a chance that, should the regiment can be assembled within assembly of a constitutional a moment we should hold in especial suspicion are the men who however loud make you unformidable to Germany is make you unformidable to Germany is endeavoring to make the United States has been well done. I say it has been false to itself and at the same time to make it incur the contemptations afterwards.

The other amendment which Mr. Harz-field is preparing is a proposed new section for the constitution and applies to ask questions afterwards.

public relation, in his public actions, has any business at this time to consider partisan politics in any way. Patriotism must exclude all questions of particisms must exclude all one small reservation. I wish the districts of the state," said Mr. Harzfeld, Secretary of the Navy would no longer and must get the signatures of 8 per support every official from the highest to the punish the men in the navy by refusing cent of the voters in each who voted at lowest just so long as that official does well and to the extent that he does well in making more efficient this government and in speeding up the work of the war; and it is no less our duty—or perhaps I should change that and say duty—or perhaps I should change that and say it is only less our duty—to expose inefficiency wherever it is found, to expose it/in order to and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on by the City Counselors' and do not make it unpleasant for the days agreed on the d fective, and therefore to oppose every official, scores of thousands of women who are time." no matter where he is, who, by deeds of omis- patriotically endeavoring to be of servsion or commission, in any way falls short in his ice.' duty to speed up the war and to make the strength of the United States as quickly as pos-

QUOTES FROM WILSON BOOK. "I come here at the time when quesvestigate, not in my own words, but in the words of another. I quote: 'Unless Congress have and use every means of need of Congress have and use every means of acquainting itself with the acts and diston you have had a good many star playposition of the administrative agents of the government, the country must be Turnin helpless to learn how it is being served, he said: and unless Congress both scrutinize these things and sift them by every form of discussion the country must remain in embarrassing and crippling ignorance of every force which it is most impor-tant that it should understand and di-rect. The informing function of Congress should be preferred even to its legislative function

"I want you to especially remember

"The informing function of Congress things should be specially preferred even to its legislative function. The argument is not only that the discussed and interrogated administration is the only pure gated administration is the only pure.

**Collections everywhere on commission than the great needs in establishing the war board is that we should establish some man who would have complete control gated administration is the only pure.

**Collections everywhere on commission than the great needs in establishing the war board is that we should establish some man who would have complete control.

**Collections everywhere on commission than the great needs in establishing the war board is that we should establish some man who would have complete control.

**Collections everywhere on commission than the great needs in establishing the war board is that we should establish some man who would have complete control.

**Collections everywhere on commission than the great needs in establishing the war board is that we should establish some man who would have complete control.

**Collections everywhere on commission than the great needs in establishing the war board is that we should establish some man who would have complete control.

**Collections everywhere on commission the great needs in establishing the war board is that we should establish some man who would have complete control.

**Collections everywhere on commission the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the great needs in establishing the war board is the gr gated administration is the only pure and efficient administration, but more and efficient administration, but more excellent men now engaged in the work appearing each day from the Kansas been but we have no side water plant and no one has been

A PRINCIPLE HE'LL FOLLOW.

mirably sets for h the duty of Congress at all times and especially at such a time as this. It know, and of what you know, but of light when as a rule there is little contings from a work on congressional government by last forty-eight hours, of ships sent trons were leaving faucets open on action. The continue of the cold weather. The continue of the cold weather.

most no attempt to hamper the prosecution of the war by injecting partisanship or making party harangue. This has been the rule. The most conspicuous ship industry at the present moment. Our house is afire, and we are not to be by Senator Stone of Missouri, when with severy means at the plant were used yesterday, which is unusual this time with severy means at head and no man is of the year. The amount of water to Senator Stone made a strong partisan speech, but the partisanship was the least offensive part of his speech. It was also a mendacious speech, but the mendacity was not the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was nor the most offensive portion of the speech—which was not the mos portion of the speech-which was perhaps not wholly uncharacteristic. STONE AIDING GERMANY.

"The really offensive part of the "The really offensive part of the speech was that it was an attack on the interests of the United States and therefore an insidious effort on behalf of the employee. Give him the highest the loop of the company years. Germany. This is the same Senator Stone who, a year from last fall, was engaged in defending himself from the revelations of Mr. Bernard Ridder as to his, Mr. Stone's, negotiations for the complete states of the work well; give him medals, such as were given for work on the Panama Canal. Do everything for the employees, the John Taylor Dry Goods Company yesterday ordered two hundred seats for next Sunday's concert. This prompt reservation was the first to come in, but the orchestra management expects many the orchest many the orchest management expects many the orchest many the orch taking action to defend ourselves, fili-bustering operations of the kind which drew public rebuke to those engaged in rivets and is fixing 140, he is a shirk."

States. "Senator Stone did all he could t against Germany.

WILL SUPPORT CHAMBERLAIN. but that in turn no practice should be work at this time. It is for that reason tolerated that slowed down the work. gree with the speed and efficiency which it is necessary for us to show in making ready to enter the war."

Induct I have followed pretty carefully the actions of that senatorial committee. I do not believe that any of its members on any side have been influented that the senatorial committee. enced in the smallest degree by partisan-

Colonel Roosevelt read a quotation Colonel Roosevelt emphasized that the newspapers should tell the truth and the shipping board in which the shippin the shipping board, in which Mr. Hurley spoke of the good that had been done in the shipping investigation.

"There speaks the public servant who is mitted is untruthfully to assail an efficient public servant. Next in evil dogovernment investigated and who frankly says ing comes the offense of the man who that the Senate investigations have not only untruthfully defends an inefficient helped from the public standpoint, but have Colonel Roosevelt then pointed out that in the Spanish-American War he that he was a part of the administration at the time and that he had denounced the breakdowns in the army machine in J. A. Harzfeld, City Counselor, Deterthe presidential year, even though it was used against his party.

EVEN MORE MODERATE NOW. "I should like any man to point any difference in frankness between what I then said of the administration of which

"No public servant and private man in his should know the truth. A REBUKE FOR DANIELS. "Having said that the Navy Depart-

the war worn, war weary Allies are with the election.

ers, but mighty little team work.

"There is no use whatever in prepar-

if we cannot get it across.

THE MENACE OF THE U-BOAT. send over men or munitions. Certain

the then Prof. Woodrow Wilsc. It is the principle upon which I shall act and upon which I shall act and upon which I hope every upright and faithful servant of the look were sudlook every upright and faithful servant of the look some place.

| Smith Shoe Shops, 1203 Walnut, 17 E.8th. count of the coun people in Congress will act.

"In the houses of Congress in the year that is just closing there has been a fine disgegard of partisanship among the members of all parties taken as a whole in Congress. There has been all most no attempt to hampen the nearest of the deniy plunked down in the business of that it was decided that there was a leak some place.

Men were lowered into sewer catch basins yesterday and crawled through the larger sewers in the hope of finding the leak but discovered nothing. The search will be continued today and if the leak but discovered nothing. The search will be continued today and if the leak but discovered nothing. The search will be continued today and if the leak some place.

Men were lowered into sewer catch basins yesterday and crawled through the leak but discovered nothing. The leak but discovered nothing. The leak but discovered nothing. The leak some place.

Shrine Temple, 12th and Prespect, I day, 25th, commencing at 7:15 p. m.

"OWN HOUSE IS AFIRE." this time. That applies above all others The John Taylor Company Made Resto the men engaged in public work. Allow no privateering. Allow simply the profit necessary in order to run the busi-

his, Mr. Stone's, negotiations for the German vote and his effort to persuade the Germans that he, Senator Stone, was speaking with authority when he said that the government would only make believe to be against them, but would really be for them. This is the ble with continuing an industry: that would really be for them. This is the ble with continuing an industry; that for the Rev. William P. Neilson, their same Senator Stone who voted against his housing and working conditions are pastor, who has been absent doing rethe declaration of war last year. He is excellent in every respect; should see ligious work in army camps. A prothe same Senator Stone who engaged that he gets a first class wage and that he gets a first class job for the first congregation.

Soldier Home for a Visit.



Private H. A. McCarty of Battery D 129th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp and Mrs. H. D. McCarty, 2714 Park Ave-

TO PEOPLE OF STATE.

mined General Assembly Shall Not Prevent Action Sought -

opened, the Navy Department showed poor work, very poor work, owing to indecision and delay—work so poor that

Mr. Harzfeld has drafted two amendments to the constitution. The first, affecting the general bonding power, pro-

make it incur the contemptuous hostility of Germany.

NO PLACE FOR PARTISANSHIP.

Well done since then for exactly the same reason that I say it was badly done before then—because it is the truth and because it is important that our people per cent of the assessed valuation of the particles of the particles of the particles of the per cent of the assessed valuation of the per cent of the assessed valuation of the per cent of the assessed valuation of the per cent of the per property to acquire public utilities, mak-

"These petitions will be circulated ment is now doing well, I want to make through two-thirds of the congressional

speed up the war and make the war more ef- hundreds of thousands, certainly the Association which was formed at that

the new association. Though the amend-Colonel Roosevelt said one of the ments as they now stand affect but St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Little Rock "It is a cruel thing, it is a wrong to us and Springfield, all of the others in the assible and as efficiently as possible felt in the bitter wrong to our Allies to delay needlessly signers to the petitions and also in sociation, he said, would aid in getting one day, let alone six months or a year, when working for their adoption at the fall

tions have been raised about the investigations carried on by certain committees of Congress. I shall give my own
views as to the duty of Congress to inviews as to the duty of Congress to inviews as to the duty of Congress to investigate, not in my own words, but in of haste.

The prime need is the need once it was submitted at a general election and defeated and the other time the "Second only in importance is the legislature refused to consider submit-

> COUNCIL COMMITTEE TO MEET. Turning to ships and that situation, Bond Power Amendment Will Be Con-

than that—that the only well self-governing people is that people which discusses and interrogates its administration.'

excellent men now engaged in the work of ship construction, but we have no shipping expert, no man who is a ble to discover what becomes of them. The heavy consumption of water in trained expert, engaged in directing the them.

The heavy consumption of water in the morning attracted attention at the shipping operations. They are consumption of water in the morning attracted attention at the work of ship construction, but we have no slide water plant and no one has been able to discover what becomes of them.

The heavy consumption of water in the morning attracted attention at the shipping operations. They are consumption of water in the morning attracted attention at the shipping operations. ducted under three or four conflicting plant during the cold weather. Gages organizations or bureaus. "This quotation which i have given you adirably sets for h the duty of Congress at all "Here I speak not only of what I the hours between midnight and day. Savings & Loan Assn., Grand Av. Temple.

ervations for Employees.

In response to an appeal from the

Church Entertained Its Pastor. A reception was given last night at



by Association.

ing the bonds a lien on the utilities.

Mr. Harzfeld was named president o

A meeting of the joint gas committee ing everything on this side of the water of the council has been called by E. B. Harrington, chairman, for 3 o'clock this afternoon, to consider the resolution "The submarines, in the last few adopted by the council, asking Governor W months, have destroyed a greater quan-tity of tonnage than is being built. If constitutional amendment allowing muthat situation is not reversed, sooner or nicipal public utility bonds to rest in later, we shall be in the direct straits to feed our Allies, to feed our army, to sion of the legislature.

Symphony Orchestra management to

others to follow. the Eastminster Presbyterian Church, Benton Boulevard and Andrew Avenue

Don't wait. Do it now. Buy War-

"HOME GUARDS FINE LOT"

MARSHAL MOFFMAN GAVE STATE'S "O. K." TO REGIMENT. "Let Plotters Beware," County Offi-

cial Remarked After Reviewing Organizations at Hand to Protect

Local Property and Persons.

Acting under instructions of Governor Gardner, Harvey C. Hoffman, county marshal, last night began an inspectio of the Second Regiment, Missouri Home Guard, by reviewing the second battalion in its weekly drill at the regimental armory. The other battalions, machine gun and supply companies will be inspected within a few days.

Marshal Hoffman expressed surprise at the splendid condition of the men and spoke with appreciation of the manner in which they had been drilled and made physically fit for service. The regiment equipped to handle any situation which may arise locally, Marshal Hoffman be-lieves, and he told the men that with their aid he expected to be able to prevent any serious trouble here.

"Kansas City should be proud of the Home Guards and give to the regiment every encouragement," Marshal Hoffman said. "With this regiment and the or ganization of deputy marshals, I expect helped him and his fellows in doing their work." WILL PETITION FOR BONDS ganization of deputy marshals, I expect to be able to handle any situation which may arise in Jackson County. Within a few days I will have an organization had spoken in criticism of deficiencies in strong and harsh terms. He recalled TO PEOPLE OF STATE. county and men stationed in every rural section within a whoop and a holler' distance of each other. Plotters will have a hard time starting anything, but if they do, let them look out for the

Maj. Matthew Foster of the Second Battalion said the battalion and entire regiment are in the finest possible con J. A. Harzfeld, city counselor, will take dition and the equipment met with the I was a part of the party to which I be- no chances on Governor Gardner includ- thorough approval of Marshal Hoffman

Service at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I. Jan. 24.—Unusual their protestations of devotion to this country, nevertheless hint, or directly or indirectly advocate, an inconclusive peace, or who in any way object to the quick efficiency in putting the war through. The man who endeavors to make you unformidable to Germany is

U. S. Weather Observations.

NOTICES. The Kupper Hotel, 11th and McGee, is in the heart of the business district

Collections everywhere on commission.

"Rayfield Carburetors" and "Eveready Three million gallons of water are dis-Batteries." Beach & Son, 1506 McGee St. When you think of glasses think of "Mott," 2. E. 11th st., Waldheim bldg.

We are paying 51/2 per cent on savings

Shoes repaired while you wait, or called for and delivered. AH phones

Shrine Temple, 12th and Prospect, Fri-



TRUST COMPANY

919 Walnut.

Store Hours Now 9 to 5 o'Clock Daily

Main St. Square Today

Remnants Cretonnes and Curtain Materials Greatly Reduced

Wide Choice of Curtain Materials-Nets, Filet Nets, Novelty Nets, Bobbinettes, Madras, Voile and Silkolines, 1 to 10-yard lengths at generous reductions.

Drapery Materials-Cretonnes, Denims, Monk's Cloth and Repps, 1 to 10-yard lengths, at generous re-



OUR SALE OF FINE SILK NECKWEAR

includes hundreds of beautiful and exclusive patterns,

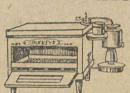
| | 7. | | | | | |
|--------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|------------|
| 50c | Ties | | 35c | \$2.00 | Ties . | \$1.25 |
| 65c | Ties | | 49c | \$2.50 | Ties . | \$1.85 |
| | | | | | | \$2.05 |
| \$1.50 | Ties | | 95c | \$3.50 | Ties . | \$2.65 |
| | | \$5.00 | Ties | | \$3.20 | |
| | | | | | | |



Consider the Care you must give the question of investment to avoid losses. Then think how your dependent ones some day will need reliable help

to perpetuate your estate. In your will name this bank as trustee and executor. Thus. at small cost, you insure the carrying out of your plans skillfully and conscientiously. Call or write for full informa-

Your Government Says: "Raise Poultry"



BUCKEYE INCUBATORS Guaranteed to Hatch Every Blatchable Egg

The Buckeye is the highest quality Incubator on the market. It is very simple—anyone can operate it. The temperature of this Incubator is not affected by the weather; has perfect air Priced Up From \$10.50

Colonial Brooders priced \$17.50 and \$21.50 - Tool Specials

Tool Chest filled with handy useful tools will repay the man of the house a hundred-fold the coming spring. We have one regularly priced at \$2.00 Autograf Hammer, special, \$1.25.

\$2.50 Tool Grinder, special, \$1.49. \$1.25 Folding Saw Clamp, special, 98c.



Flashlight Reductions



and the lights going out in the home, a couple of Flashlights are a real necessity nowa-

85c Flashlight, today and tomorrow, 59c \$1.15 Flashlight, today and tomorrow, 79c

The Keith

Nickel plated small pocket Flashlight, priced 75c

This Store Remains Open Saturday Night Until 9:00

EUPHOLSTERED BOX SPRINGS

Made in our own light sanitary shops, of fresh, clean materials. It differs from the usual machine made article and costs no more. Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Co. BY EXPERT HANDS



Priced Lower - Than Cost

This \$9.00 Sweater is now priced at \$6.00, which is actually less than we could buy it in quantities today at the mill.

Of course we contracted for this number over a year ago, and now wish to reduce stock -therefore the underpricing. Purest worsted material,

rope stitch, balmacaan shoulder. Colors silver gray, maroon, white and black. Price

Children's Day

in Our Clearance Sale Boys' Scout Shoes, worth \$2.5t Boys' \$2.00 Overshoes. \$1.25 Our Boys' Shoes, the best wearers in the world, \$3,50 values, \$2.48; \$3.00 values, \$1.98. \$5 high Storm \$3,48 Boots for boys \$3,48 Jacobs Storm Boots \$2.98

KNOX SHOE CO. MAIN -Live at a Nice Hotel When Away From Home

UMBERMEN, builders—when you visit this city, the busy mart, be a guest at this hotel.

Clean beds, clean linen. All rooms are outside rooms. Cafe and luncherors. Broadway line direct to door

New Hotel WASHINGTON 12th and Washington J. H. WHITE, Owner and Gen. Mgr.

Walk-Over Treat your feet as if they be-longed to you SHOES FOR MEN \$5 Wear. All leathers. Styles with snap and And Other Grades Up to \$12



Women's Shoes for every purpose

WALK-OVER







FOR COUGHS AND COLDS 50 cents a box, including war tax

For sale by all Druggists Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1918.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

THE ST. LOUIS STAR

STOP BADGERING BAKER.

There is one thing of which the country has become profoundly tired. That is the continuation of the badgering of Secretary Baker by the members of the military affairs committee of the senate. The tone of the quizzing is not that of a genuine effort to secure information for the benefit of the country. It has all the aspect of an effort to place the secretary in an unfavorable light before the country. The effort is persistent to bring out something discreditable to the war department, something on which the charge of inefficiency and blundering may be made to hang. There is shown no desire to bring to public knowledge the great things the department has accomplished, to give the country an accurate idea of the progress that has been made.

Nobody in his senses would hold that knowledge of defects should be concealed, that inefficiency should be covered up, that failures should not be revealed, if it is done as a means towards turning failures into successes. Progress is always made by revealing failures, discovering the causes and applying the needed remedies. Unless this is done, inefficiency shelters itself behind secrecy and mistakes perpetuate themselves and multiply. Publicity is the foe of mediocrity and lassitude. Nothing so tends to speed up a man as to have those who are interested in his speed learn that he is slow. But there has been all the publicity needed for that sort of stimulus.

What is now going on is not genuine investigation for the purpose of aiding the war department to accomplish more, but a deliberate effort on the part of a few men who have excessively criticized the secretary, to "save their faces" and put him in a hole. The country wants no more of that sort of work. The senate is neglecting important legislation while this is going on. The railroads need attention. So does food conservation. So does water power, development. So do many other things. The people would like to see more activity on the part of the senate itself and less of this effort to prove the administration inactive.



SECRETARY BAKER: ANYTHING ELSE?

BAKER IS DEFENDED BY SENATOR THOMAS

ARMY ACCOMPLISHMENTS PRAISED AND WAR CABINET BILL OPPOSED.

WAR INQUIRY IS HALTED

Secretary Baker Is Expected to Appear Next Week With Army Transport Tonnage Now Available.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Except for more Senate discussion, led by Senator Thomas, a Democrat, of the Military Committee, who praised the army's accomplishments, defended Secretary Baker and opposed the war cabinet bill, there were no moves today in the controversy over war efficiency and organi-

By common consent further action was postponed until next week. Both the Senate and the Military Committee adjourned until Monday.

Tomorrow the conference of Republican Senators will be held. Republican Leader Gallinger today denied that solid party action upon pending legislation is

Senator Thomas renewed debate in the Senator Thomas renewed debate in the Senate. He asserted the War Department's record should be praised, and that Secretary Baker's statement before the committee was "a story replete with accomplishments." Opposing the war cabinet bill, he declared it would "add another link to the chain that already binds us" and take away the President's powers as commander in chief.

Chamberlain Replies to Lewis.

Chamberlain Replies to Lewis.

During the discussion Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, replied to criticism from Senator Lewis, Democratic whip, regarding the committee's examination of Mr. Baker, The latter suggested that the Secretary should have been called before the committee at first instead of after witnesses had presented attacks. Senator Chamberlain said the committee's procedure followed the express request of the Secretary.

berlain said the committee's procedure followed the express request of the Secretary.

The Military Committee met today, but did not attempt to consider the war cabinet measure nor continue its war inquiry. Both matters were postponed until next week, when Secretary Baker is expected to present information regarding available army transport tonnage and also return for cross-examination. The committee plans to close its war inquiry with investigation of cantoment site selections and construction contracts.

In considering the administration bill proposing to vest the President with power to co-ordinate and reorganize the Government machinery. Senator Overman, its sponsor, said today that he did not contemplate hasty action. It would be taken up by the Judiciary Committee next Monday, he said, and be subject to the usual committee procedure. Its introduction has so changed the situation that some Senators preparing addresses to be delivered next week against the war cabinet and munitions director bills may abandon them.

Thomas Defends Administration.

Thomas Defends Administration.

PRICE CROSS, President. SALLAS,

vett lanoitantein

FOR AUTOMOBII EULINDEM A RITIFUL PERFORMANCE.

The News does not believe any one can read the report of the examination of Mr. Baker by the Senate Military Affairs Committee last Wednesday without feeling that, whatever may have been the motive of those who undertook it, the campaign of denigration which began with Senator Chamberlain's speech in New York, more than two weeks ago, has degenerated into a pitiful and puerile performance. The persuasive plea of ignorance may be used to extenuate the offense of Senator Chamberlain in making grossly exaggerating and unfounded statements, and the alarm which those statements naturally excited may be held to justify the Senate Military Affairs Committee in having begun its investigation. But there the justification and excuses end. The second statement of Mr. Baker before the committee brought the investigation to a logical conclusion by exposing the falsity of the assumptions and charges upon which it was predicated. But instead of having been concluded, it was continued, and is still in progress. It has lost the characteristics of an investigation, however. It has degenerated into a campaign of disparagement; not apparently for the purpose of defaming Mr. Baker, and much less, of course, for the purpose of giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," notwithstanding it has that effect. The purpose now is, evidently, to find some way out of the predicament in which certain members of this committee find themselves. Conscious of having blundered, and sensible that they are under popular suspicion of having set a political project afoot, they are seeking to defend themselves. This requires that they prosecute Mr Baker.

The questions put to Mr. Baker Wednesday show how much the proceeding has become a prosecution by men who feel that they will acquit themselves in the degree that they convict him. They are not such questions as would be prompted by a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties that have beset him or by a desire to aid him. They are such as could be prompted only by a hope of disclosing something which can be pleaded to excuse the unjust charges they began by making.

MORNING

00

DALLA

It is plain that the members of the committee are sorely conscious that they have no case against Mr. Baker, nor even a clew promising evidence out of which a case could be made. But they are desperate, and desperation makes them hopeful that if they put to Mr. Baker all the questions which their imaginations can invent, and all those which are brought to them by rumor and anonymous letters, they may uncover something. Thus the committee pries into every closet, looks behind every door, explores under the bed, brings its microscope to bear on the cracks in the floor, guided not by any knowledge or belief that it is on the trail of any fact of moment, but by the hope that it may catch a clew to some scandal which will vindicate its curiosity and excuse the injustice and damage it has done.

It is inevitable, in the circumstances, that its questions should be petty, aimless and banal; questions which could be answered affirmatively or negatively, or not at all, without affording any evidence whether the work of the War Department is being done efficiently or inefficiently. Senator Weeks, for example, asks how many pairs of shoes per man are needed. Mr. Baker doesn't know, which is precisely the answer the country could have desired him to make, since it shows that he is not congesting his mind and wasting his energies with details which make the duties of his subordinates. But the question is not motiveless. It had been charged that the department has bought more shoes than it needs, so that if Senator Weeks can get Mr. Baker to affirm how many pairs of shoes per man are needed, he may be able to convict Mr. Baker of the damnable offense of having been too precautious in the matter of buying shoes. Halted in that direction, Senator Weeks bethinks himself of an anonymous letter he had received conveying the information that there are many men in the army "of German sympathy," and "many officers and men in conversations have expressed pro-German sentiments," wherefore he wants to know of Mr. Baker how much treason exists in the army he has organized. Assuming, apparently, that courts-martial might be depended on to keep treason in subjection, Mr. Baker hadn't polled the army to establish a statistical record of its sentiments, and so he is unable to enlighten the curiosity of Senator Weeks, and this adventure in aimless inquisitiveness culminates in the sapient observation of Senator Weeks that "we ought to make an example of some one." That Senator Weeks would prefer that a traitor rather than a patriot be made the example is to be inferred.

gil

in

me

ges

fai

the

me

De

mis

it 1

stre

cou

of '

own tan

the

will

tive

also

Adn

that

Senator Weeks' curiosity seems to have been baffled, or exhausted, whereupon Senator McKellar comes to the fore. He has heard, concluded or suspected that it is a gross blunder to send men to France before their training is completed, and he demands to know how about this. But an intimation by Mr. Baker that this is being done at the earnest solicitation of Gen-



BAKER IS DEFENDED BY SENATOR THOMAS

ARMY ACCOMPLISHMENTS PRAISED AND WAR CABINET BILL OPPOSED.

WAR INQUIRY IS HALTED

Secretary Baker Is Expected to Appear Next Week With Army Transport Tonnage Now Available.

Washington, Feb. 8 .- Except for more Senate discussion, led by Senator Thomas, a Democrat, of the Military Committee, who praised the army's accomplishments, defended Secretary Baker and opposed the war cabinet bill, there were no moves today in the controversy over war efficiency and organi-

By common consent further action was postponed until next week. Both the Senate and the Military Committee adjourned until Monday.

Tomorrow the conference of Republican Senators will be held. Republican Leader Gallinger today denied that solid party action upon pending legislation is

Senator Thomas renewed debate in the Senator Thomas renewed debate in the Senate. He asserted the War Department's record should be praised, and that Secretary Baker's statement before the committee was "a story replete with accomplishments." Opposing the war cabinet bill, he declared it would "add another link to the chain that already binds us" and take away the President's powers as commander in chief.

EW

00

V

Chamberlain Replies to Lewis.

Chamberlain Replies to Lewis.

During the discussion Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, replied to criticism from Senator Lewis, Democratic whip, regarding the committee's examination of Mr. Baker. The latter suggested that the Secretary should have been called before the committee at first instead of after witnesses had presented attacks. Senator Chamberlain said the committee's procedure followed the express request of the Secretary.

The Military Committee met today, but did not attempt to consider the war cabinet measure nor continue its war inquiry. Both matters were postponed until next week, when Secretary Baker is expected to present information regarding available army transport tonnage and also return for cross-examination. The committee plans to close its war inquiry with investigation of cantonment site selections and construction contracts.

In considering the administration bill proposing to vest the President with power to co-ordinate and reorganize the Gevernment machinery, Senator Overman, its sponsor, said today that he did not contemplate hasty action. It would be taken up by the Judiciary Committee next Monday, he said, and be subject to the usual committee procedure. Its introduction has so changed the situation that some Senators preparing addresses to be delivered next week against the war cabinet and munitions director bills may abandon them.

Thomas Defends Administration.

Senator Thomas, in defending the War

Thomas Defends Administration.

Thomas Defends Administration.

Senator Thomas, in defending the War Department against charges of inefficiency in the Senate and attacking the Military Committee's bills, for a war cabinet and a director of munitions, admitted that there had been evidence of some inefficiency in the War Department, but said he was surprised there had not been more, since the United States was wholly unprepared for war. Secretary Baker's testimony before the Military Committee was characterized by Senator Thomas as a "story replete with accomplishments."

Senator Thomas estimated that between 50 and 60 per cent of the recently organized Government bureaus were "supernumerary," with employes doing practically nothing, but it was the fault of the system of government, he declared, and he did not place the blame on any official.

"The War Cabinet could only add another link to the chain that binds us," he said.

Would Hamper President.

Would Hamper President.

It would take from the President, he continued, his powers under the Constitution as commander in chief of the army and navy.

Senator Thomas concluded with a plea for greater shipbuilding activity. He attacked laborers for refusing to work full time and continually demanding higher wares.

wages.
"I think it has almost become necessary for the Government to commandeer every shippard, conscript every employe and lay a heavy hand on idlers when workmen are so badly needed," he de-

A RITIFUL PERFORMANCE.

The News does not believe any one can read the report of the examination of Mr. Baker by the Senate Military Affairs Committee last Wednesday without feeling that, whatever may have been the motive of those who undertook it, the campaign of denigration which began with Senator Chamberlain's speech in New York, more than two weeks ago, has degenerated into a pitiful and puerile performance. The persuasive plea of ignorance may be used to extenuate the offense of Senator Chamberlain in making grossly exaggerating and unfounded statements, and the alarm which those statements naturally excited may be held to justify the Senate Military Affairs Committee in having begun its investigation. But there the justification and excuses end. The second statement of Mr. Baker before the committee brought the investigation to a logical conclusion by exposing the falsity of the assumptions and charges upon which it was predicated. But instead of having been concluded, it was continued, and is still in progress. It has lost the characteristics of an investigation, however. It has degenerated into a campaign of disparagement; not apparently for the purpose of defaming Mr. Baker, and much less, of course, for the purpose of giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," notwithstanding it has that effect. The purpose now is, evidently, to find some way out of the predicament in which certain members of this committee find themselves. Conscious of having blundered, and sensible that they are under popular suspicion of having set a political project afoot, they are seeking to defend themselves. This requires that they prosecute Mr.

The questions put to Mr. Baker Wednesday show how much the proceeding has become a prosecution by men who feel that they will acquit themselves in the degree that they convict him. They are not such questions as would be prompted by a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties that have beset him or by a desire to aid him. They are such as could be prompted only by a hope of disclosing something which can be pleaded to excuse the unjust charges they began by making.

It is plain that the members of the committee are sorely conscious that they have no case against Mr. Baker, nor even a clew promising evidence out of which a case could be made. But they are desperate, and desperation makes them hopeful that if they put to Mr. Baker all the questions which their imaginations can invent, and all those which are brought to them by rumor and anonymous letters, they may uncover something. Thus the committee pries into every closet, looks behind every door, explores under the bed, brings its microscope to bear on the cracks in the floor, guided not by any knowledge or belief that it is on the trail of any fact of moment, but by the hope that it may catch a clew to some scandal which will vindicate its curiosity and excuse the injustice and damage it has done.

It is inevitable, in the circumstances, that its questions should be petty, aimless and banal; questions which could be answered affirmatively or negatively, or not at all, without affording any evidence whether the work of the War Department is being done efficiently or inefficiently. Senator Weeks, for example, asks how many pairs of shoes per man are needed. Mr. Baker doesn't know, which is precisely the answer the country could have desired him to make, since it shows that he is not congesting his mind and wasting his energies with details which make the duties of his subordinates. But the question is not motiveless. It had been charged that the department has bought more shoes than it needs, so that if Senator Weeks can get Mr. Baker to affirm how many pairs of shoes per man are needed, he may be able to convict Mr. Baker of the damnable offense of having been too precautious in the matter of buying shoes. Halted in that direction, Senator Weeks bethinks himself of an anonymous letter he had received conveying the information that there are many men in the army "of German sympathy," and "many officers and men in conversations have expressed pro-German sentiments," wherefore he wants to know of Mr. Baker how much treason exists in the army he has organized. Assuming, apparently, that courts-martial might be depended on to keep treason in subjection, Mr. Baker hadn't polled the army to establish a statistical record of its sentiments, and so he is unable to enlighten the curiosity of Senator Weeks, and this adventure in aimless inquisitiveness culminates in the sapient observation of Senator Weeks that "we ought to make an example of some one." That Senator Weeks would prefer that a traitor rather than a patriot be made the example is to be inferred.

col

gif

ind

to

me

ina

gest

the wit

men

Dep

mist

prov

it w

strei

own tangl

the r

willin

tive

also.

neces

Admi

that

Cong

If

Senator Weeks' curiosity seems to have been baffled, or exhausted, whereupon Senator McKellar comes to the fore. He has heard, concluded or suspected that it is a gross blunder to send men to France before their training is completed, and he demands to know how about this. But an intimation by Mr. Baker that this is being done at the earnest solicitation of General Pershing, who seems to think that time and proficiency are gained by training in France, warns Senator Mc-Kellar that his inquisitiveness is leading him in a direction he doesn't wish to go. So he desists abruptly, and turns to the subject of the sanitary arrangements of the canton-

ments at home.

In dignity, pertinence and significance these questions are typical of virtually all of the hundreds which were put to Mr. Baker during an inquisition that took time his duties could ill afford to spare. They are such questions as would come to the minds of men who, having no evidence to justify the grave charges they had made, hope, by force of industrious curiosity, to accumulate a heap of petty faults which can be offered to persuade the country that they are excusable for the injustice and damage which their partisanship has betrayed them into doing. They may succeed. The popular mind is not wont to discriminate nicely as between the essential and the unessential, nor to measure the defaults by the accomplishments. But thoughtful men will not be alarmed nor deceived. They will find more than the reassurance they need in the voluntary statement of the French High Commissioner, M. Andre Tardieu. "I have cooperated," he says, "for nearly ten months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization. What you have done is magnificent, worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves." The Senate Committee on Military Affairs may find many faults; certainly it will not fail for want of industry and eagerness in the quest. But neither its perseverance nor the patience of the country will permit it to accumulate enough faults to contradict the testimony of M. Tardieu.

Probably Senator Hitchcock believes the pest way to qualify as a military ex-pert is to make a reputation as a jawpert is smith.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 12, 1918

Baker Cuts the Red Tape

SECRETARY BAKER'S program for the reorganization of the General Staff of the army is a frank recognition of the need for the co-ordination and simplification of the functions of the War Department, for which critics of the Administration have been loud in their demands. With those who have indulged in criticism for criticism's sake the people of the United States have little sympathy. Only that criticism that is constructive in method and purpose is today entitled to a hearing, and if it be assumed that the major part of the recent fault-finding with the methods of the Government has been of this character, then the plans of the Secretary of War for the sweeping away of red tape and the unification of control over the various bureaus of his department will be welcomed by the country. There is no occasion to look a gift horse in the mouth. And it would be indeed ungenerous to greet what appears to be a genuine and far-reaching reform in methods, a long step toward giving the General Staff the functions that properly belong to it, other than as a frank recognition that previous methods have proved

If Secretary Baker's mind is open to suggestion, if he is willing to hear and act on fair criticism, if he is not obsessed with the conviction that all is as it should be with the best possible military establishment, then there is hope that the War Department will continue to profit by past mistakes, that it will be prompt to remedy proved defects in its machinery, and that it will go forward in its work with fresh strength fortified by the confidence of the country. It is far better, from every point of view, for the Government to correct its own mistakes and apply the shears to entangling red tape than it would be to await action to these ends by Congress. And the representatives of the people, by their willingness in the past to give the executive every needed power, have shown unmistakably that this is their own preference also. All Congress asks is to be shown the necessity. This being done, neither the Administration nor the country need fear that any necessary action on the part of Congress will be withheld.

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1918.

Confession in the War Department.

The essence of Senator George E. Chamberlain's address delivered on January 19 before the Republican Club of this city, to which the nation owes the exposures of War Department inefficiency and shortcomings that have subsequently been made, is contained in the subjoined sentences:

"The military establishment of America has fallen down.

"There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist.

"It has almost stopped functioning."

In uttering these conclusions, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN did no more than put into words the opinions that had been forced on every intelligent citizen who had opportunity to know the facts concerning the War Department. He revealed no secret, nor did he direct attention to a condition that had suddenly arisen in national affairs. He was fortunate, however, in the fact that as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, familiar with the legislation controlling the War Department and with the transactions of that department, he could speak with authority, and as a Democrat he could act without incurring suspicion that his conduct was dictated by partisan purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration immediately bore fruit. It was followed by the introduction of the War Cabinet bill in the Senate on January 22, and on the same day President Wilson's attack on Senator Chamberlain was published. In this the President said:

"Senator CHAMBERLAIN's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

"As a matter of fact the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency."

Following this came Senator Cham-Berlain's exposition, on the floor of the Senate, of the facts behind his charges and the support of his contentions by Senator Hitchcock and oth-

A new shipment of Hall

01 02.42

Distinctively attractive made of Georgette crestin, silk, voile, batilively ornamented with

for dress and

Advance Spr

The Des Moines Register

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

HE HAS BACKING.

When Secretary Baker was asked to prove his statement that it seemed possible to transport a million soldiers to France this year, he submitted a confidential memorandum from the general staff of the army, showing where the necessary shipping was expected to come from.

The impression has constantly, and studiously, been created that whenever Mr. Baker made a statement which did not meet with the approval of a critic, it was an opinion which reflected the secretary's individual and unsupported view, or at most the opinion of a department chief.

Thus, during the squabble over the Browning machine gun, the chief of the ordnance bureau declared that the machine gun in-

vented by the Iowa man was adopted through the personal intervention of the secretary of war in the affairs of the ordnance bureau. It developed later that the decision was made by a special board of the best qualified army officers who could be picked, and the secretary of war merely ratified their decision.

sion.

Again, it was charged that the modified Enfield rifle was to be "blamed" upon Secretary Baker and

General Crozier. But it is known now that the decision was made by the unanimous vote of Generals Pershing, Bliss, Crozier and three

or four others of the highest officers of the army.

The war department has been open to criticism because the various bureaus were not subordinate to the general staff, but that has already been remedied by Secretary Baker. The testimony given before the senate committee reveals the fact that despite the possibility of the secretary of war making arbitrary decisions, he has in fact followed expert military advice on military matters.

When the civilian secretary of war is criticised for making a decision which by training he is not qualified to make, it is worth reflecting that the chances are he did not make the decision, but merely ratified the action of the general staff. That has proved to be the case in every instance, to date, where such a criticism has been leveled at him.

VEW YORK TRIBUNE

FEBRU

Baker's Ship Plans Doubted By Senators

Secretary Explains "Confidentially" Manner of Moving 1,500,000 Men

President Seeks
Bipartisan Aid

Calls Conference of Leaders to Discuss War Problems

In the controversy over the conduct of the war there were three important developments in Washington yesterday:

1. Secretary of War Baker gave to the Senate Military Committee a "highly confidential" report on available shipping. Chairman Chamberlain later said members of the committee questioned the capacity of that shipping to put 1,500,000 American soldiers in Europe this year—a prospect which Mr. Baker called "not unpromising."

2.—President Wilson signified his intention of holding regular conferences with both Republican and Democratic members of Congress to discuss war problems. At the first of these conferences he will urge passage of the bill authorizing him to rearrange executive departments.

-Secretary of War Baker issued

asking daily when the them. To help these the general qualificate Department course, be bright, intelligent, references.

bood sood



Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 12, 1918

Baker Cuts the Red Tape

SECRETARY BAKER'S program for the reorganization of the General Staff of the army is a frank recognition of the need for the co-ordination and simplification of the functions of the War Department, for which critics of the Administration have been loud in their demands. With those who have indulged in criticism for criticism's sake the people of the United States have little sympathy. Only that criticism that is constructive in method and purpose is today entitled to a hearing, and if it be assumed that the major part of the recent fault-finding with the methods of the Government has been of this character, then the plans of the Secretary of War for the sweeping away of red tape and the unification of control over the various bureaus of his department will be welcomed by the country. There is no occasion to look a gift horse in the mouth. And it would be indeed ungenerous to greet what appears to be a genuine and far-reaching reform in methods, a long step toward giving the General Staff the functions that properly belong to it, other than as a frank recognition that previous methods have proved inadequate.

If Secretary Baker's mind is open to suggestion, if he is willing to hear and act on fair criticism, if he is not obsessed with the conviction that all is as it should be with the best possible military establishment, then there is hope that the War Department will continue to profit by past mistakes, that it will be prompt to remedy proved defects in its machinery, and that it will go forward in its work with fresh strength fortified by the confidence of the country. It is far better, from every point of view, for the Government to correct its own mistakes and apply the shears to entangling red tape than it would be to await action to these ends by Congress. And the representatives of the people, by their willingness in the past to give the executive every needed power, have shown unmistakably that this is their own preference also. All Congress asks is to be shown the necessity. This being done, neither the Administration nor the country need fear that any necessary action on the part of Congress will be withheld.

The Sun Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1918.

Confession in the War Department.

The essence of Senator George E. Chamberlain's address delivered on January 19 before the Republican Club of this city, to which the nation owes the exposures of War Department inefficiency and shortcomings that have subsequently been made, is contained in the subjoined sentences:

"The military establishment of America has fallen down.

"There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist.

"It has almost stopped functioning."

In uttering these conclusions, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN did no more than put into words the opinions that had been forced on every intelligent citizen who had opportunity to know the facts concerning the War Department. He revealed no secret, nor did he direct attention to a condition that had suddenly arisen in national affairs. He was fortunate, however, in the fact that as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, familiar with the legislation controlling the War Department and with the transactions of that department, he could speak with authority, and as a Democrat he could act without incurring suspicion that his conduct was dictated by partisan purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration immediately bore fruit. It was followed by the introduction of the War Cabinet bill in the Senate on January 22, and on the same day President Wilson's attack on Senator Chamberlain was published. In this the President said:

"Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

"As a matter of fact the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency."

Following this came Senator CHAM-BERLAIN'S exposition, on the floor of the Senate, of the facts behind his charges and the support of his contentions by Senator Hitchcock and others, and Secretary BAKER's defence of the procedure of his department. And in the trail of the charges and counter charges that were made, there has come a surprising and illuminating series of acts within the Executive Department that must have afforded to Senator CHAMBERLAIN the utmost gratification in that they have constituted a virtual confession that his criticisms were based on fact and his conclusions well founded.

These incidents of corroboration have included Secretary BAKER's announced intention to remake the machinery of his department, discarding many instrumentalities hitherto in use, and providing others to accomplish the objects for which they were designed; the reorganization of the General Staff under authority of existing statutes; and the appearance in the Congress, with the sanction of the President himself, of a bill providing for radical changes throughout the executive establishment, with the avowed purpose of coordinating the various bureaus and departments. In these proposals and acts, all of which have the approval of the President. can be read nothing except admission that the evils against which Senator CHAMBERLAIN spoke actually existed. and that it is necessary to correct them in the interest of the country and its cause.

In the administrative and legislative situation that has developed in Washington since Senator Chamber-Lain gave utterance to his strictures on Jaunary 19 that gentleman finds his complete vindication, for President Wilson and Secretary Baker by acts which are patently contradictory of their words have justified the complaints to which impatience with inefficiency and incapacity gave rise.

The Des Moines Register

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

HE HAS BACKING.

When Secretary Baker was asked to prove his statement that it seemed possible to transport a million soldiers to France this year, he submitted a confidential memorandum from the general staff of the army, showing where the necessary shipping was expected to come from.

The impression has constantly, and studiously, been created that whenever Mr. Baker made a statement which did not meet with the approval of a critic, it was an opinion which reflected the secretary's individual and unsupported view, or at most the opinion of a department chief.

Thus, during the squabble over the Browning machine gun, the chief of the ordnance bureau declared that the machine gun invented by the Iowa man was adopted through the personal intervention of the secretary of war in the affairs of the ordnance bureau. It developed later that the decision was made by a special board of the best qualified army officers who could be picked, and the secretary of war merely ratified their decision

Again, it was charged that the modified Enfield rifle was to be "blamed" upon Secretary Baker and General Crozier. But it is known now that the decision was made by the unanimous vote of Generals Pershing, Bliss, Crozier and three or four others of the highest officers of the army.

The war department has been open to criticism because the various bureaus were not subordinate to the general staff, but that has already been remedied by Secretary Baker. The testimony given before the senate committee reveals the fact that despite the possibility of the secretary of war making arbitrary decisions, he has in fact followed expert military advice on military matters.

When the civilian secretary of war is criticised for making a decision which by training he is not qualified to make, it is worth reflecting that the chances are he did not make the decision, but merely ratified the action of the general staff. That has proved to be the case in every instance, to date, where such a criticism has been leveled at him.

RUARY 13, 1918

Baker's Ship Plans Doubted By Senators

Secretary Explains "Confidentially" Manner of Moving 1,500,000 Men

President Seeks Bipartisan Aid

Calls Conference of Leaders to Discuss War Problems

In the controversy over the conduct of the war there were three important developments in Washington yesterday:

1. Secretary of War Baker gave to the Senate Military Committee a "highly confidential" report on available shipping. Chairman Chamberlain later said members of the committee questioned the capacity of that shipping to put 1,500,000 American soldiers in Europe this year—a prospect which Mr. Baker called "not unpromising."

2.—President Wilson signified his intention of holding regular conferences with both Republican and Democratic members of Congress to discuss war problems. At the first of these conferences he will urge passage of the bill authorizing him to rearrange executive departments.

3.—Secretary of War Baker issued a new statement on his reorganization of the army General Staff, in which he explained that, in army purchases, the functions of Surveyor General Stettinius are merely advisory.

Secret Report on Tonnage Worries Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A "highly confidential" report on available shipping for American forces in the war, submitted to the Senate Military Committee to-day by Secretary of War Baker, has left the committee in doubt, Chairman Chamberlain said, as to whether Mr. Baker's information supports his statement that the prospects are not unpromising for putting a milion and a half American soldiers in Europe this year.

Mr. Baker, in his statement, reiterated the opinion that but two tons gross, or 1.6 tons net, are required to maintain each man in Europe. Senator Hitchcock recently asserted that five tons were necessary to the man.

Although the Secretary's data will not be made public, Senator Weeks, who plans to speak Friday in favor of the war cabiret, and munitions director bills, is expected to make a general statement in his speech challenging some of the conclusions.

Chairman Chamberlain anounced late to-day that Secretary Baker probably would not be recalled again for questioning by the committee, his detailed statement on the shipping situation being regarded as making it unneces-

sary.
A detailed statement of cargoes carried in the past was submitted, and it was said, in some cases, showed that vessels with 6,000 to 10,000 tonnage actually carried freight weighing only from 3,000 to 5,000 tons.

In his statement Secretary Baker, according to committee members, did not contend that 1,500,000 American soldiers could be maintained in Europe in 1918 with present shipping facilities but expressed hope of securing mor Allied vessels.

American tonnage now available, according to Secretary Baker's statement, was said to be less than the 1,400,000 tons conceded by Senator Hitchcock.

Renewal of the Senate debate, which has been suspended for a few days, is scheduled for Thursday, Senator James, of Kentucky, an Administration spokesman, giving notice to-day that he would speak then on "America and Her National Defence." He will be followed Friday by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Military Committee.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1918



Christian Herald, Feb. 13/18.

America Doing Her Part in the War

Over 500,000 Troops in France by Spring and 1,000,000 More Ready Says Secretary Baker

duct of the war with the declaration that half a mil-lion trained American sol-diers would be in France diers would be in France early this year, and a million and a half were ready to go during the year. * Secretary Baker appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on January 28, and gave a full report on what America had done in the world war. His statement was a frank and conclusive answer to all criticisms. He admitted there had been delay, but explained that delays had been due to the fact that war conditions were not static and were ever shanging.

war conditions were not static and were ever changing Here are some of the striking points made by Secretary

ECRETARY OF WAR BAKER answered critics of the Administration's con-

Baker:
"We' will have 500,000 men in France early in 1918 and we will have 1,500,000 ready to ship to France during 1918. At this hour we have a f i g h t i n g army in France,

seasoned and trained to the warfare."

"The German Government is still matified remystified regarding the number of men now in France."
"We are in

the war to hit and to hit hard. Our problem is not one of star playing, but of team playing."

"France and Great Britain are supplying artillery to the American forces because forces, because they them-selves wished to do so, as they had an excess on hand and wished to save ships for more vital necessi-

"Ships are the crux of this problem, and every time we can use French industrial resources instead of making

"There are things that could have been better done,

"There are things that could have been better done, but our effort is to learn."

"The Gernan army, best prepared in the world, furnishes an obsolete rifle for practice until men learn to take care of a better weapon."

"We have built in France docks, terminals, sent over dock machinery, cranes, even piles, warehouses at ports of disembarkation for the storage of vast supplies preded before distribution." plies needed before distribution."
"We are taking over and are in process of rebuilding

a railroad 600 miles long from our ports of disembarka

tion to our base of operation."
"We have been building in France facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we are here in the United States and more, many of them of the same character.

"We have had to go back to the planting of corn in France in order that we might some time make a harvest. Our operations began in the forests of France, not in the lumber yards, as they did in this

You thought it was better to use the French factories instead of waiting to build our own?

Senator Reed. "Exactly," "Exactly," Secretary Baker replied. "Also it saved tonnage. And I'm telling no secrets when I say that ships are the crux of this problem, and every time we can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it.'

FOR four hours the Secretary addressed the Committee. In that time he spoke between 35,000 and 40,000 words. He avoided any tendency to pass a personal judgment upon the operations of his department, leaving such conclusions to be drawn by the facts he presented and the opinions of foreign. the facts he presented and the opinions offered by

The French people had suffered—oh, suffered in a way that not only our language is not adapted to describe but our imagination cannot conceive. The war is in their country. This wolf has not only been graying for two

at their doors, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on, there was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about

was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about the French people, about the mighty military engine which they had seen prepared to overcome them for forty years and was at them, and their attitude was that, no matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not, it was an irresistible thing, and so they said to us, 'Frankly, it will cheer us; it will cheer our people if you send over some of your troops.

"In so far as I am personally cone d, I know what is ahead of us. I know what the American feeling about this war is. Everybody is impatient to do as much as he can. There will be no division of counsel; there will be all the criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failures; there will be, so far as the War Department is concerned, a continuing effort at self-improvement and a hospitality toward every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside. But the net result is going to be that a united self-improvement and a nospitantly toward every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside. But the net result is going to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves and in their institutions, are going to demand, and that at no late day, on European battlefields, in the face of veterans though they be, that they shall not excel us in achievement; and when the victory is won over there, Mr. Chairman, the credit which will come to American enterprise and to American determination and to American courage will be an honor to us, as the tenacity of purpose and splendid achievements of the British and French already shed great lustre on the names of those great peoples."

Secretary Baker produced a deep impression. This is attested by the expressions of the members of the committee, including several who had opposed the Secretary on previous occasions, and it is further proved by the impression produced upon the President, who was described as being more than satisfied with the Secretary's exposition and certain that it will carry convictions to the secretary to the the secretary to the the secretary to the the secretary to the secretary the secretary to the secretary the secretary to the secretary the secretary that the secretary the secretary

carry conviction to the country at large.

FOR nearly a week daily reports of casualties had prepared the nation for the announcement on January 31 on January 51
that American
troops, having
completed their
battle training
under French
instruction,
were negatively were actually holding a sector of the front line. On the thirtieth, the enemy raided a sharp salient and listening-post of this sector, killing two American



Page 187

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, February 13, 1918

put into language. But more—all we we can think. Let imagination fly the earth around. But more—above all we can think. Let imagination fly the earth around. But more—above all, beyond. Abundantly above all, betweet power by which he ereated the world and raised Jesus from the dead. Such is the ability and willingness of the Almighty to satisfy our fondest desire is the ability and willingness of the safter spiritual good. H. W. C.

Entered at Post Office, New York, as Second-class Matter Entered as Second-class Matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa

TIAN HERALD, Bible House, New York. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—It requires three new address.

side the United States, Canada and Mexico, add one dollar a year to subscription price.

CHANGE OF DATE.—It takes at least two weeks to change the date, after your subscription is remewed.

EXPIRATION OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Thie date on the wrapper indicates when your subscription ends.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is published weekly by The Christian Herald, as the Bible House, Fundament Acad, as the Bible House, The Office Social Form Clay; Gover Clay, The Office are 10 to Volve, Gover House, W. Y. Clay; Gover Thandlson, V. C. Clay; Gover The Matters, Secretary, Bible House, W. Y. Clay; Theodore Watters, Secretary, Bible House, W. Y. Clay; Theodore Watters, Secretary, Bible House, W. Y. Clay; Theodore Watters, Secretary, Bible House, W. Y. Clay, Theodore Watter, W. Y. W. Y. Clay, Theodore Watter, W. Y. W. Y. Clay, Theodore Watter, W. Y. Clay, Theodore Watt

in his case as in the case of any other furning in his case as in the case of any other human being. It could not be the wasges of his sin, for he knew no sin; he was without sin; he was holy and blameless. When he dies, he says, a judgment will indeed be executed, but it will be the judgment of the world whose sin he bears. The judgment is, however, to result in the world's proxy is, however, to result in the world's proxy is, however, to result in the world's salvation. God's sentence upon all salvation. God's sentence upon all wrongdoers is executed, not upon the wrongdoers is executed, not upon the

Christian Herald, Feb. 13/18.

ECRETARY OF WAR BAKER an-swered critics of the Administration's conduct of the war with the declaration that half a mil-

America Doing Her Part in the War

Over 500,000 Troops in France by Spring and 1,000,000 More Ready Says Secretary Baker

declaration that half a million trained American soldiers would be in France early this year, and a million and a half were ready to go during the year. *Secretary Baker appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on January 28, and gave a full report on what America had done in the world war. His statement was a frank and conclusive answer to all criticisms. He admitted there had been delay, but explained that delays had been due to the fact that war conditions were not static and were ever changing Here are

Here are some of the striking points made y. Secretary

Baker:
"We will have 500,000 men in France early in 1918 and we will have 1,500,000 ready to ship to France during 1918. At this hour we have a f i g h t i n g army in France, seasoned and trained to the warfare."
"The Ger-

man Government is still mystified regarding the number of men now in France."
"We are in

the war to hit and to hit hard. Our problem is

Our problem is not one of star playing, but of team playing."
"France and Great Britain a re supplying artillery to the American forces, because they themselves wished to do so, as they had an excess hand and wished to save ships for more vital necessi-

ties."
"Ships are the crux of this problem, and every time we can use French industrial re-sources in-stead of making and sending our

own products, we are doing it." "The American Army in France, large as it is, and the American Army to be sent there, large as that is are as that is, are and will be provided with artillery of the type they want as rapidly as they can use it."

"When we went into the war the standard of the army uniform was 75 per cent. wool and 25 per cent.

cotton. But now every yard is of virgin wool, with a large increase in its strength."

"There is no discrimination in the treatment of

white and negro troops. . . . Sixty million shells are under manufacture for delivery this year."

"No army ever assembled anywhere was ever fed as ably, as well, as nutritiously and as appetizingly."
"General Wood was recognized by common consent in the army as the most capable to select camp sites and inaugurate a training-camp system."

"There are things that could have been better done,

"There are things that could have been better done, but our effort is to learn."

"The German army, best prepared in the world, furnishes an obsolete rifle for practice until men learn to take care of a better weapon."

"We have built in France docks, terminals, sent over dock machinery, cranes, even piles, warehouses at ports of disembarkation for the storage of vast supplies needed before distribution."

plies needed before distribution."
"We are taking over and are in process of rebuilding a railroad 600 miles long from our ports of disembarka-

ion to our base of operation."

"We have been building in France facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we are here in the United States and more, many of them of the same

We have had to go back to the planting of corn in France in order that we might some time make a harvest. Our operations began in the forests of France, not in the lumber yards, as they did in this

"You thought it was better to use the French factories instead of waiting to build our own?" asked Senator Reed.
"Exactly," Secretary Baker replied. "Also it

saved tonnage. And I'm telling no secrets when I say that ships are the crux of this problem, and every time we can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it.

FOR four hours the Secretary addressed the Committee. In that time he spoke between 35,000 and 40,000 words. He avoided any tendency to pass a personal judgment upon the operations of his department, leaving such conclusions to be drawn by the facts he presented and the opinions offered by

The French people had suffered—oh, suffered in a way that not only our language is not adapted to describe but our imagination cannot conceive. The war is in their country. This wolf has not only been

at their doors, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on, there unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on, there was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about the French people, about the mighty military engine which they had seen prepared to overcome them for forty years and was at them, and their attitude was that, no matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not, it was an irresistible thing, and so they said to us, 'Frankly, it will cheer us; it will cheer our people if you send over some of your troops.'

"In so far as I am personally concerned, I know what is ahead of us. I know what the American feeling about this war is. Everybody is impatient to do as much as he can. There will be no division of counsel; there will be all the criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failures; there will be, so far as the War Department is concerned, a continuing effort at self-improvement and a hospitality toward every sug-

self-improvement and a hospitality toward every sugself-improvement and a hospitality toward every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside. But the net result is going to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves and in their institutions, are going to demand, and that at no late day, on European battlefields, in the face of veterans though they be, that they shall not excel us in achievement; and when the victory is won over there, Mr. Chairman, the credit which will come to American enterprise and to American determination and to American courage will be an honor to us, as the tenacity of purpose and splendid achievements of the British and French already shed great lustre on the names of those great peoples."

Secretary Baker produced a deep impression. This

Secretary Baker produced a deep impression. This is attested by the expressions of the members of the committee, including several who had opposed the Secretary on previous occasions, and it is further proved by the impression produced upon the President, who was described as being more than satisfied with the Secretary's exposition and certain that it will

carry conviction to the country at large.

FOR nearly a week daily reports of casualties had prepared the nation for the announcement announcement on January 31 that American troops, having completed their battle training under French instruction, were actually holding a sector of the front line. On the thirtieth, the enemy raided a enemy raided a sharp salient and listening-post of this sec-tor, killing two American sol-American soldiers, wounding four and probably capturing one other, who is reported miss-ing. The attack was made on a foggy morning after a night of patrol work in which there had been no encounters. A barrage of heavy "77" ex-plosive shells and shrapnel was suddenly laid down around the salient, com-



First photograph of British forces entering Jerusalem. Carrying out the customs of the Crusaders, General Allenby, with his staff and the commanders of the French and Italian cooperating forces, enters the Holy City on foot. The entry was made through the Jaffa Gate

He spoke extemporaneously, referring now and then to statistical data that lay before him on the table. He was rarely interrupted.

"Why did we decide to send some troops to France in 1917? It is no secret," he said. "When Marshal Joffre came to this country from France, when the British mission came from France, they told us of a situation which we had not up to that time fully appreciated. There had been in France recently conducted before that an unsuccessful major offensive. conducted before that an unsuccessful major offensive.

if off from the rest of our forces and severing its telephone connection. Because of the fog, signal rockets were useless. The small American force fought des-perately against superior numbers, and wounded men perately against superior numbers, and wounded men were certain that the enemy paid a good price for his incursion into our trenches. The Germans carried their killed and wounded back with them. One of the men recently wounded entered the army through the selective draft. The exact location of the American sector is not told, but the enemy lines are very close.

